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HISTORY OF

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MUSKINGUM VALLEY

1788-1928

Covering Athens, Belmont, Coshocton, Guernsey, Licking,
Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble,
Perry and Washington Counties

By

THOMAS WILLIAM LEWIS

Author of "Zanesville and Muskingum County," Etc.

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LICKING COUNTY

CHAPTER LXXXIII

PREHISTORIC TIMES IN THE LAND OF LICKING

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THE OLD NEWARK RIVER

The reader who is deeply interested in the valley of the Licking and in that wider valley which stretches westward from the Coshocton County line by way of Trinway, Frazeysburg and Hanover to Newark and beyond will perhaps want the story of Licking County's past to begin with the melting of the Wisconsin ice cap, that sheet which covered the county thousands of years ago. If we satisfy that desire the Mound Builder, the Indian and the earliest pioneer must stand aside for the time being, while we draw upon the findings and opinions of learned geologists and convey them to the reader.

THE MASTER STREAM OF THIS SECTION

The southern edge of the ice cap halted near what is now the boundary line between Licking and Muskingum counties. Under that edge lay the valley of what geologists have named the Newark River, which suggests the inference that it flowed beneath where the capital of Licking County now stands. That river was then the master stream of this section of Ohio and its size is well indi-

cated by the width of the valley which remains in sight all the way down from the upper Muskingum to the western border of Licking County and beyond. The Newark River is described as having flowed westward by way of the sites of Trinway, Frazeysburg, Nashport, Newark, Buckeye Lake and Hadley Junction into a still mightier stream, now indicated by the Scioto.

REVERSED MUSKINGUM AND LICKING

According to the drillings made in that great valley as well as its surface signs the Newark River was filled up with vast masses of sand and gravel when the melting ice sheet let go of them. The deposit was so great that when all was over Newark River was blotted out. Wakatomika Creek, which now traverses a part of the old stream's wide valley, in a direction which is a reversal of the old river's course, is 150 feet above the rock which formed the floor of Newark River; and the filling of the latter's deep bed was followed by a reversal of the course of the Muskingum and Licking rivers.

These streams were forced to flow to the south and southeast, respectively, away from the Newark River, instead of into it, and thus their waters found passage to the Ohio River. Geologists find in the fact that the rocky floor of the Muskingum under the Y-bridge at Zanesville is 100 feet farther above sea level than are the rocks which formed the bed of the vanished river, a full justification of the assumption that the latter was this section's master stream.

MOUTH AT NASHPORT OR DRESDEN

Frank Leverett, of the United States Geological Survey, has expressed doubt as to where the pre-glacial Muskingum entered the old Newark River, as the following shows:

"It has not been decided whether the old drainage of the portion of the Muskingum south of the westward outlet led northward from Zanesville along the present stream (reversed) to the old outlet at Dresden or took a northwestward course from Zanesville along a line followed in part by the Licking (in reverse direction), to enter the old outlet at Nashport. In case there was an old divide on the present line of the Muskingum between Dresden and Zanesville, it is most likely to have been near Ellis."

THE ICE CAP'S OUTWASH

Readers who desire further information concerning the supposed local effects of the melting of the Ohio ice cap will find it set forth in Bulletin 21 of the Ohio Geological Survey. One phase of the results appears in its pages from the pen of Wilbur Stout, who wrote as assistant state geologist. He said in part:

"The last great glacial stage recognized in Ohio is the Wisconsin. It * * * extended as far east as Newark, in Licking County. * * * The water from the melting ice sheet poured down the drainage lines, which were thus considerably modified. In places the valley walls were severely eroded, whereas in other parts the channels were filled with great loads of transported material. * * * The Muskingum River thus received material from streams heading within the glaciated area, the most important of which are Licking River, Walhonding River, Killbuck Creek and Tuscarawas River. The gravel and sand in the main terrace along the Muskingum and Licking rivers in Muskingum County thus appear to be largely outwash from the Wisconsin drift sheet."

On a later page will be found an opinion on this subject, written by Geologist Frank Carney, of Denison University, in a discussion of the county's topography and drainage, which deals with these from a different angle. For the present, then, we dismiss the topic and turn from the stupendous changes wrought by elemental agencies to evidences of the activities of a mysterious and vanished people whose extensive occupation of Licking County is proven by remains of a striking character.

LICKING COUNTY MOUND BUILDERS

"Why do we leave our quest for daily bread
To seek for relics of the savage dead?

"Some sense of comradry and kin,
For human life wherever it has been—
There lies the answer; and therein we find
Enlargement for the human heart and mind."

Did man inhabit the Ohio country in glacial times? Most of the learned men answer this question in the negative. How long has it been since the glacial period obtained? Some of these

learned men say 50,000 years, others 10,000 years. We quote from an Ohio authority, H. C. Shetrone, of the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society, who thus passed upon both questions in Volume 27 of the society's publications:

HOW OLD ARE THE EARTHWORKS?

"As in many other of the states certain evidence has been adduced pointing to the existence of human beings in Ohio during or preceding the great glacial epoch estimated to have obtained some 10,000 years ago. This evidence, however, in the nature of rude stone implements, found in apparently undisturbed glacial drift, is considered as too meager and uncertain to be accepted as proof. Conditions prevailing in the mounds and village sites of the state indicate that many of them were constructed or used within a very short time preceding exploration and settlement. Their evidence is to the effect that prehistoric occupation extended from a period perhaps 2,000 or 3,000 years ago and that the custom of building mounds in some instances prevailed until possibly after the discovery of America."

ABORIGINES FOND OF THE LAND O'LICKING

In few Ohio counties has prehistoric man left behind so many outstanding signs of his existence as Licking abounds in. But one county, namely, Ross, has a record of more mounds, her total being 370, while Licking's is 225. In enclosures the order is the same, 45 for Ross, and 36 for Licking.

As is well known among readers of prehistoric literature, Licking County is far ahead in the records of flint deposits. Out of 99 quarries in the state Licking has a record of 77. Muskingum comes next with 18. Then follow Coshocton with 5, Fairfield and Lawrence with 2 each, and Perry, Erie, Jackson, Mahoning and Scioto with 1 each. William C. Mills' "Archeological Atlas of Ohio" tells a remarkable story of Licking's prominence as a field of aboriginal occupation, and the bare facts, coming from this authoritative source, are impressive. So important are its records that we quote the statement in full in spite of its length:

LONG ARRAY OF PREHISTORIC WORKS

"Licking is one of the richest counties in the state from an archeological viewpoint. Its importance lies in several directions.

(Courtesy of the Kidwell Studio, Newark)

FAMOUS FAIRMOUNT MOUND

Located near Jacksontown, Licking County, within sight of the National Road. Thought to have been the central mound in a signal system maintained by the Mound Builders of the Ohio River basin. A signal on this mound can be seen in Licking, Muskingum, Knox, Perry, Fairfield, Franklin and Coshocton Counties. The great prehistoric city on the site of Newark and the Fairmount mound are plainly discernable from the great stone fort at Glenford, Perry County. There are hundreds of such mounds extant and Fairmount stands on the top of the highest of the foothills of the Licking River basin.

Not only does it contain the greatest source of material used in the making of aboriginal flint implements (Flint Ridge), but also one of the finest examples of the complex type of earthworks, that known as the Newark Works. Besides these features, two of the few so-called effigy works are located in the county. One is the Opossum Mound, sometimes called Alligator Mound, which lies near Granville, and the other the so-called Bird Mound, located within the earthworks of the Newark group.

"The county is rich in mounds and enclosures and affords examples of practically every type of these two classes. A group of petroglyphs formerly existed a few miles east of the City of Newark. Thus it is seen that the county contains examples of all important classes of earthworks found in Ohio and is in itself typical of the state as a whole.

THE WONDERS OF FLINT RIDGE

"Flint Ridge, as its name suggests, is a natural ridge wherein the flint required by the aborigines was found. This great ridge extends from a point a few miles southeast of Newark almost to Zanesville, in Muskingum County. Numerous pits are to be seen from which the flint was taken for the manufacture of flint knives, arrow and spear points and other weapons and implements. Material from these pits is found scattered for hundreds of miles in every direction, showing that it was highly valued and extensively sought.

"The famous Newark Works are too well known to require a detailed description. They covered a great part of the present City of Newark and territory to the west and south of the city. They consisted of combinations of squares and circles, parallel walls and crescents and many mounds within or adjacent thereto. One of these circles is located in the Licking County Fair Grounds and is well preserved.

THE NOTED GRANVILLE WORKS

"The Opossum Mound, located about one mile east of Granville, occupies the top of a prominent elevation overlooking Raccoon Valley. The figure is about 250 feet long and 4 feet in height at the highest point.

"In the more southerly of the two large circles comprising the Newark Works, is the so-called Bird Mound. The dimensions

of the mound, as given by Squier & Davis in their 'Ancient Monuments,' were as follows: Length of body, 155 feet; of each wing, 110 feet; between the tops of the wings, 200 feet; width of bird, 63 feet; of wings in center, 45 feet; of same next to body, 40 feet; height of mound composing the body, 7 feet; of mounds composing the wings, 5 feet. The head of the bird points directly toward the entrance to the enclosure."

TOWNSHIPS AND THEIR PREHISTORIC REMAINS

Hartford, enclosure 1; Monroe, mound 1, village site 1; Jersey, mounds 8; Lima, mounds 2; Bennington, village site 1; Liberty, mound 1; St. Albans, mounds 12, enclosures 3; Harrison, mounds 7; Newark, mounds 30, enclosures 4, effigy 1; Burlington, mounds 10, enclosure 1; McKean, mounds 6, enclosure 1; Granville, mounds 20, enclosures 5, village sites 3, effigy 1; Union, mounds 17, enclosures 2; Washington, mounds 10, enclosures 4, village site 1; Norton, mounds 9, enclosure 1; Licking, mounds 15, enclosures 2; Eden, mounds 6, enclosure 1, village site 1; Madison, mounds 17, burials 2, petroglyph 1; Franklin, mounds 18, enclosures 3, flint quarry 1; Bowling Green, mounds 15, enclosures 2; Hanover, mounds 14, enclosures 3, village site 1; Hopewell, mounds 6, enclosures 3, flint quarries 76. Totals, mounds 225, enclosures 36, village sites 9, burials 2, effigies 2, petroglyph 1, flint quarries 77.

FLINT A TREASURE RIDGE TO ABORIGINES

Some particulars about a representative mound at Flint Ridge carry great interest for Licking County readers. The mound referred to was explored on the Hazlett farm, at the west end of the ridge. When this elevation was measured it was found to have a north and south diameter of 85 feet, an east and west diameter of 90 feet, and a height of 13 feet and 3 inches. This object, in the shape of a flattened cone, was, when explored some years ago, covered with a dense growth of underbrush. After describing the materials entering into the mound and the skeletons and other objects found within it, Doctor Mills added:

"The examination of the Hazlett mound has established the fact that the Hopewell culture in Ohio constructed the mound and proves beyond doubt that this culture resorted to Flint Ridge for the raw materials for the manufacture of their artifacts, and

further they established themselves on the ridge and in close proximity to the good flint quarries.

A VALUED CENTRAL STOREHOUSE

"Flint Ridge in early times could only be reached by trails, and here the trails would end. The largest stream near enough for boats was the Licking River, six miles north of the principal quarries. In Muskingum County the Licking River was only a few miles away and the Muskingum River less than six miles distant, and doubtless these streams were used to transport cores and blades (of flint) to Eastern Ohio, north and south. Practically all the objects made of flint found upon the surface of Central Ohio came from the Flint Ridge, and practically all the raw materials were carried over the trails to the old villages and there specialized into arrow and spear points, knives, scrapers, saws and drills."

SAMUEL DRUMM'S FLINT MILL STONES

Flint Ridge values pass from the domain of conjecture to that of history in at least one particular. Samuel Drumm, a pioneer of the Flint Ridge neighborhood, developed quite an industry by quarrying flint in blocks of considerable size and fashioning them into small hand-buhr stones. These were a boon to the early settler when water mills were often at a considerable distance from his home. By obtaining Samuel Drumm's flint buhrs the pioneer was enabled to have a small hand-mill of his own. After the National Road was finished Samuel Drumm's flint buhrs were sent to a point on it three miles away and transported thence by ox teams "as far west as the Mississippi River and as far east as Pittsburgh," says Doctor Mills.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE OLD FORT

Years ago Col. Charles Whittlesey, of Cleveland, and Isaac Smucker, of Newark, surveyed and carefully examined this wonderful old Newark spot and wrote an account of it which is regarded as accurate. We quote from it in part:

"The old fort is situated a mile and a half in a southwesterly direction from the courthouse in Newark and belongs to the class of Mound Builders' works known as enclosures. It is not a true circle, the respective diameters being 1,150 and 1,250 feet. Its

banks, nearly a mile in length, were formed by throwing up the earth from the inside, which left a ditch of sloping sides 10 feet (in many places more) in depth, and ranges in perpendicular height, measuring from bottom of ditch to top of bank, from 20 to 30 feet.

A MOAT ONCE ENCIRCLED IT

"This enclosure, which embraces within it about twenty-seven acres of land, was constructed on level ground and the ditch above described was often seen, during the earlier decades of the present (nineteenth) century, partially and sometimes wholly, filled with water all around the circle. From some cause it has not held water of late years to any great extent. Viewed from the outside, the embankment does not rise more than 10 or 15 feet above the surface of the surrounding ground, but observed from its top, the eye taking in the depth of the ditch, it seems of course much higher, so as to correspond in height at least to the figures above given.

"The old fort has an entrance or gateway which is flanked by a high bank or parapet on either side of it, running outward forty yards. The gateway and parallel walls or parapets are on the eastern side of the circle and the ditch which follows it also extends to the termination of the parallel banks that cover the entrance. Here the banks are highest; the parallel walls, as well as those which form the circle immediately adjoining them at the gateway, reaching for a short distance a perpendicular height of at least thirty feet, measuring from the bottom of the ditch, of twenty feet measuring on the outside. The gateway or entrance measures seventy-five feet between the ditches or moats, and between the parapets or banks of earth that flank the entrance, 130 feet.

MANY CENTURIES OLD

"Trees of a large size are still growing upon the banks all around the circle, as well as upon the parallel walls of the entrance. They are equal in size to those that are yet found both on the outside of the enclosure and within it, and of the same varieties. Some of them measure ten feet in circumference and are still thrifty, giving no indications of decay. One of the largest trees that stood on this embankment was cut down in 1815 and

its concentric circles showed that it had attained to the venerable age of 550 years. Many others of its contemporaries, too, are still flourishing and enjoying an equally vigorous 'green old age.' This fact may be borne in mind as indicating the antiquity of this wonderful work, especially when taken in connection with the strong probability that this tree, of now more than six centuries ago, was most likely of the second or third growth of the trees than of the first, after the Mound Builders had erected this enclosure, which is only one of the extensive series of labyrinthine works whose embankment measures many miles in length, and which, by low parallel banks, were connected with others of similar character as remote from them as those of the Hock-Hocking and other distant places.

EFFIGY OF A MIGHTY EAGLE

"In the middle of the old fort is an elevation, evidently artificial, which never fails to attract attention of the observing and generally designated as Eagle Mound. It is full six feet high and is in the form and shape of an eagle in flight, with wings outspread, measuring from tip to tip 240 feet, and from head to tail 210 feet, and is clearly of the effigy class of the works of the Mound Builders. It faces the entrance and therefore lies in an east and west direction, its wings extending north and south. Excavations made many years ago into the center of this earthen figure, where the elevation is greatest, developed an altar built of stone upon which were found ashes, charcoal and calcined bones, showing that it had been used for sacrificial purposes.

WERE HUMANS SACRIFICED AT THE OLD FORT?

"Many have held the opinion that the old fort was a military work, constructed for defense, but its location on a level plain, its symmetrical form and inside ditch and the indications of the presence of fire, seen on the altar, and its sacrificial uses so clearly suggested, all go to render this opinion erroneous, or, to say the least, one highly improbable. All the known facts pertaining to it go to raise the presumption that within this enclosure were conducted by Mound Builders the rites and ceremonies of their religion, they having manifestly been a religious and superstitious race, given to the practice of offering up human as well as animal sacrifices.

WHY DID THE ABORIGINES BUILD IT?

"Others have believed that the old fort was the seat of government of the Mound Builders and that their monarch resided here; and still others have held that within this enclosure they practiced their national games and amusements, similar, possibly, to the Olympic, Nemean, Pythean and Isthmian games that were so universally popular with the enlightened Gauls during the 'Lyrical age of Greece.' Others still hold different opinions, but I think the weight of evidence is altogether in favor of the theory that the old fort, one of the most renowned of all the Mound Builders' works, was constructed for the uses of a sacred enclosure and was therefore primarily built and used for purposes connected with their religion; albeit it may also have been their seat of government and residence of their monarch; and may possibly have been used for the practice of their national games. Least likely of all is the notion that it was constructed for military purposes or was ever used as a defensive work."

Recently the Licking County Farm Bureau and the Newark Chamber of Commerce have caused an extensive survey of these grounds to be made and have employed competent men to submit plans for their permanent improvement, with two main objectives: restoration and beautification of the park and the production of one of Ohio's finest fair grounds.

BORE TREES 500 YEARS OLD

These earthworks at Mound Builders' Park continue to arrest the attention of tourists, and especially of archeologists. They became known to pioneers as early as 1800, when all of them bore a dense growth of trees (many of which measured ten feet in circumference, while their concentric circles evidenced an age of 500 years) and when heavy undergrowth almost hid the works from view. Another group of works of noteworthy character is to be found on the Newark Country Club's golf grounds. They consist of a circular enclosure connected by parallel banks with a large octagon mound having eight openings, with a sentinel mound covering each opening.

This contains about fifty acres and the gateways are about fifteen feet wide. The walls of this work, as well as those of the circular enclosure with which it is connected, are as nearly per-

pendicular as the earth could be made to lie and are eight or ten feet in width on the top.

THE LICKING MOUND BUILDERS

Henry C. Cochran

The work of the Mound Builders, most of which is still extant, will continue through the ages if spared further desecration; will continue to attract tourists and offer a rich but puzzling field of study to the archeologist and anthropologist.

The counties of particular interest are Licking, Perry, Muskingum, Coshocton, Morgan, Washington and Athens. All of the other counties of the southeastern district were occupied in prehistoric times by a shallow-brained element in the Mound Builder race. They have left few mounds or traces of their occupancy. The present site of Newark was the location of their great central town and all of the hilltops of Licking County are crowned by mounds which men used for signal fires to convey messages to the other parts of a now vanished realm. One of the more notable and easier of access to the tourist and investigator is the one at Fairmount along the National Road and about two and a half miles east of Jacksontown in Licking County. About thirty-five feet is added to the top of one of the higher natural hills of the Ohio River basin. From its top the tourist, with a glass in clear weather, may look into six counties of Central Ohio.

Licking County contains two of the effigy mounds constructed by the race in what is now the State of Ohio. They are effigies of an eagle in the Old Fort in Newark and the "Alligator" mound on a hilltop near Granville, along the Newark-Granville road. Within easy access from the improved roads of the area are hundreds of smaller mounds, their circles, octagons, squares, and parallel walls. More notable are the Old Fort, in Newark's city limits, and the great circle and great octagon just west of the city and now greatly improved by the State of Ohio as a former encampment ground for state troops and further improved by the Newark Country Club, having it under lease. The latter are now the property of Newark Township and the Old Fort, for three-quarters of a century owned and used by the Licking County Agricultural Society, has recently been purchased by the Licking

County Commissioners for the county. Both are now safe from desecration.

The mounds and other works of the race which have been destroyed by private individuals and by state authority have added little to human knowledge of the race, beyond that given by the earlier writers and investigators.

The Mound Builder, though he had no method of reducing the metal ores to be found in the area, was a practical lithologist and used stone mainly in his tool making. Flint Ridge, in Licking County and near the National Road, offers an engaging study to the scientist and tourist. It is in eastern Licking County and is underlaid by a deposit of flint such as is known to industry and commerce as Buhr stone and to the lapidary and worker in gems as the chalcedony. With his feeble tools the Mound Builder strip-mined to a depth of from five to thirty-five feet an area of about three miles wide and eight miles in length. The millions of their flint knives, arrow heads, scrapers and axes, to be found in national, state, county and private collections, have been identified as the stone from these deposits and a few from a similar deposit in Coshocton County. They have been found from the City of Mexico to the Great Lakes, in the Gulf states and the entire basin drained by the Mississippi River. They also used copper from outcrop in Michigan and worked the mica deposits of the Carolinas.

The better thought on the study of the Mound Builders is that they had no written language. They were monotheists and leave no idols. They were agriculturists; the staple crop was corn and they raised and smoked tobacco, also fibrous plants from which they wove some different kinds of cloth. They fished the glacial streams of the middle country for the pearl oyster which yet abounds in them. Many of their mounds yield quantities of the pearls, all of which are worthless except as relics, on account of the fact that they drilled a hole in each pearl. This latter fact has given color to the theory that they used them as a warp in the weaving of feather work for personal adornment.

Some of their mounds still standing were built of stone. Two such mounds once stood near Jacksontown. They were taken by the State of Ohio in 1852 to construct a riff-raff wall along the artificial banks of Buckeye Lake. The stone thus taken made a wall twenty feet wide and two and one-half miles in length.

Students and writers agree that during the occupancy of the Mound Builders a war was on between those in the east and those who occupied the middle and western portions of the Ohio River basin. The line of demarcation runs from the Ohio River basin near Portsmouth to a point near Youngstown, Ohio. They built a remarkable fort of stone near Glenford in Perry County. In its construction a great degree of engineering skill is shown in their adaptation to the lay of the land. Much of the ancient stone walls are to be seen by tourists.

CHAPTER LXXXIV

VIRTUALLY NO CONTEST BETWEEN RED MEN AND PIONEERS

INDIANA FOUND THE VALLEYS GOOD HUNTING GROUNDS—LINGERING BANDS WENT TO NEWARK TO TRADE—LEGEND OF THE BLACK HAND LONG A SUBJECT FOR WRITERS—GIST, CROGAN, AND MONTOUR PASSED THROUGH THE COUNTY IN 1751 AND REV. DAVID JONES AND DAVID DUNCAN 22 YEARS LATER—HUGHES AND RATLIFF FAMILIES, 21 IN NUMBER, SETTLED ON THE LICKING IN 1798—EIGHT FAMILIES THERE OR NEAR AT HAND AT THE CLOSE OF 1800—COUNTY ORGANIZED MARCH 1, 1808.

FEW WHITES HERE DURING INDIAN WARS

Whittlesey's maps of the Indian territories give that portion of them now a part of Licking County to the Delawares, excepting the west tier of townships, which he "located in the Shawnee country." There is little to indicate, however, that many of the Delawares lived in it and it appears to have been used by the Shawnees and Wyandots as hunting grounds. There was Indian occupation of this territory for years after the treaty of Fort McIntosh, which ceded it to the Government, but there was little or no contest for its possession between the whites and redskins for the reason that so few of the former had settled in it prior to the year 1800.

SOME WYANDOTS IN WIGWAMS

Among the few Indian villages was "Raccoon Town," located on the Raccoon Bottom, near Johnstown, and occupied by Wyandots. In 1807 Charles and George Green bought the land. The Wyandots also lived in wigwams and huts a mile or so below the junction of the north and south forks. The Shawnees were in camp for a time on Shawnee Run on what became the P. N. O'Bannon farm.

There is not much Indian lore to record. For the most part

the redskins of the Licking and its tributaries were not troublesome. They used a trail which branched off in the Muskingum Valley, followed the Licking to Bowling Green and ran thence through the Reservoir (Buckeye Lake) to the Scioto country.

In Brister's history of Licking County it is stated that Indians "often came to Newark to trade after the advent of the whites, when they would gather under the forest trees on the public square and talk and smoke and trade peltry for hatchets, powder, ball and trinkets." Some of them were notable in physical proportions. Tall and straight and clad in leggins and breech clouts, they attracted much notice. Sometimes they drank too much firewater and became a little dangerous.

BLACK HAND IN LICKING NARROWS

But if materials for tales of hostilities between the savages and whites of the county are scarce, there is at least one bit of legend which furnishes data for romance. The scene of it was the Licking Narrows, on one of whose walls, up to 1825, men could see what was called the "Black Hand" standing out as a representation of that member of the human person. The rock was blasted away when builders of the Ohio Canal were compelled to remove it in order to make space for the towpath and the image disappeared with the rock. Much has been written about the event which is supposed to have become the legend's basis. We have selected the following story, written by Mrs. Gebbert:

"THE LEGEND OF THE BLACK HAND"

Many moons ago, here upon the banks of the Pataskala (the Licking) was a lodge of the great chief, Powcongah, whose daughter, Ahyoma, was as fair as the dawn and as graceful as the swan that floats on the lake. Her eyes were soft and shy as the eyes of the fawn, her voice sweet and low as the voice of the cooing dove.

Two braves were there who looked upon her with eyes of love, and each was fain to lead her from the lodge of her father, that she might bring light and joy and contentment to his own. At last said the chief, her father, "No longer shall ye braves contend for the hand of Ahyoma, my daughter. Go forth upon the war path, and when three moons have passed see that ye come

hither once more and then I swear by the Great Spirit, that to him who shall carry at his belt the greatest number of scalps shall be given the hand of Ahyoma, my daughter."

Three moons had waxed greater and grown less ere the warriors had returned. Then, upon the day appointed, behold, all the tribe gathered to view the counting of the scalps. First stepped forth Wacousta, a grim-visaged warrior, who had long parted company with fleet-footed youth, and walked soberly with middle manhood.

From his belt he took his trophies, one by one, and laid them at the feet of the chief, while from behind the lodge door Ahyoma, unseen by all, looked fearfully forth upon the scene. With each fresh scalp the clouds settled more darkly upon the bright face of Ahyoma, and her lips trembled as she murmured, "So many! so many!"

Then came the second brave, Lahkopis. Young he was, with the light of boyhood still lingering in his eyes, but upon his head the eagle feather, telling, withal, of a strong arm and deeds of bravery. One swift glance he shot toward the lodge of the unseen maiden, then he loosed his belt and laid it at the feet of Powcongah. Scalp after scalp they counted, while the people bent forward silently, and a little hand drew aside the curtain from the lodge doorway, and a young face looked anxiously, yet hopefully, forth. Slowly, slowly they laid them down, and at last, behold, there was one more, just one more, than in the pile of Wacousta.

The young Lahkopis had won! Now strode forth Wacousta, and laid his hand—the strong right hand that yet had failed to win the prize—laid it upon the rock. Then lifted he his tomahawk high in the air, and then with one swift stroke severed the hand at the wrist, and flung it high up against the face of the cliff, saying, "Stay thou there forever as a mark of scorn in the eyes of all men; thou hast let thyself be beaten by the cunning right hand of a boy! Disgraced thou art, and no longer shalt thou be numbered among the members of my frame." And the hand clung to the rock and turned black, and spread and grew until it was as the hand of a giant; and while the chief, Ahyoma and the tribe stood silently watching the wonder, the defeated warrior draped his robe about him, spoke no word of farewell, and striding swiftly into the dark depths of the forest was seen no more."

GIST PASSED THROUGH LICKING IN 1751

When this hardy and able emissary of the Ohio Land Company of Virginia left the forks of the Muskingum after his memorable parley with the Indians there he and Croghan and Montour took the trail down the Muskingum to Wakatomika, now Dresden, entered what is now Licking County, crossing Licking River at or near Bowling Green Run, and proceeded toward the Scioto country by way of Buckeye Lake. It is said that John Larabee, who settled on the south side of the Licking River in 1801, reported having found still traceable the Indian trail which the Gist party had used. In Gist's journal it is stated that they reached the border of what he called the "Great Swamp" (Buckeye Lake) on January 17 and set out for it the next day.

In 1773 Rev. David Jones and David Duncan, a trader, rode through Licking territory on their way from the Scioto country. Coming north from the site of Lancaster, they crossed "Salt Lick" Creek, doubtless the Licking River, and probably where the Gist party had crossed it, passed through three small Delaware and Shawnee towns "and rode on toward the Moravian towns on the Tuscarawas." Other white men came into or passed through Licking after 1773 but the first settlers were

ELIAS HUGHES AND JOHN RATLIFF

Coming hither first in 1796 with a party of surveyors, Hughes had taken a great liking to the Licking Valley. In 1797 he departed from the old home on the south branch of the Potomac, with his wife and twelve children, for his new home on the Licking, and in due time they reached the mouth of that stream, accompanied by John Ratliff, Hughes' nephew, who also brought to the West a large family. At the confluence of the Muskingum and the Licking these two groups, numbering twenty-one persons, remained until the spring of 1798, when they ascended the Licking Valley and settled on the stream at a point four miles east of the site of Newark and not far above the mouth of Bowling Green Run. Historian Brister wrote very interestingly on this subject:

"This was the first permanent white settlement within the present limits of Licking County. They found the 'Bowling Green' a level, untimbered green lawn or prairie and they at once proceeded to raise a crop of corn. Whether the Bowling Green was a natural prairie or had been cleared by the Indians remains

OLD LICKING COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Built about 1830. Destroyed by fire in 1875.

an unsettled question. Their nearest neighbors for two years lived near Nashport, a distance of ten miles. One of these was Philip Barrick, who in 1801 moved into this county.

"This colony of twenty-one persons subsisted mainly on the meat of wild animals procured by the rifles of the settlers, although vegetables and a considerable corn crop were raised the first season. For many years bear, deer, wild turkeys and a great variety of smaller game were in such abundance as to supply the full demands of the settlers. Fruits, berries, and other spontaneous productions of the earth also contributed many years in no inconsiderable degree to the subsistence of the settlers, as did also the fish in the streams." Pioneer activities such as are here described grew steadily within the valleys of the Licking and its tributaries.

"Here then we saw the groves of green
Where woodman's ax had never been—
And pleasant valleys, too.
Within these groves so dense and dark
Was heard the squirrel's saucy bark;
The bounding stag was but the mark
To prove the rifle true."

COUNTY FOUNDED MARCH 1, 1808.

At the close of the year 1800 eight families were advancing civilization on the Licking and its tributaries. A new county was in the making and new settlers kept pouring in until soon a quota sufficient to set up county machinery and government was available. Organization took place March 1, 1808, Fairfield County giving up the territory to form the new subdivision, which was named Licking, after the stream which the Indians called Pataskala, and which contains 669 square miles of territory and has a length of 30 miles east and west and a width of 22½ miles north and south.

FOUR COURTHOUSES BUILT

Licking County's first courthouse was built (1809 or 1810) of logs and stood a little north of the present temple of justice. The bare earth formed the floor, but it was sometimes covered with sawdust. The seats were slabs. It was all very primitive.

Courthouse No. 2, built about 1815, had two stories, was of brick, and a square cupola "adorned" it. Court was held on the upper floor and the lower floor provided offices. The building stood on ground occupied by the present courthouse.

In 1832 courthouse No. 3 was erected. It has been described as "a queer piece of architecture." It had two stories and a basement. Fire destroyed it in 1874.

The present imposing courthouse was begun in 1876 and cost when completed about $190,000. The upper part was damaged by fire and was rebuilt at a cost of $40,000 to $50,000.

The first common pleas court was held on January 25, 1813, and William Wilson was the presiding judge, while Timothy Rose, Henry Smith and Noah Fisher were his associates. William Stanbery, Licking County attorney, is mentioned in this connection. The next court convened January 22, 1816, the same judge and associates presiding. Among the Licking County attorneys mentioned were William Stanbery, Lucius Smith, Corrington W. Searle and Jeremiah R. Munson. In 1818 Thomas Ewing and Charles C. Goddard were appointed prosecuting attorneys. In 1821 William Wilson resigned as presiding judge, and in February, 1822, the Legislature appointed Alexander Harper, of Zanesville, to succeed him.

CHAPTER LXXXV

GENERAL SCHENCK GAVE NEWARK BROAD THOROUGHFARES

THREW IN A BIG PUBLIC SQUARE FOR GOOD MEASURE—CUTTING DOWN THE MOUNDS AND FILLING UP THE PONDS CAME EARLY—A SCORE OR TWO OF LOG CABINS BUILT BY 1810—EARLY MERCHANTS NAMED—FIRST FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATED IN 1807—FIRST SCHOOL OPENED ABOUT 1809—FIRST SERMON PREACHED IN 1803 ON A HORSE-RACING SUNDAY—PRESBYTERIANS LED IN ORGANIZATION AND THE BAPTISTS CAME NEXT—LICKING COUNTY CHURCHES OF TODAY.

Long before the Indian or his white successors passed over or settled upon the site of the City of Newark the mysterious Mound Builder made his home there in great numbers and rendered it necessary for the white man to level off many a mound when it came to grading the streets. Newark was laid out in the spring of 1802, and in March of the following year the plat was recorded, which shows the town enclosed on three sides by the Raccoon and South and North forks of the Licking. The site is a level plateau. The first plat extended from Front Street on the west and from Walnut Street on the south to Locust on the north. It is a square of which the public square is the center. It is very evident that General Schenck (who laid out Newark and named it after his birthplace in New Jersey) was very liberal-minded, for he laid the town out with broad streets and an ample public square. Many additions have been made from time to time.

EARLY NEWARK WAS DECIDEDLY WET

Newark's early growth was slow, as the following account of what it was in 1810, written by Dr. J. N. Wilson, proves:

"We had at that time several log houses as well as some frame ones, but so scattered as to give but a faint idea of the shape and form of a town. These houses stood mostly north and northeast of the square. Scarcely could there be found in the town one

hundred yards square without a pond or pool of water, standing most of the year. An ugly swamp was then in existence just north of Church Street along Fourth, with a gully running down by the corner of Church and Third streets to near the southwest corner of the square, with a large pond just northeast of the old wooden jail, which stood there in the center of the square. This large pond remained a dwelling place for frogs and a resort for ducks and geese, in some degree as late as 1837."

FOUND FORKS GOOD PLACE FOR NEWARK'S SITE

The arrival in 1802 of Gen. William C. Schenck was an event of importance to the spot now known as Newark. It was he who laid the settlement out. He was able, energetic and public-spirited. He and G. W. Burnet and John N. Cummins became owners of Section 4, in Newark Township. Schenck was an experienced surveyor and after the section was acquired he came from Warren County, Ohio, to survey the new tract and ascertain its value. These owners saw in the forks of Licking a suitable spot for a town and they platted Newark. In October of this year, 1802, came to Newark and Cherry Valley, Abraham Johnson, Abraham Wright, William B. Gaw, James Peddicord, Edward Nash, Carlton Belt, Benedict Belt, Acquilla Belt, Little John Belt, Black John Belt. (Long John Belt joined these other Belts a few years later.)

May 20, 1802, Messrs. Schenck, Cummins and Burnet sold 285 acres of their land to John Warden. They were located on the east side of Section 4; on the same day the firm sold 150 acres adjoining Warden's purchase to Anthony Miller. Although Newark was laid out in the spring of 1802, the plat was not recorded until March, 1803.

SOME SAMPLE NEWARK "FIRSTS"

James Jeffries bought the first town lot. James Black built the first cabin—where the Park House later stood—and it became "Black's Tavern," the town's first house of entertainment. Other cabins built in 1802 were those of Samuel Parr, Beall Babbs, Catharine Pegg; and Samuel Elliott added a hewed log house. Abraham Johnson built a log tavern (Newark's second) in 1803, locating it at what is now the corner of Church and Third streets.

(Courtesy J. A. Kidwell Studio, Newark)

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE SQUARE AT NEWARK

Completed as a canal hotel for the better element and occupied many years as such by T. J. Christian. From the time of its erection until the passage of the Volstead law it was not without a barroom.

(Courtesy J. A. Kidwell Studio, Newark)

SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THE SQUARE AT NEWARK

Built in 1828-29 and occupied in early days by Borkey & Bell as a canal store. A famous Licking County landmark.

As Dr. J. N. Wilson's foregoing story shows, Newark's early growth was slow, and as late as 1810 it had "several log houses and some frame ones, very much scattered." Another writer adds that by 1810 the settlement contained a score or two log cabins. "Black's Tavern," he says, "was a log building on the east side of the frog pond, now known as the public square. It was probably the most important building in the place, standing high and dry on an elevated piece of ground which has since been leveled."

BLACK HORSE AND BELL TAVERNS

Newark's third tavern was erected (on Second Street, facing the square) by Maurice Newman, who arrived in Newark in 1804. Tavern No. 4 was started in 1807 in the log house which Samuel Parr had built in 1802. This was the "Cully" or "Black Horse" tavern and it stood opposite the Park House. Col. William H. Gault erected a hotel on the south side of the square in about 1813. Its sign was a big bell and its name the "Bell Tavern." The jail also was near the south side of the square, and on the opposite side was the old courthouse, erected in 1809 or 1810, "a hewed log building," says Brister, "said to contain but one room, with no floor for some time after it was erected, and the seats were slabs, laid upon logs."

FIRST MERCHANTS IN 1805

Robert Sherwood came from Shippensburgh, Pa., in 1803 and bought a lot at what is now the corner of First and Main streets, where the Hotel Sherwood was built long afterwards. Near the "Big Spring," close to his cabin, Jacob Wilson stuck into the ground a willow switch (brought by him from the Alleghany Mountains), which grew to be a big tree. In 1804 John Van Buskirk came to Newark and rebuilt the Peddicord & Belt grist mill at a later period.

Archibald Wilson Jr., David Heron and David Hatfield reached Newark in 1805 and the first became one of Newark's earliest merchants, to be followed soon by Bradley Buckingham and David Moore. In 1812, Frederick Dent, whose daughter became the wife of Ulysses S. Grant, was a Newark merchant.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATED IN 1807

Newark celebrated Independence Day very early in its history—in 1807. It has been thus described:

"It was held on the north side of the public square. A hog, sheep and deer, well roasted, graced the table. Capt. Archibald Wilson, Sr., was president of the day. The military, under the command of Capt. John Spencer, were present in force and fired volleys in response to the toasts."

Newark's incorporation seems to have been long delayed, as it did not occur until February, 1826. The census taken for 1830 found 999 inhabitants there. In 1831, according to a copy of the *Ohio Gazetteer* of that year, the village had 250 dwelling houses, 10 stores, 5 taverns, 2 printing offices, 2 large warehouses, a market house, a Methodist meeting house, and the usual county buildings.

In this connection, the growth of the county seat's population is instructive. The census figures are: 1830, 999; 1840, 2,705; 1850, 3,654; 1860, 4,675; 1870, 6,698; 1880, 9,600; 1890, 14,270; 1900, 18,157; 1920, 26,718. The Chamber of Commerce estimates the present population at 31,000.

NEWARK'S EARLY SCHOOLS

The first of these is said to have been held in a log cabin which had been built in 1809 or 1810, and among the first teachers were James Maxwell, Archibald Wilson, Samuel English and a Mr. Mills. The first house built for school purposes, also of logs, was located at what is now the corner of Main and Fourth streets, according to some authorities. The man Mills referred to taught on Church Street, just west of the Presbyterian Church, in a cabin which had been used as a dwelling. These earliest schools were of the subscription kind, with a tuition fee of from $2 to $3 for each pupil during a three months' term.

On February 28, 1848, Newark's friends of education met in the Presbyterian Church and decided to organize the "Educational Society of Newark Township." It was resolved that teachers' institutes made better teachers and through them better schools. A proposal also was endorsed to hold an institute in Newark March 27. This was carried out and its good effects were marked.

TURNING POINT IN 1848

On August 12, 1848, an election was held, to choose six school directors, in conformity with the law, and Israel Dille, Isaac Smucker, Samuel D. King, Adam Fleek, Abner W. Dennis and Joshua Gibbs were elected. King became president, Dennis secretary, and Fleek treasurer. The schoolhouses secured were: a house in the rear of the Presbyterian Church; a room in the basement of the Methodist Church; one in the basement of the Episcopal Church; one in the rear of the Welsh Church; Joel Arnold's house at Main and Fifth streets; Israel Dille's house on East Main Street; two rooms in the Franklin house on the east side of the square; a room in the A. J. Smith house in the Apollo Building, and two small buildings formerly leased as schoolhouses, one on Walnut Street and the other in East Newark. Thus arose Newark's graded schools.

THE EARLY NEWARK CHURCHES

"The old First Presbyterian Church is the pioneer church of Newark," wrote E. M. P. Brister, the historian, in 1909. "Like most things mundane, its beginning was small. In the summer of 1803 Rev. John Wright, a Presbyterian minister, visited the little hamlet of Newark, which then consisted of only a few log cabins situated amid the trees of the forest. He was told there was but one Presbyterian living here; and as he was in straitened circumstances, the Reverend Wright stopped over night at Black's Tavern, which had been built in the previous fall of 1802, and stood about where Griggs' store now stands."

The next day was Sunday, but that did not keep the inhabitants at home, reading their Bibles. Indeed, their chief interest was in a horse race that was to come off. The visitor at Black's Tavern did not forget the character of the day, however. In the open air both before and after noon he expounded the gospel to a little group of listeners. The sermon reached at least one heart: a man arose at its close, declared the truth had been uttered and suggested a collection. The hat was passed around and came back to its owner with contributions not disgraceful.

MORE PRESBYTERIANS ARRIVE

The next recorded preaching in Newark occurred in 1806, when another Presbyterian minister, Rev. James Scott, delivered his message there during several months. In 1808 the population of Newark was swelled by the arrival of several Presbyterian families and a church was organized. But no regular preacher was there to shepherd the members until more than a year had passed. In 1809 Rev. George Van Eman was called and he accepted, but as he did not remain, the little flock was without a guide between 1812 and 1815, when Rev. Thomas Dickson Baird responded to a call. He remained five years and then took up his residence in Pennsylvania.

The church had worshipped in a building situated on the north side of the public square, which was built of hewed logs and had but a single large room. The church's first permanent meeting-house was contracted for in March, 1816. It was to stand "on the west side of the courthouse park," was to be of brick and to cost $2,700. Rev. Solomon S. Miles succeeded Rev. Thomas Baird in 1820 as an irregular preacher, and in 1822 the church's and the village's first Sabbath school was formed. In 1825 the church became unfit for use and was abandoned. The courthouse was first resorted to by the congregation and later a schoolhouse. A new edifice was erected in 1832.

Rev. Solomon Miles gave up his pastorate in 1831 and the church called Rev. William Wiley, and in August of that year he was installed. The question of slavery and also of doctrinal beliefs brought about congregational differences which resulted in the withdrawal of over thirty members, who proceeded to organize the Second Presbyterian Church. Pastor Wiley's service lasted more than twenty years, and in 1854 he was succeeded by Rev. William M. Robinson. Temporary preachers served the congregation until 1863, when Rev. Henry Martin Hervey came. He died September 1, 1875. Rev. W. F. Brown was called to the pastorate in February, 1877.

As the scope of this work admits of but a sketch of the pioneer periods of Newark's churches, we pass now to

THE LICKING BAPTIST CHURCH

which was organized August 22, 1807, with thirty-six members. Meetings were held in private houses. By 1818 the thirty-six

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members had dwindled to fifteen. But in 1819-20 there were accessions, and in 1823 the members numbered ninety-four and a new meeting-house was completed. In the years that followed differences arose and in 1838 but twenty-seven members remained. Pastor Joseph Davis built up the membership in about 1854 to a total of eighty-eight. The church's fiftieth year brought a membership of 154.

NEWARK BAPTIST CHURCH

The congregation was organized April 13, 1832, with six men and six women members. By 1836 the members numbered thirty-two. A meeting-house begun in 1836 was occupied in 1840. In 1844 204 members were reported. But there was a falling off and a lack of permanent pastors. In 1847 the members numbered but 123. In 1851 the church was incorporated. There followed an ebb and flow of membership and pastorates were intermittent. In 1879 Rev. D. E. Owen became pastor and continued as such until 1882. He found seventy-four nominal members and left 250. Thus was this church established.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The first preaching was in private houses. Later services were held in a two-story frame building located in the middle of the street between West Main and Third streets. A meeting-house was built and a church bell was bought—Newark's first. A revival in the winter of 1833 was blessed by 300 conversions. The first regular pastor was Rev. Cyrus Brooks, who came in 1840. Newark Methodism continued to prosper.

Licking County Churches of Today

THE PRESBYTERIANS

The present status of the Presbyterian Church in the county is as follows: Newark, First Church, Rev. Frank H. Magill, membership 870; Second, Rev. Harold F. Wonder, 601; Woodside, Rev. Glenore McQueen, D. D., 130. In the country: Fairmont, supply pastor, 53; Brownsville, supply pastor and community church, 70; Outville, vacant, 125; Pataskala, vacant, 262; Granville, Rev. Emanuel Breeze, 360; Johnstown, Rev. R. W. Illingworth, 77; Hanover, Rev. L. H. Shane (also clerk of Presby-

tery), 160; Utica, Rev. R. J. Werner, 167; Homer, Rev. Robert K. Ryall, 90.

BAPTISTS OF THE COUNTY

The Baptists maintain two churches in Newark, the First, at Granville and Fifth streets, Rev. Havard Griffith, 700; Second, Third and National Drive, 75. In Alexandria, supply, 254; Granville, Rev. H. E. Owings, 600; Welsh Hills Church, supply, 121.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCHES

The United Brethren, First Church, Rev. P. E. Wright, enrolled members 1,118; C. E. Memorial, Rev. C. M. Bowman, 213; Stevens Street, Rev. B. C. Rife, 148; Pleasant View, Rev. M. A. Gehrees, 112; Pleasant Valley, Eden Township, Rev. Rife, supply, 73; Long Run, supply, 96; Mount Hermon, inactive; Mount Gilead, inactive; Jacksontown, E. M. Larason, 56; Amsterdam, supply, 34; Etna, J. A. Kelley, 96; Pataskala, supply, 63; Brownsville, supply, 88.

The International Bible Students' Association has a representative body in Newark, with a meeting place at No. 29½ West Main Street. It was established in 1885; Elders, W. C. Christian, H. M. Warman and H. M. Boylan.

THE METHODISTS ARE STRONG

The Methodist Episcopal Church is probably the most populous of the sects obtaining in Licking County. There are three church houses in Newark: First Church, corner of Fifth and Granville streets, Rev. W. T. Fessenden, enrollment 2,021; Neal Avenue, Rev. A. F. Noeblick, 620; East Main Street, Rev. W. C. Milliken, 878; Alexandria, Rev. L. J. Lewis, 235; Chatham, R. H. Pierson, 402; Croton, Frank Clark, 270; Granville, T. B. McIntosh, 392; Hanover, H. N. Smith, 211; Hebron, E. R. Anthony, 264; Jacksontown, J. G. Deeds, 150; Johnstown, D. S. Lamb, 495; Kirkersville, J. S. Ricketts, 322; Pataskala, W. E. Fetch, 376; Perryton, Mansell LaFollette, 267; Summit, M. R. Crabbe, 110.

THREE CATHOLIC CHURCHES

The Catholic Church is represented in Licking County by three churches, St. Joseph's Church in Johnstown, with Rev. F.

Sullivan in charge; St. Francis de Sales in Newark, with Rev. Fr. John J. Slattery in charge, 3,000; The Church of the Blessed Sacrament, in the east side, Newark, Rev. Fr. Charles H. A. Watterson, 1,100. All three churches maintain parochial schools, recognized by the other educational organizations of the state, and the second named maintains a high school having similar recognition.

LUTHERAN AND CHRISTIAN UNION

Lutheran Churches—These exist in the following villages: St. Louisville, Vanatta and Linnville.

The Christian Union Church was early located in the county and was chartered in 1819, under the name of The North Ohio Annual Council. It has the congregational form of government and has not grown in recent years. It has three active churches in the county: Pine Street, Reverend Wickham, 60; Carmel Church, M. A. Lamp, 100; Linnville, Reverend Porter, 101.

DISCIPLES, EPISCOPALIANS, PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS

The church of The Disciples of Christ is strong in the County of Licking. In Newark, Central Church of Christ, Rev. L. O. Mink, 800; the Home Church, Thomas B. Shearer. In the county: The Old Stone Church in Brushy Fork, Reverend Althouse, who also supplies the churches in St. Louisville and Homer; Perryton, H. H. Hoover, who also supplies the Rocky Fork Church; Eden Church, H. H. Tilock, who also supplies the church in Croton; Hebron, E. R. Anthony, 175 members; Utica, C. C. Smith.

The Episcopalian Church maintains two churches in the county: Trinity, East Main Street, in Newark, Lane Wickham Barton, 300; in Granville, Reverend LaFontaine.

The Primitive Baptist Church maintains three church houses in the county, with itinerant supply. They are located in Licking Township, Hebron, and Newark.

In the religious life and effort in the county are to be noted the activities of the Y. M. C. A., Christian Scientists and Spiritualists, all of whom are in their own homes with large followings.

There are also church societies of the following faiths: The Seventh Day Adventists, Christian Apostolic, the Nazarene, Church of God, the Evangelical, Congregational, Holiness Mission, Orthodox Roumanian, Pentecostal Mission, Salvation Army, Negro Methodist, and Negro Baptist.

CHAPTER LXXXVI

THE OHIO CANAL A BOON TO FARMERS

BEFORE IT CAME THEY HAD BUT ONE ROUTE TO THE MARKETS AND THEIR CROPS SOLD FOR A SONG—WORK ON THE WATERWAY BEGAN JULY 4, 1825, WITH A CELEBRATION—FARMERS HELPED TO DIG FOR $8 A MONTH BUT WERE GLAD TO GET THE CASH—"JIGGER" OF WHISKEY FIVE TIMES A DAY DEMORALIZED THE MEN—HENRY C. COCHRAN WRITES ABOUT THE CANAL—NATIONAL ROAD BEGUN AT ST. CLAIRSVILLE ON THE DAY WHICH SAW THE CANAL'S BEGINNING—NEWARK LOST IN FIERCE CONTEST OVER LOCATION—HEBRON ON BOTH CANAL AND HIGHWAY.

In 1825, when there were in Ohio no railroads and no wagon roads worthy of the name, the prospect that a waterway would soon pass through the county, providing connection on the north with Lake Erie and on the south with the Ohio River, was one of overshadowing importance.

Licking County had rich soil in many fertile valleys, a friendly climate and good farmers. Crops grew apace but the markets were practically inaccessible. So great was the surplus of produce that flour brought but $1 a hundred, hams 3 cents a pound, eggs 4 cents a dozen, whiskey 12½ cents a gallon, and other prices were correspondingly depressed. There was but one suitable means of outlet to remunerative markets—by boat down the Licking to the Muskingum and thence to New Orleans and intervening centers.

CANAL BEGUN AT LICKING SUMMIT, 1825

Imagine then the high expectations with which all Licking County assembled at Licking Summit, July 4, 1825, to see the beginning of work on the Ohio Canal. The day was epochal. A vast throng saw a display of military, heard stirring music, listened to Thomas Ewing, orator of the day, watched Ohio's governor, Jeremiah Morrow, and New York's governor, De Witt Clinton, throw the first spadefuls of earth, and cheered them

wildly. Dinner, prepared on a large scale, was free to the invited guests and cost the commonalty $1.50 a plate.

The work of construction was as great a boon to labor as the canal later was to the farmer. The wages were small, $8 for twenty-six working days, 30¾ cents a day for days lasting from sunrise to sunset. But the workers were well served at meal time, comfortably lodged in shanties and during a few of the early months of construction received their drams of whiskey, no small inducement at the time. Men poured in from the country around to work on the canal. Here farmers earned the cash for taxes and other pressing needs.

Micajah T. Williams and Alfred Kelley were acting commissioners, and proved themselves faithful public servants. They were often passing up and down the line, and saw the evil effects of the "jigger" of whiskey. They left a notice at each contract station that they would not pay estimates monthly if the contractors furnished whiskey on the work—an order that caused much grumbling among a certain class of men, but it was promptly obeyed by the contractors. A jigger was small, not a gill in measure, but fifty or sixty men taking five of these per day—at sunrise, at 10 o'clock, at noon, at 4 o'clock, and before supper—would exhaust a barrel of whiskey in four or five days. Men from Fairfield, Hocking, Gallia and Meigs counties and all the country around came to work on the canal. Farmers and their sons wanted to earn this amount of wages, as it was cash—a very scarce article—and they must have it to pay taxes and other cash expenses.

GOOD FOR THE FARMER

Before the canal was finished south of Licking Summit the north end from Dresden to Cleveland was in operation and wheat sold on the canal at 75 cents a bushel. Corn values increased proportionately. Contracts for the building of the canal had been made soon after the Licking Summit ceremonies occurred. The first award covered a section south of the Summit, including the embankment of the Licking Summit reservoir to the deep cut, so called. The next award covered the deep cut, whose length was about three miles, and the South Fork feeder. On the highest part of the cut there was a swamp which covered several acres, where there was a stand of water in the spring of the year and

THE OLD OHIO CANAL AT NEWARK

The illustration shows one of the "line boats" of the canal. It was photographed at the intersection of South Fifth and Canal Streets, Newark, in 1889. The view is a good one, showing the bow and stern cabins, the stables and the "midships." The captain of the boat has headed his craft west and was probably going light to Millersport to load wheat for the Newark warehouses. He has stopped at "Louie" Beidermann's restaurant, probably not to attend a prayer meeting there.

the water in which, when raised by heavy rains, ran north to the waters of the Licking and south to the tributaries of the Scioto.

The third contract was for work to start at the north end of Licking Summit and extend to Nashport, Muskingum County. It consisted of heavy work, including the dam at the lower end of Licking Narrows, twelve or fifteen locks, two aqueducts and culverts. The fourth contract covered work on the stretch from Irville north to beyond Roscoe, Coshocton County. The Granville feeder extended from Licking Summit to Raccoon Creek, at Paige's woolen factory, about a mile and a quarter southeast of Granville. The feeder was used until the Granville furnace was abandoned in 1838.

CANAL FILLED AT NEWARK

Collectors were stationed along the line to collect tolls and water rents. Canal boats were privately owned. Some of them were "passenger packets," neatly built and well furnished, which did a good business until the railroads came. The freight boats carried from fifty to eighty tons and drew from two to three feet of water. In 1861 a company leased the canal for a ten-year period and re-leased it in 1871, but abandoned the lease in 1878, the state resuming possession in May, 1879. Writing about the Licking County section of the canal in 1909, E. M. P. Brister said:

"It has been, probably, twenty years since the canal has been in operation within the limits of Licking County. Sometime since the aqueduct crossing Raccoon Creek, between West Main and Jefferson streets, fell to pieces by reason of decay and was left in that condition by the state. The water in the canal, between this branch of the Raccoon and the North Fork of the same stream, diminished into pools in the canal bed, and in warm weather became stagnant and noisome; so much so that the health of the city was endangered thereby. Hence, in the fall of 1908, the council of Newark passed a series of resolutions relating to the condition of the canal and providing for the filling in of the canal on the streets crossed by it between the points above mentioned. This work has been completed, and where turn-bridges formerly stood solid roadways have taken their places. This work has all been done without any understanding being first obtained with the state authorities, and it is presumed the status quo will be eventually made permanent.

"But little of the Ohio Canal is now (1909) in practical use. Some traffic is kept up between Akron and Cleveland and appropriations for the canal are being urged, but it now looks as if the canal has about reached the limit of its usefulness."

A detailed story which contains reference to more of the general aspects of the Ohio Canal than are handled in this chapter appears in the Muskingum County section of this work, and the Coshocton County section carries additional particulars concerning the character and operation of this old waterway. In the story referred to it stated that by May 30, 1829, the canal was completed between Licking Summit and Black Hand, and that by September 4, 1830, the canal was in operation as far west as Dresden, Muskingum County. We append here an account of some special features of the Ohio Canal as recognized by Henry C. Cochran, veteran Newark newspaper man, who writes about them as follows:

LICKING SECTION OF THE CANAL

By Henry C. Cochran

The Ohio Canal was the result of a dream of empire by financial, transportation and mercantile interests in New York City. To understand it, the history of the time is to be considered. An immense traffic had grown with the advent of steam power on the Great Lakes; the Ohio River basin was being rapidly developed; a mountain range lay between the great cities of the eastern seaboard, and the products of the great fertile Mississippi River basin were being carried to New Orleans for distribution and export. New York was threatened as a port of entry and exit by New Orleans.

In 1825 the State of New York had in operation a canal from Buffalo, N. Y., to tidewater in the Hudson River, but the fast developing Middle West was drawing south. In 1823 the State of New York had memorialized and offered aid to the Ohio Legislature to construct a canal from Cleveland to Portsmouth in Ohio. It was acted on, and July 4, 1825, the first shovelful was taken out four miles southwest of Newark, and the people of Central Ohio gathered to see Governor De Witt Clinton, of New York, take the first shovelful.

Ohio completed the system in 1830, and constructed branch

canals to the coal measures of Eastern Ohio, and Southern Ohio. There were other branches, but the two named brought it in competitive touch with the two great soft coal fields. It became the great developer of Ohio, and fulfilled the dream of the Eastern empire builders.

In 1859 the records show that the Ohio Canal had earned gross sixteen million dollars; the cost to that date was eleven million, or a net revenue to the state of five million dollars. The canal was leased in 1859 to a party of capitalists, and they operated it till 1877, and gave it up.

The lessees turned it back to the state in bad physical condition, though the state operated it at a profit till 1893, when the last packet passed through this city, off the southern division to the northern division, which terminated here.

Railway interests in Ohio were active in the Legislature, and public apathy allowed a good part of the right of way to be abandoned, partly by legislative action.

The construction of the canal was a marvel of engineering by the early promoters. In passing from the Muskingum River basin to the valley of the Licking River, they passed through the Licking Narrows. In Licking County, too, they at two points solved the problem of passing a live stream of water over an impounded body of water without an aqueduct.

The Licking Narrows is now passed through by the river, the B. & O. Railway, and the Southern Ohio Public Service Railway. In the glacial age the entire Licking Valley was a lake surrounded by the upheaval of the stratum of silurian sandstone.

A convulsion of nature opened a rift in the rim of the ancient lake and the water escaped. The canal builders came along under the frowning cliffs, by shifting the towing path to the other side, or "berm bank," blasting a way through the "Point of Rocks," near the inlet lock at the west end of the narrows. Navigating the slack waters of Licking was one of the scare spots to the boatmen, many of whom were superstitious and feared to pass the grim walls, made darker by a growth of pine trees and bushes. Many weird stories passed current among the "sailors," and one was to the effect that one canal man had seen "the Devil himself."

In the blasting at the "Point of Rocks," a human hand engraved on the outstanding rock was shot down, and lost. Of the hand, there are at least three different legends of "Black Hand

Rock," but the belief is general that it was placed there by the Mound Builders to mark the nearer spot along Licking River to the great flint mines, greatly resorted to by that lost race.

Only horse power was used on the Ohio Canal and each freight boat was a complete plant, bow and stern, and cabins furnished eating and sleeping facilities. In the middle of each boat was the stable where two horses fed and slept while two others toiled on the tow line. The rest of the boat was devoted to tonnage, and each boat carried from 80 to 120 gross tons burden.

Men who followed the canal were of exceptional hardihood; they worked in all weather, and fought, swore or prayed as the individual and occasion demanded.

Shipping is always cheaper on waterways than by other methods. A story showing the advantage of navigation was told, in his lifetime, by Benjamin Franklin, one of the founders of the Franklin National Bank in Newark. He had a brother in Cleveland, and through him ordered shipped here a boat load of timothy grass seed. He ordered by canal because the railway asked more. Before the seed was shipped, the state dam in the Licking Narrows was carried out by a flood. He wanted the seed and again consulted the freight agent and was told that the freight rate had advanced to double what it had been before. Mr. Franklin remonstrated and the agent replied:

"Don't you know the dam is out?"

The effect of the canal as a world builder is still in evidence along the line through which it passed. In all of the towns along the system are yet to be seen many old but still substantial buildings, which were used in caring for the traffic. For miles back from the canal line still stand the grand old mansions, made possible a century ago because the builders of them had access to the markets of the world, with the products of a marvelously fertile country. A canal, of necessity, following the water gradient, passes through rich alluvial basins. On the Licking Summit, the early engineers, by constructing walls around a glacial lake, impounded nearly four thousand acres of water. With the decadence of the Ohio Canal the state dedicated the Licking Reservoir as a state park, and named it Buckeye Lake. An electric road was built to the lake in 1903, and the place developed into an inland "Atlantic City." For an average of a mile from the lake shores in Licking, Perry and Fairfield counties,

cottages and many mansions have been built. It has a summer population of from twenty to thirty thousand, and an immense tourist traffic. Many of the residents of Buckeye Lake live there the year through.

The citizens of Newark utilized the national holiday, July 4, 1925, to fittingly observe the centennial anniversary of the building of the Ohio Canal. The movement took form by a resolution to that end passed by the Newark Trades and Labor Assembly. It was promptly endorsed by the Newark Chamber of Commerce bodies, each of which named representatives on a committee of arrangements. A fund was raised by subscription, and a contract made to erect with appropriate ceremonies, a marker on the site of the taking of the first shovel of earth from the canal bed. The marker is a sandstone shaft built of stone taken from a nearby canal lock. The marker is surmounted by a gray granite "drift boulder." On the boulder is a bronze tablet giving the date of the commencement of the Ohio Canal, and the date of the centennial observance. A large crowd of representative people gathered. Two bands, the Pythian Band and Buckeye Band, enlivened the program. The chief speaker of the occasion was Hon. W. M. Morgan, representative of the Seventeenth Ohio District in the United States Congress.

The committee in charge of the ceremonies was a representative one as follows: E. E. Baker, president; J. L. Hupp, secretary; Solomon Schoenberg, Anthony Stare, H. C. Cochran, Harry Cochran, C. A. McNeal, J. H. Sharritt, Edward Eis, E. S. Randolph, Mrs. Branch English and Mrs. O. J. Barnes.

We turn now from Mr. Cochran's story of the Ohio Canal to our running account of other Licking County events.

NATIONAL ROAD STIRRED ACTIVITY

The same day which projectors of the Ohio Canal devoted to beginning that great public improvement in Licking County, July 4, 1825, the builders of the National Road devoted to launching at St. Clairsville the Ohio branch of that historic highway. It had been completed to Wheeling several years before and people living along and near the line which was expected to become the route of its westward extension welcomed the prospect with glowing hopes. Work on the Wheeling-Zanesville stretch was steadily pushed and by 1829 was nearly completed. When it came to

locating the route to Columbus the citizens of Newark did their best to have it bent their way but could not win.

HEBRON ON THE PIKE, NEWARK MILES AWAY

The engineers and perhaps others in power insisted on the shorter route, via Brownsville and Hebron. Hebron had already been given prosperity by being on the Ohio Canal when the National Road, completed through it about 1833 or 1834, gave a further impetus to its business. The next great line of traffic and travel, however, the Central Ohio Railroad, although but a short distance away, reduced the town's activities instead of extending them.

The National Road's location and construction through Licking County resulted in the laying out of a number of new towns, Brownsville and Linnville, for instance, the former making good strides for a while. Speculation in the lots of such little centers was sometimes considerable. The stage coaches and pony express activities brought in new life and bustle. An observer of earlier years wrote entertainingly of the latter:

WORD PICTURE OF PONY EXPRESS

"The express ponies were ridden by boys and put through on a fast gallop, or half-run, the relays being five miles apart. The small saddle bags which contained the express matter were fastened to the saddle and at the end of each run the saddle and bags were almost instantly transferred from the exhausted, foaming pony to a fresh one, the rider mounted upon him and rode away at full speed, with a delay of not more than a minute. The stations in Licking County were Brownsville, Linnville, Etniers, Luray, Etna."

Nearly a hundred years have come and gone since the pony express, the stage coach and the great freight wagons went back and forth over the National Road on its long stretch through Licking County. These activities made busy days for the people along that route. The taverns were thronged, the tavern barnyards were alive with teams and drivers and all these things lasted until the railroad began to take the highway's traffic from it, when less busy times on the pike warned its communities that the beginning of the end of its glories had come.

CHANGED BUT NOT ABANDONED

Then came in a similarly gradual fashion another cause of abatement: the surface of the roadway lost its smoothness and after some time it became at some points rougher than the average country road and well-nigh as impassable. The toll-gates disappeared and the counties neglected the road more than ever. It began to appear that the old thoroughfare was utterly doomed when the necessities of World war transportation and the effect upon public sentiment of the growth of the motor car's use started the work of restoration.

Not only was the highway's surface restored but it was kept in good condition and probably always will be unless the airplane takes the auto's place. And now the old pike is a busier course of travel than it ever was. Farm houses have become tourists' taverns; green spots along the road are turned into tourist camps; filling stations not only serve the needs of machines but refresh the traveler; handsome and modern homes line the roadway; hundreds of tourists pass these daily from every state in the Union and the old highway has "come back" in spectacular fashion.

CHAPTER LXXXVII

ONE OF NEWARK'S FIRST STEAM ROADS IN EARLY FIFTIES

ITS GERM USED WOODEN WHEELS, WOODEN RAILS, AND DEPENDED ON HORSE POWER--LATER CONSTRUCTION RESULTED IN PLACING THE CITY ON TWO TRUNK LINES, THE B. & O. AND PANHANDLE—THE STRAITSVILLE BRANCH BROUGHT LOW-PRICED FUEL—ANOTHER LINE THROUGH THE COUNTY BECAME NEW YORK CENTRAL BRANCH—FIRST STREET CAR LINE IN 1888—MANY SUCCESSIVE OWNERS OF THE INTERURBAN WHICH FOLLOWED.

The germ of the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad, the Monroeville and Sandusky City Railroad, was chartered March 9, 1835. Originally the latter was operated on wooden rails and its small box cars, on wooden wheels, were hauled by horses between Monroeville and Sandusky City. Before very long steam engines were substituted for horses, but for a considerable later period the wooden rails with strap-iron tops remained in use.

In March, 1836, a railroad to connect Mansfield with New Haven was chartered. A consolidation with the Monroeville and Sandusky City line followed, the gap between New Haven and Monroeville was filled and the road became continuous from Mansfield to Sandusky City, 54 miles, under the name of the Mansfield and Sandusky City Railroad.

NEWARK'S FIRST RAILROAD REACHES LAKE ERIE

The Columbus & Lake Erie Railroad was chartered March 12, 1845, and at length it was constructed between Newark and Mansfield, a distance of sixty-two miles. When connected with the Mansfield & Sandusky City road it gave Newark direct access to the lake. The Huron & Oxford Railroad, extending a distance of eight miles from Huron to the Monroeville and Sandusky City Line, was chartered March 12, 1845. The three corporations were consolidated November 23, 1853, under the name of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company.

THAT OLD "WOODEN" RAILROAD

The wooden roadbed of the first of the old railways has been thus described:

A mudsill was laid down lengthwise, to which strong crossties were spiked. In "gains" cut into the ties the wooden rails were placed. The rails were about seven inches high, five inches wide at the top and broader at the base. A strip of hard wood lay on top of the rails, two and one-half inches wide and an inch thick and on top of this the iron strap rested, spikes penetrating the iron, the hard wood and the large rail. It is said that more than three times as much timber was thus used than is in the present system of ties.

TOOK TWENTY YEARS TO GET THE FIRST RAILROAD

About a year after the consolidation of the three companies the Columbus and Lake Erie line was finished. The enterprise had been agitated twenty years earlier, meetings in its behalf having taken place in 1834-5. It was a formidable task then—the population were too poor. Ten years later the road was chartered and after another decade came construction.

But the company of consolidation was overtaken by financial ills too serious for a cure and on April 8, 1856, the Legislature passed an act intended to relieve stockholders and creditors. The Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark road was sold and the company was reorganized. Later, the Huron & Oxford line was abandoned and the rails were taken up. The future of the S. M. & N. road was secured when it was transferred to the Baltimore & Ohio Company February 13, 1869.

NEWARK GETS PLACE ON A TRUNK LINE

Newark's second railroad was the Central Ohio. Chartered February 8, 1847, to run from Columbus through Newark and Zanesville to such point on the Ohio River as its directors might select, it entered upon construction in June, 1850, between Columbus and Newark. This road also became insolvent and went into a receiver's hands in May, 1859. It was sold and reorganized in 1865. The "Pan Handle" road, now the Pennsylvania, had bought the undivided half of the thirty-three miles of road between Newark and Columbus for $775,000. The B. & O. Com-

pany took control of the Central Ohio property December 1, 1866. Three years later the B. & O. secured control of the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark road also and thus it was enabled to reach Lake Erie. Resolved to extend its line to Chicago, the directors built in 1873 the road from Chicago Junction to the great city on the lake—and gave Newark a trunk line.

NEWARK'S THIRD RAILROAD BUILT

This was the Steubenville & Indiana line. Chartered February 24, 1848, its directors began the work of construction on the eastern division in November, 1851. It was opened for traffic between Newark and Steubenville in April, 1855. The usual financial troubles set in against the new enterprise and Thomas L. Jewett was appointed receiver, September 2, 1859. By purchasing half of the Central Ohio's line between Newark and Columbus in 1864 he gave the road much needed western connections. The section of the road between Columbus and Pittsburgh was named the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad and on December 28, 1867, it was reorganized under the name of the Pan Handle. Upon completion it was leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and has been operated by it ever since. In 1880 the company erected new freight and passenger stations at Newark.

NEWARK'S FOURTH RAILROAD TAPS COAL FIELD

The Straitsville Railroad was projected as early as 1854, the intention being to operate the road in connection with the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark line. During nearly twenty years it was kept from fruition by numerous drawbacks and many of those in interest came to the conclusion that the project was dead. But after the close of the Civil war a Newark coal company at whose head were J. L. Birkey, William Shields, Lewis Evans and others secured control of extensive coal lands in Perry County.

Needing transportation these men put new life into the Straitsville road project and the line was completed to that place in about 1875. The panic of '73 had defeated the coal project but the building of the road meant a great deal to Newark for the especial reason that it gave her people low priced coal. Soon after the road's completion the Baltimore & Ohio Company acquired it.

LAST RAILROAD MISSES COUNTY SEAT

The Ohio Central Railroad was first called the Atlantic & Lake Erie Railroad and Thomas Ewing was its president. Projected in 1870 to connect Toledo and Pomeroy and to penetrate the Southeastern Ohio coal fields it was built in the early '80s, passing through the counties of Lucas, Wood, Seneca, Wyandot, Crawford, Marion, Morrow, Knox, Licking, Fairfield, Perry, Athens and Meigs. Entering Licking County near Licking Summit it follows the old canal to a point a few miles west of Newark and passes through Granville, Alexandria and Johnstown. It is now a part of the New York Central system.

NEWARK'S FIRST STREET RAILWAY

Altgeld, Clarke & Co., of Chicago, built a horse-car line to connect the Newark Cemetery with the fair ground and it went into operation May 12, 1888, its rolling stock consisting of four box cars twelve feet long. In the summer of 1889 Altgeld bought out his partners and added the Fourth Street line, the two lines having a length of five and one-eighth miles.

On May 10, 1888, Benson Bidwell, Dr. Sedgwick, W. E. Miller, Waldo Taylor, J. W. Collins, W. H. Lane, J. S. Bradley, R. Scheidler, A. B. Clark, S. J. Davis, R. A. Cunningham, J. C. Maylone, H. C. Strong, J. W. Owens, Eli Hull, and Charles Kibler, Jr., incorporated a company for the purpose of constructing an electric line to extend from Newark to Granville and Miller, Taylor and Hull secured in donations and by the sale of stock and tickets the sum of $10,000. Judge Waldo Taylor was elected president of the company, P. S. Phillips vice president, F. Dickinson secretary and A. Clark Bane treasurer.

Financial difficulties brought about reorganization on October 6, 1888, and other embarrassments followed. Track was laid from the power house to the Methodist Church, when, the funds failing, work ceased. But construction was resumed March 8, 1889, by August the rails were down to the canal bridge on Second Street and in March, 1890, the line was extended to Beuhler's. At this time R. Scheidler was elected president.

ENTER ELECTRICITY, FAREWELL THE MULE

On May 6, 1890, the Cleveland Construction Company contracted to complete the road to the fair ground and Granville for

$62,000 and the Sprague Company contracted to furnish three cars and a generator for $13,000. The road was then bonded, October 4, 1890, and the first car rolled up "the beautiful Cherry Valley" to Granville. It is said this was "the first electric road on record to carry Government mail" and that it was when built "the longest road of the kind in the world." In the summer of 1892 a completely equipped motor was installed. Meanwhile, the mules of the city line having been superseded by electricity, the electric line acquired the city line (April 7, 1892) at a cost of $100,000.

B. G. Davis and associates bought the property from its original promoters, sold it to W. S. Wright, president of the Jewell Car Works, and associates and these sold it to Tucker, Anthony & Co. of Boston. The Boston parties had started to build the Columbus-Newark trolley line, whose title was the Columbus, Buckeye Lake & Newark Traction Co., and it was in operation when they acquired the Newark-Granville line. They organized the Columbus, Newark & Zanesville Electric Railway Co. and built the Newark-Zanesville Extension, when the C. N. & Z. Company absorbed the Newark-Granville road. The C. N. & Z. and the C. B. L. & N. were then consolidated and the Indianapolis, Columbus and Eastern Co. became owner. This company was in turn absorbed (in 1906) by The Ohio Electric Railway Co. The present operator is the Southern Ohio Public Service Co. This company operates the Columbus-Zanesville interurban line, which passes through Newark, but since about the close of 1926 its Newark city lines have been abandoned. This step originated in the growing use of motor cars, motor buses and trucks. When these greatly reduced the street car's revenue the company sought a new franchise carrying a higher fare and when the city council refused the increase the company ceased to operate.

CHAPTER LXXXVIII

LICKING'S SONS SERVED IN FIVE WARS

FILLED FIVE COMPANIES IN THE WAR OF 'TWELVE AND DID NEARLY AS WELL AGAINST MEXICO—ALMOST 4,000 FOUGHT FOR THE UNION IN THE 'SIXTIES—SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL BUILDING BECAME LEMERT POST'S HOME—COUNTY FURNISHED ALL THE MEN CALLED FOR IN WAR WITH SPAIN AND THREE SCORE OF HER SONS LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES IN THE WORLD WAR.

GOOD RECORD MADE IN 1812

When it is said that Licking County sent four companies of infantry and one of cavalry into the field against Great Britain and her Indian allies in 1812 strong evidence is given of her patriotism, for the county's population was light and her young men were exceedingly busy building homes and tilling the soil. Captains Rose, Davidson, Sutton and Spencer commanded the respective infantry companies. Capt. Bradley Buckingham recruited the mounted company, but First Lieut. John Sutton was its commander during the active service.

DESCENDANTS PROUD OF RECORD MADE

The Licking County volunteers joined Col. Lewis Cass' regiment, the Third Ohio, at Findlay. The troops reached Detroit in July, after a difficult march through the wilderness. When Hull surrendered his army to the British, the Licking County boys were in it, were paroled along with other Ohio troops and returned to their homes. "The descendants of these patriots now residing in Licking County," wrote a local historian in 1909, "point with pride to the achievements of their fathers who took such a creditable part in the establishment of the 'second independence of America'."

Licking County's patriotism of 1812 was repeated in 1846 and took the form of furnishing the Government with two companies of infantry and one of cavalry for the campaigns against Mexico.

The first infantry company, enlisted in May, 1846, proceeded to Camp Washington, near Cincinnati, under Capt. Richard Stadden, became Company H of the Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry and participated in the campaign on the Rio Grande route. Later Company H was at Camargo, at Marin, in the forced march of the command which reported to General Taylor, back to Buena Vista, was there until May 17, 1847, and was mustered out at New Orleans June 23 of that year. Two members of the company died of disease—Robert Wilkins and Harvey Courson; two were wounded—John Colvin and Jackson King, and one, Patrick McLaughlin, was captured.

CHEERS FOR DEPARTING RANGERS

Capt. John R. Duncan recruited the second company in May, 1847—Duncan's Mounted Rangers. Nearly every one of its hundred members furnished his own horse. Riding out of Newark May 27, with her people's cheers ringing in their ears, they reached Cincinnati, went aboard the *Star Spangled Banner* and reached New Orleans late in June. At the end of a week they went by steamer to the mouth of the Rio Grande and put in the whole of their service at Seralvo. Three men were lost through disease: Jacob Grear, John Smith and Harvey Stewart. Capt. Richard Stadden recruited the third company in August, 1847. Mustered in at Camp Wool as Company B of the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, it operated on the Vera Cruz route and was stationed at Puebla most of the time. It was mustered out at Cincinnati in October, 1848. Private Palmer, of Jacksontown, died on the Gulf of Mexico.

LICKING IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION

Flag of the free heart's hope and home,
By angel hands to valor given!
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in heaven.
Forever float that standard sheet.
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With freedom's soil beneath our feet
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

—*Drake.*

When it is stated that 3,160 Licking County volunteers were mustered into Civil war service for duty outside of the state; that 368 of her sons were drafted and that 404 of them were sent to the defense of Cincinnati, a total of 3,932, the only figures needed to prove the greatness of the county's response to calls of the Government are these: that her total enrollment of men fit for military service was 4,880 and that those who responded amounted to 80 per cent of the number enrolled. The high worth of the record is further enhanced by the fact that many Licking County soldiers served among those representing other counties and other states. Judge Samuel M. Hunter has left us a vivid picture of the departure for the seat of war of Licking's first volunteers:

WHEN JOHNNY WENT MARCHING AWAY

"How well we remember when Captain McDougal's company of the old Third Ohio, the first gift of Licking County to the Union, marched down Third Street that chill April morning forty-six years ago! Sumter had been fired upon and the rebellion had been inaugurated. Who does not remember the solemn faces and streaming eyes of the people as that little column filed down the street to take their place in the army of the Union? I see before me today faces and forms who were in that devoted band. It was they who were plunging into the great unknown; it was they who enlisted under the banner of a nation which had long been unused to war. They were the first—but they were quickly followed by other companies and regiments which marched down the same street and took their places in the army of the Union."

THEY FOUGHT WELL THROUGH THE WAR

Judge Hunter recalled how some of the lads who saw their fathers and brothers march away followed them to the front, so prolonged was the conflict; how the calls for such service were repeated and nobly answered; what sacrifices were made, what precious lives were lost; and he paid this eloquent tribute to the character of the service rendered by the valiant men of Licking:

"Her sons have fought and her blood has been poured out on nearly a hundred battlefields, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. And in all that struggle this county has never been

called upon to blush for their honor nor to share in their dishonor. Her sons have felt the scorching fires of Manassas; they joined in the wild cry of victory at Fort Donelson; they helped win and wear the laurels at the siege of Vicksburg; they stood the brunt of the battle under the low-spreading branches of the forest of Shiloh; they fought among the clouds of Lookout Mountain; they pined and wasted in the prisons of the South; their blood has dampened the soil all over Virginia and with Sherman they 'marched down to the sea'."

M'DOUGAL'S WIDEAWAKES TRUE TO NAME

That first company which Judge Hunter praised, H of the Third Ohio, was made up largely of "Wideawakes," those young Newark men who had been drilling, in anticipation of a call to arms, in an upper story of a Third Street building. They wore capes and bore torches in their street parades. "Almost to a man," says Brister, "these men enlisted and marched away under their gallant leader," Capt. Leonidas McDougal, who had captained the Wideawakes. Company H's first lieutenant was Leroy S. Bell. Its members were mustered into the Third Ohio June 13, 1861.

The second company recruited at Newark, E of the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was mustered into the service, June 22, under Capt. Andrew Legg; John C. Wallace was its second lieutenant. It proceeded first to Camp Dennison.

Company D, mustered into the Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was recruited in the western part of the county by Homer Thrall, who became its captain. At first it had been assigned to a regiment raised for Fremont's Missouri department but in July, 1862, the secretary of war transferred the regiment, before known as the Thirteenth Missouri, to the state of Ohio, when it became the Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Company D's first lieutenant was George W. Asher; its second lieutenant, Albert G. Dinsmore.

THREE MORE COMPANIES VOLUNTEER

In the summer of 1861 Edwin Nichols recruited a company which was mustered in during August as C of the Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Nichols was its captain and George B. Upham, of Newark, its first lieutenant.

Company G, which was assigned to the Thirty-first Ohio Vol-

unteer Infantry, had also been recruited in the first summer of the war. John H. Putnam, who had undertaken the work, became the company's captain. The regiment reported to Gen. O. M. Mitchell, at Cincinnati, in September, proceeded to Camp Dick Robinson, Kentucky, October 2, and was thoroughly drilled. Ordered to reinforce General Thomas at Mill Springs, it reached that point too late to assist. Company G's first and second lieutenants were John H. McCune and Edward Ewing, respectively.

Company G of the Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was the second company raised in western Licking. Mustered in on October 16 it did not leave for Camp Chase until February 18, 1862. It was later attached to General Sherman's division at Paducah, Kentucky. Philip A. Crow, who had recruited the company, became its captain, Charles E. Taylor its first lieutenant and Hiram B. Wilson its second lieutenant.

A REGIMENT OF LICKING VOLUNTEERS

President Lincoln's second call for troops impressed Licking County patriots with the need for local recruiting action on a larger scale. Company after company had been raised with due speed but now it was time to raise a regiment and the work went forward. By October, 1861, eight companies had been recruited and they were assigned to the Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry for three years' service. This organization became known as the "Licking County Regiment." Brister says that "in the field it was poetically termed the 'Licking Volunteers,' earning its title from the fact that it never turned its back to the foe and all through its long and eventful service fortunately shared with the winning side many of the grandest victories of the war."

RECRUITING GREW APACE

In the foregoing paragraphs Licking County's support of the Union cause during the first year of the war has been set forth with considerable detail. It would give the writer genuine pleasure to record with equal fullness the origin and service of the troops furnished by the county during the war years which followed, but the scope of this work renders the same impracticable. As has been said, recruiting continued with full credit to the county. Company followed company until nearly 4,000 of her men were sent to the front. Among the detachments which took

their place in the ranks was one including a considerable number of colored men who enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, later the Fifth Colored, United States Army. These boys saw fighting service under General Butler and a number of them were killed and wounded. The service of Johnny Clem, the "Drummer Boy of Shiloh," a native of Newark, will be related on another page.

PRAISE DUE THE SQUIRREL HUNTERS

Historian Brister declared that the war records would be incomplete without recognition of those sons of Licking who had suspended important affairs at home, shouldered their rifles and marched forth "without uniform or tactics." And he added:

"When Cincinnati was threatened in September, 1862, by the rebel Gen. Kirby Smith, Governor Tod called upon the state to furnish instantly, for a short term of service, all companies or squads of men and individuals who would volunteer for the defense of the state." And Brister quotes from some writer the paragraph which follows:

"Throughout the interior church and fire bells rang; mounted men galloped through the neighborhoods to spread the alarm; there was hasty cleaning of rifles and moulding of bullets and filling of powder horns and mustering at the villages; and every city-bound train was burdened with the host."

Four hundred and four of these "squirrel hunters"—merchants, clerks, lawyers, farmers, etc.—went from Licking County to Cincinnati, crossed the Ohio to Kentucky and garrisoned the works which had been thrown up there. Lithographic discharge papers were delivered to the Squirrel Hunters after their return home, the danger being over.

LEMERT POST, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

A charter for this post was issued from Ohio G. A. R. headquarters at Toledo, Ohio, May 14, 1881. The post was named in honor of Captain Lemert, a Licking County veteran whose life went out on a southern battlefield; its first commander was Capt. James W. Owens, who later served the Licking district in Congress; and its charter members were: William C. Lyon, George W. Chase, A. E. Magoffin, J. R. Kingston, J. Worting, M. D., John Tenney, James W. Brown, H. P. Courtier, F. O. Jacobs,

M. D., Loyal U. Clouse, George H. Boggs, Charles D. Miller, John D. Vance, Ezra McConnell, N. S. Finnegan, D. J. Jones, Ezra H. Smith, Franklin Wise, Edwin Nichols.

LICKING COUNTY SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

At a meeting held in January, 1891, the subject of forming such a body was first taken up. In due time the name which heads this paragraph was adopted and an association formed under it. The latter secured (April 9, 1891) from the General Assembly, authority to submit to voters a proposition to tax city (Newark) and township to the extent of $50,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a soldiers' memorial building thereon.

The voters favored the tax and the common pleas court appointed as trustees: Jonathan Reese, L. P. Schaus, Samuel Hamilton, J. R. Davies, William S. Thacker, John Heiser and Richard Shide. The building was dedicated by Lemert Post March 13, 1895, the beautiful rooms being alive with the veterans, their families and friends. The Memorial Auditorium Theater Building was the scene of the exercises as the result of the memorial association's efforts. Its third floor was set aside entirely as the home of the G. A. R. with provisions for a lodge room, a committee room, a relic room and banquet hall, kitchen, pantry, etc. Only about forty members of Lemert Post remain.

LICKING COUNTY IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN

Whatever the general government had asked from this county in the spring of 1898 would have been as freely granted as was the support rendered in 1812, 1846 and 1861. Every man the Government would accept was furnished.

When the United States declared war on Spain Newark had two military companies: Battery G, First Regiment Land Artillery, Ohio National Guard, and Company G, Seventeenth Infantry, Ohio National Guard. Hebron had Company K, Seventeenth Infantry, Ohio National Guard. Hebron men who were field and staff officers of the Seventeenth Regiment were: Lieut.-Col. H. D. Burch; Assistant Surgeon R. M. Bonar; Chaplain J. M. Life. Newark's quota of officers included: Maj. Walter A. Irvine; Assistant Surgeon W. C. Rank; Lieut. I. Milton Phillips, battalion adjutant.

OFFICERS RENDER GOOD SERVICE

The two companies of infantry with their officers assembled April 25 and next day joined their regiment at Chillicothe. Later they were transferred to Camp Bushnell, at Columbus, and were mustered into the United States service. Battery G was also ordered to report at Columbus. There the Seventeenth became the Seventh Regiment. Brister has the following to say of its officers:

"For reasons not unconnected with regimental 'politics' Doctor Rank was dropped by the colonel commanding and thus the regiment lost probably the best medical officer it had ever had at the very time that his services were most needed. Lieutenant Phillips was suffering from physical injuries received while on duty with the Ohio National Guard and for that reason was not mustered. Lieutenant Phillips, an officer of distinguished ability, and a veteran in service in the guard, was retained on duty at Camp Bushnell and together with Maj. R. M. Davidson, Seventeenth Regiment, Ohio National Guard (retired), rendered valuable service during the mobilization of the state quota, including the second call in June."

The officers of Company G were: Captain, Elmer Blizzard, later major of the Fourth Regiment, Ohio National Guard; first lieutenant, Carlos B. Allen; second lieutenant, G. Cary Crawford. Company K's officers were: Captain, James Milhouse; first lieutenant, Edward L. Jones; second lieutenant, Stamper Andrews. The military companies were sent in mid-May to Camp Alger, Virginia, whence they departed September 1 for Camp Meade, near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. On October 1 they returned to Columbus, were given a thirty-day furlough and were mustered out with the regiment November 6, 1898.

Battery G, mustered in at Columbus, proceeded to Chickamauga and returned to Columbus, where it was mustered out about October 1. Its officers were: Captain, William C. Miller; first lieutenant, Charles Sowersby; second lieutenants, Frank Symonds and Charles Kellenberger.

IN THE WORLD WAR

Licking County has a good record, according to her population, in comparison with the other counties of Ohio in numbers, speed

and loyalty with which the flower of her young manhood responded to the country's need.

The call of President Wilson reached Licking County June 5, 1917, but not before a number of young Licking County men had gone to Canada and enlisted under the flag of Great Britain. They were lost to the records in the American service. The call to military service brought in 4,700 young men. Of that number, 1,900 were excused from duty by the examining board, for the causes which were outlined in the war plan. Many were engaged in pursuits deemed necessary and vital in the making of war supplies, the production of food supplies, and in the great railways which were soon to be worked to the limit in transporting men, food, clothing, arms and ammunition. A few were excused for physical defects, as the Government was exacting.

The examining board of Licking County was three in number, Messrs. A. A. Stasel, W. C. Symons and Dr. W. H. Knauss, the present health officer of the city of Newark.

The first two named have died since the war.

The examination of the recruits was made in a room provided in the county courthouse. The medical men of the county rendered excellent service by making examinations before the board, and all worked without remuneration.

The common dangers of the war and the community of interest in the welfare of each resulted shortly after the war, in the movement known as the American Legion, and Newark Post No. 85, with fifteen members, was chartered in October, 1919, establishing its quarters and fine club rooms in the second story of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Building at the northeast corner of the square, Newark, Ohio. It has grown to a membership of 300, and is growing rapidly. About the same time the ladies' auxiliary was formed, and now has eighty-five members. The present post commander is Neal Caldwell, and the presiding officer in the auxiliary is Mrs. Norris Taylor.

LICKING'S DEATH TOLL IN THE WORLD WAR

It was a heavy sacrifice, as the following list of those who died in action or from wounds received will show:

Andrews, Charles F., Newark, October 14, 1918.
Baughman, Hemery C., Johnstown, October 3, 1918.

OFFICERS RENDER GOOD SERVICE

The two companies of infantry with their officers assembled April 25 and next day joined their regiment at Chillicothe. Later they were transferred to Camp Bushnell, at Columbus, and were mustered into the United States service. Battery G was also ordered to report at Columbus. There the Seventeenth became the Seventh Regiment. Brister has the following to say of its officers:

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LICKING'S DEATH TOLL IN THE WORLD WAR

It was a heavy sacrifice, as the following list of those who died in action or from wounds received will show:

Andrews, Charles F., Newark, October 14, 1918.
Baughman, Hemery C., Johnstown, October 3, 1918.

Beckholt, Edward C., Utica, September 29, 1918.
Berkshire, James E., Newark, November 7, 1918.
Bibler, Charles M., Etna, October 9, 1918.
Bonham, Jesse F., Newark, January 15, 1918.
Brown, Samuel W., Newark, March 10, 1918.
Brown, William E., Hebron, October 4, 1918.
Buxton, Hugh M., Croton, February 26, 1918.
Campbell, Frank H., Newark, October 6, 1918.
Connor, Eugene, Newark, October 19, 1918.
Coyne, George A., Newark, October 17, 1918.
Crawford, Orville I., Hebron, April 11, 1918.
Drake, George E., Newark, August 7, 1918.
Erswine, Russell C., Etna, September 27, 1918.
Evans, Homer, Croton, April 18, 1918.
Fergus, Frank C., Newark, July 19, 1918.
Frush, Walter G., Thornesville, October 9, 1918.
Hintz, Carl J., Newark, January 23, 1919.
Hite, Virgil O., Granville, October 26, 1918.
Hottinger, Homer, Newark, October 13, 1918.
Hottinger, Zennie, Granville, October 12, 1918.
Hurtsey, Ross A., Gratiot, October 12, 1918.
Hyatt, James A., Johnstown, September 12, 1918.
Jones, John K., Newark, April 27, 1918.
Knisley, Hugh, Utica, October 5, 1918.
Koontz, Ralph G., St. Louisville, April 22, 1919.
Korzenborn, F. W., Newark, October 14, 1918.
Lamp, Ellis L., Newark, November 17, 1918.
Lewis, Walter W., Johnstown, October 25, 1918.
Lieber, Ernst T., Newark, March 2, 1919.
Lightner, Lawrence, Utica, November 16, 1918.
Livingston, Clyde D., Newark, November 22, 1918.
Mathis, Wyvill L., Johnstown, May 9, 1918.
Mazey, Clark, Newark, November 5, 1918.
McCurdy, William J., Newark, October 25, 1918.
McNight, Stanley S., Newark, October 29, 1918.
Meckley, Homer C., Newark, October 9, 1918.
Metheny, Enzley J., Newark, September 14, 1917.
Miller, Thomas O., Newark, November 4, 1918.
Moose, Roy J., Outville, March 9, 1919.
Morgan, Leroy C., Pataskala, October 4, 1918.

Pop, Isadore, Newark, July 29, 1918.
Pound, Lee O., Newark, October 3, 1918.
Repede, Toma, Newark, February 12, 1918.
Richardson, Forest H., Newark, October 9, 1918.
Roney, Dwight M., Newark, October 1, 1918.
Rostofer, Samuel, Kirkersville, October 16, 1918.
Scott, Orville G., Utica, October 2, 1918.
Serrett, George B., St. Louisville, October 5, 1918.
Smith, Charles E., Newark, November 28, 1918.
Sturman, Rollo B., Newark, October 1, 1918.
Taylor, Harvey, Newark, July 23, 1918.
Thompson, George O., Hebron, October 8, 1919.
Varney, Irven S., Newark, October 7, 1918.
Wheeler, James G., Newark, October 4, 1918.
Wheeler, Marion O., Newark, September 29, 1918.
White, Earl T., Newark, October 10, 1918.
Williams, Cecil R., Newark, October 13, 1918.
Williams, Thurman E., Alexandria, April 4, 1918.
Woolard, Wilmer A., Buckeye Lake, October 5, 1918.

The foregoing list is taken from C. B. Galbreath's recently published History of Ohio, with his permission which is gratefully acknowledged.

CHAPTER LXXXIX

OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT IN LICKING COUNTY

FIRST WELL DRILLED IN THE MIDDLE 'EIGHTIES—A YEAR LATER A WELL WAS SUNK ON THE EVERETT GLASS COMPANY'S PROPERTY—EVERETT, WEHRLE AND HEISEY BECAME ACTIVE AND SUCCESSFUL PROJECTORS —HOMER FIELD A HEAVY PRODUCER OF GAS—DRILLERS TURNED FROM GAS TO OIL AND BY 1925 LICKING WAS A FAMOUS OIL TERRITORY—COUNTY HAS OVER 1,300 WELLS—TWO OIL REFINERIES NEAR NEWARK.

The county's first well was drilled along the western border of Newark probably in 1885, old-style pole tools being used. These and the 265 feet of drift made progress slow. The Berea sand yielded a showing of gas but when the drill was sent through 900 feet of the underlying shales no better results followed. In October, 1886, another well was sunk on the Everett Glass Company's property. When the drill reached a depth of 2,240 feet a heavy flow of brine ensued and the driller abandoned the well. Drilling was later renewed and at a depth of 2,385 feet a small flow of gas came.

The wells appeared to indicate the existence of a field and a third well was sunk, yielding a flow of perhaps 300,000 cubic feet of gas a day, and a pipe was laid to the Everett Glass Company's plant. Other drillings followed apace and by 1889, with the plant's supply apparently assured, it was deemed safe to pipe the city. But the largest of these wells yielding only about 1,000,000 cubic feet a day the supply did not equal the demand in the winter of 1889-90.

Drilling therefore went on and during the fifteen years which followed about twenty-four wells were sunk in Newark's vicinity, a fourth of which were dry. Later, a strip of territory between the city and Thurston was developed and some producers came in but by 1901 only two of them were flowing and these were small. Supplies were next obtained from the Sugar Grove field. On August 19, 1902, The Peoples Natural and Artificial Gaslight & Fuel Company received the right to pipe Newark.

THE THURSTON FIELD, FAIRFIELD COUNTY

The first well was drilled here in the spring of 1888 on the Brush farm near the railway station and it yielded gas enough to encourage further drilling. A well sunk a mile farther east came in with large production. It was reported to have had a closed pressure of 700 pounds and an open flow of 7,000,000 cubic feet of gas in twenty-four hours. Rapid development of the field followed and by the summer of 1889 production seemed to warrant the laying of a pipe to Columbus. This was done and by December of that year a ten-inch line was in position, the Capital City receiving its first supply in January, 1890. The factories being heavy users, it was found necessary to refuse them service, and by January 15, 1891, the Thurston field could supply very little of the Columbus demand. By 1902 all but two of the Thurston wells were dead. The Thurston field is in Fairfield County, but its nearness to the Licking County line lends interest to the story of its activities.

THE HOMER FIELD

Its first well was drilled in July, 1900, with production reported at a million cubic feet of gas a day. Other drillings followed with similar results and later better wells came in. In 1902 development was active; few dry wells were encountered, some yielding 4,000,000 cubic feet a day per well. A producer of promising proportions came in (1902) on the Hunter farm, in Miller Township, Knox County, with an initial flow of 12,000,000 cubic feet a day. In December another well in the same section yielded 9,000,000 cubic feet and in January of 1903 a producer to the extent of 11,000,000 cubic feet a day, came in in the southwest corner of the same section.

PRESENT AND FUTURE OF OIL AND GAS

When asked about this, Henry C. Cochran, experienced Newark newspaper man who is well informed as to matters relating to Licking County's past, responded with the following interesting and comprehensive oil and gas summary:

The gas and oil development in the Licking County field really dates from the late '80s of the last century when a well was drilled in a primitive way by the late John Blair. It was located south

of Granville road, near the western corporation line of the City of Newark. With some surface gas the well was drilled to about 400 feet when a strong pressure of water was encountered and the "gas well" was off with the early appliances for deep well drilling for a time. A park was maintained about the great fountain which bubbled a little gas. As yet Licking County was not under suspicion as an oil field but in the early '90s Edward H. Everett, then at the head of the glass-making industry here, later president of the American Glass Company and now one of the larger producers of oil in the United States, with interests in many of the large oil and gas fields of the United States, began development of the local gas field in an effort to supply fuel for his industries.

A local company was formed with Mr. Everett as the guiding spirit and a well was started on his factory site in the north part of the city. The well did not reach the Clinton sands, the great oil and gas producer of the field. The little company ran short of funds, and all participants but Mr. Everett lost faith, though a celebrated geologist of the time had said that gas would be found here but that it would require the "dollar and the drill" to locate the gas.

THE WEHRLES AND HEISEY ACTIVE

Mr. Everett finished the well by modern methods and secured a good well. His next return was a well on the George N. Havens farm, south of Newark City. It came in strong and his lead was followed by scores of individuals and companies and two great producers developed on the ground. The brothers, William W. Wehrle and August T. Wehrle, formed the Wehrle Company and A. H. Heisey, then building the great glass factory in the east side, promoted the A. H. Heisey Co. Both made immense leasings and extensive development which was added to greatly by foreign companies coming into this field.

In Washington Township local interests so developed that local field that two large glass-making plants were built, dependent entirely on the local gas supply, which was ample to meet all local demands and a surplus, which was marketed through rapidly-developing channels. At about the beginning of the present century the Licking County gas field was nearing its era of greater production. In the last fifteen years the product of the Licking County field has fallen off and consumers in Licking

County in 1927 are using a supply of gas largely recruited from the more recently developed fields in West Virginia.

GAS PRODUCTION HALTS, OIL GROWS

To be brief, the gas-well development determined to some extent the boundaries of the great oil field now in the midst of its history. Most of the companies named in the natural gas industry find consolation as well as profits in turning from the hunt for gas to that of oil though much of the gas field is yet to be developed and a well finished at the present time finds at once a ready and willing market in one of the many pipe lines traversing the area of production.

In the development in this field the three recognized oil-bearing sands have been tapped: the Berea or shallow sand at about 500 feet; the Clinton sand at about 3,000 feet; and there are four producers and two dry holes in the Trenton or deep sands. The Clinton sand was the greater producer in gas and oil in this field. The Berea sand has yielded many hundreds of paying wells, largely to the Wehrle Company, although there are a number of small companies developing in the Berea sand. The development of the Trenton sands is practically at a standstill at present. The immense cost of finishing a near 5,000-foot well is prohibitive to the smaller operators. Much of the known Berea and Clinton territory will in the future be drilled deeper, to the Trenton sand, which was discovered here by the Wehrle Company and much of the known Trenton field is owned by or is under lease to the latter.

TWO REFINING PLANTS

Government statistics issued for the year 1925 show that at that time the Licking County field had produced more oil than any similar area in the United States.

The immense production of oil has caused to be erected in the last decade two large oil refining plants near the City of Newark. The Pure Oil Company plant is located at Heath, just west of Newark and on the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pennsylvania and the New York Central roads. The Stellar Refining Company has located its plant just east of the city and along the Pennsylvania railway. Both are connected with the pipe lines for producing territory and both receive in tank cars the smaller product from small and isolated fields.

The Licking County oil field is still in prospect for future development. Recent statistics show that four or five townships of the county have produced the major part of the entire output. The following recent tabulation shows the location of the wells by townships.

Mr. Cochran's oil and gas story concludes with the following enlightening statistics:

COUNTY HAS 1,353 OIL AND GAS WELLS

Newton, Madison, Franklin and Hopewell townships claim nearly 600 wells. Five townships have neither oil nor gas wells, as the list reveals:

Newton Township	162
Madison Township	125
Burlington Township	29
Bennington Township	8
Hartford Township	0
Monroe Township	0
Washington Township	41
Granville Township	55
McKean Township	30
Fallsbury Township	80
Franklin Township	190
Eden Township	28
Perry Township	62
Licking Township	76
Jersey Township	0
St. Albans	15
Liberty Township	34
Mary Ann Township	9
Lima Township	0
Hanover Township	93
Hopewell Township	104
Etna Township	0
Bowling-Green Township	65
Union Township	49
Newark Township	91
Harrison Township	7
Total	1,353

CHAPTER XC

A CHAPTER OF LICKING COUNTY BIOGRAPHY

ATTORNEY B. G. SMYTHE LISTS MANY OF THE COUNTY'S DISTINGUISHED SONS—INCLUDED THEREIN ARE THOSE WHO HAVE ADORNED THE BENCH AND BAR—OTHERS SERVED THEIR COUNTRY ON THE BATTLE-FIELD—GENERAL WILLIAM C. SCHENCK, THE FOUNDER OF NEWARK, ALSO ITS BENEFACTOR—JOHNNY CLEM A NATIVE OF LICKING.

Knowing that B. G. Smythe, well known Newark attorney, is deeply versed in Licking County history, we asked him to favor this work with brief biographical sketches of the county's distinguished dead. At that time Attorney Smythe was contributing historical articles to the *Newark Advocate and American Tribune*, and taking some of these which were of the character desired, he added others to the quota and sent them all in.

In this way they will have done double duty when printed in this volume. Subscribers to this work will have them preserved in permanent form and ready for speedy reference. They preserve rich local biography while affording the reader pleasure, so admirable are they in scope and composition. The contribution follows:

LICKING'S DISTINGUISHED SONS, DECEASED

By B. G. Smythe

Licking County has produced many distinguished sons, and a few distinguished daughters. The writer has had personal association with some of the really great men who were of the county native and adopted sons.

Gen. William C. Schenck should be recognized as the father of Newark, and a benefactor of Licking County. He was a general in the War of 1812, and a civil engineer of acknowledged ability. He laid out the Town of Newark, in 1802, with its park and broad streets. Newark, at that time, was a part of the great

Northwestern Territory. Ohio had not become a state, and Licking County was not in existence.

In 1803, Ohio was carved out of the territory and became a state. In 1808, Licking County was organized and Newark became the county seat.

In 1809, William Stanbery came from New York City and became the first lawyer in the county. He continued in active practice of his profession until a few years before his death at the age of eighty-five years. He was a learned man, and an advocate of great ability.

James R. Stanbery, his son, was in some respects greater than his father, and in some respects not his equal. He was a lawyer of Websterian type, and as an orator the peer of the ablest in the country.

Henry Stanbery was a practitioner at the Licking County bar. Samuel Cox, in his "Three Decades," writes of him:

> "First among the great advocates was Henry Stanbery. Take him all in all, as advocate and statesman, as a chivalric gentleman, and as a man of surpassing beauty of person and emphasis of presence, he has had no peer in our American forum for three decades."

Thomas Ewing was prosecuting attorney of Licking County about the year 1820. Afterwards he became a senator of the United States and was a Cabinet member under two national administrations. He was a great statesman, contemporaneous with Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Benton and Calhoun, and he was regarded as one of the greatest lawyers of his time.

Samuel D. King was a scholar, a lawyer, and as a practitioner was one of the most successful, financially and otherwise, who ever appeared at the Ohio bar.

Thomas Jones was a sculptor of national reputation. He was born in or near Granville, Ohio. His body is buried in that beautiful little town.

William Rosecrans was a soldier, commander of big armies in the Civil war, and held important civil positions under the National Government. He was born in or near Homer, in Licking County, Ohio.

Samuel R. Curtis was a soldier, a general in the Civil war, and afterwards in war against the Indians. He was born in Newark.

(Courtesy J. A. Kidwell Studio, Newark.)

ARNOLD ANCESTRAL RESIDENCE, NEWARK

Located on West Main Street and completed in 1832. Now being torn down to make a place for the $150,000 temple which the Newark lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows are building.

RESIDENCE OF GEN. GEORGE B. SMYTHE, NEWARK

Erected by him about the year 1838, on the corner of Fourth and Church streets; removed about the year 1900. The lot on which it stood fronted Church Street, 200 feet, and on Fourth Street, 100 feet. It was surrounded by a stone wall, 10 feet in height on Fourth Street, and about 5 feet high on Church Street. The business block known as the Union Block, now occupies the lot. The house consisted of 23 rooms, and was built of stone and lumber.

Benjamin W. Brice was a soldier, and paymaster general of the United States Army during the Civil war. He was born in Newark, and was regarded as the handsomest soldier in the great army of the Union.

Charles Griffin was a soldier and commander of the celebrated Griffin battery of artillery in fierce battles against the Confederacy. He was born in Newark.

William B. Woods was born in Newark. He was a lawyer, general in the Civil war, an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. His body lies in Cedar Hill.

James F. Wilson was born in Newark, and for many years he was a distinguished member of Congress from Iowa.

Horatio J. Harris, a native of Newark, became a senator in Indiana and United States district attorney in Mississippi.

James B. Howell was born in Licking County, and became a United States senator from Iowa.

Johnny Clem, a native of Newark, went into the Civil war at the age of twelve years and became a favorite orderly of General Thomas. He acquired a national reputation as the youngest and smallest soldier in the army. He is now a general in the regular army of the United States.

Edward Roye was born in Newark, of pure African blood, and became president of the Republic of Liberia, and immensely wealthy. He was drowned in the sea with a belt about his waist filled with gold.

Samuel White was a distinguished man. He was born in the Welsh Hills, Licking County, in the year 1812, and died at the age of thirty-two years. Fortunately for his fame, his death came at the zenith of his popularity, and consequently his footsteps were more indelibly impressed upon the sands of time. He was a member of the Legislature and a candidate for Congress at the time of his death.

The most extraordinary characters in the history of Licking County were the Claflin sisters, Victoria and Tennessee. They were reared to young womanhood in the little village of Homer. Apparently without opportunity for education, they went to New York City, and became associated with the elite of culture and wealth. They published a newspaper, the publication of which resulted in the Beecher affair, and the prosecution of the great divine. They invaded Wall Street, established offices, and suc-

cessfully contended with the bulls and bears of finance. They went to England, and each captured a nobleman with great wealth and political prominence. The eldest sister, Victoria, recently died at the age of ninety years.

The village of Homer also produced Charles Scribner, a superior young lawyer and a distinguished judge of the Circuit Court at Toledo.

Jefferson Brumback was born near Newark and was the junior member of the law firm of Case & Brumback. He was the first judge of the Common Pleas Court after the adoption of the code of civil procedure. He afterwards became a distinguished lawyer and jurist in Kansas City.

Amos H. Caffee was distinguished as a student, a wise man, and a public-spirited citizen. He took up his home in Newark in the year 1811, and died in 1862. He held the offices of clerk of the courts, recorder, postmaster, and several terms as mayor of the town.

Joshua Mathiot was an early time lawyer. He held the office of prosecuting attorney, and many other positions of trust. He was a man of great acquirements. He was a member of the Ohio Senate; also a member of Congress. He died in Newark, of cholera, in the year 1849.

Lucius Case was among the best Ohio lawyers of his time; he was prosecuting attorney and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1851.

Jerome Buckingham was one of the best lawyers of his day. He was particularly distinguished as an equity lawyer and made no claim to oratory. He served as judge of the Common Pleas Court, two terms.

Frederick Dent became a distinguished man by reason of the fact that he was the father of the girl who married Ulysses Grant, and because of the further fact that Ulysses became Lieutenant-General Grant, and a great military hero. Frederick Dent, about the year 1812, was a merchant resident in Newark, and doing business on the public square.

Charles R. Wood was born in Newark, educated at West Point, an officer in the regular army, colonel of the Seventy-sixth O. V. I., and major-general in the Civil war. Thus he became distinguished.

George B. Wright was a Newark lawyer when the Civil war commenced and became quartermaster general of Ohio troops.

The first session of the Common Pleas Court of Licking County was held on the 25th day of January, 1813.

William Wilson was the presiding judge. He was a college bred man, a fine lawyer and a good judge. In 1821 Judge Wilson resigned and Alexander Harper was elected by the Legislature as his successor.

In 1813 Thomas Ewing and Charles C. Goddard were appointed prosecuting attorneys. William Stanbery was the first person elected to that office.

The first courthouse was a log building about on the site of the present structure.

Israel Dille was among the earliest lawyers in Licking County. He was mayor of Newark, and as such rendered much good. He caused the courthouse park to be graded and the swamp holes to be filled. Also planted the original trees in the park, many of which are still standing.

George B. Smythe was educated at Union College, New York, conducted an academy in Washington City, and came to Newark in 1836. Colonel Kibler, in his history of the bar, says:

> "George B. Smythe was a profound lawyer, an able lawyer. He was particularly learned and expert in all matters pertaining to land laws."

He died at the age of ninety years.

Charles H. Kibler was a real lawyer. He commenced the practice of his profession at the Newark bar about the year 1850, was mayor of Newark, and a judge upon the circuit bench.

Gibson Atherton was born in Newark. He came to the bar about 1849, was prosecuting attorney, member of Congress and a judge of the Ohio Supreme Court.

John David Jones was born in Licking County, was prosecuting attorney, judge of the Court of Common Pleas and a senator in the Ohio Legislature.

John B. Jones was born in Licking County. He was an active practitioner at the bar, a senator in the Ohio Legislature, of which body he was the presiding officer.

Isaac Smucker was one of the most distinguished citizens of Licking County. He was a student, a scholar and a historian. He was the author of the "Centennial History of Licking County."

Milton I. Southard was born in Licking County. He practiced

law in partnership with his brother Frank in Newark and afterwards in Zanesville. He was a member of Congress from the Zanesville district for several years and afterwards a law partner of Gen. Thomas Ewing in New York City.

Charles Follett was born in Licking County, was prosecuting attorney, judge of the Common Pleas Court for many years, and for several terms a judge upon the Circuit Court bench. Judge Follett was also a senator in the Legislature from 1854 to 1856. He died at the age of eighty-nine years.

Samuel M. Hunter was a self-educated man, but he was well educated. He was city solicitor, prosecuting attorney and judge of the Common Pleas Court for a period of ten years. He did much to maintain the dignity and character of the bench and the profession of the law.

Jesse A. Flory was born in Newark. He did not waste the formative period of his life in a college, giving thought and energy to baseball, football, basketball and college fraternities. He applied himself while yet a boy to his life work, and thereby, perhaps, became a better lawyer. For forty years he held place in the front rank of practicing lawyers.

Thomas W. Phillips was born in Licking County; was a scholar, principal of the high school, prosecuting attorney of Licking County, a lawyer, and an orator.

Charles W. Seward was born in Licking County in 1850. He was probate judge for several years, and judge of the Court of Common Pleas for a period of ten years. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Church. As a judge, he was patient, unassuming and studious. He was a just judge.

Phil B. Smythe was born in Newark in 1869. He died in 1923. Judge Houck, judge of the Court of Appeals, in a public address, said of him: "Philip B. Smythe kept in tune and in touch with his illustrious heritage. No lawyer in this state could strike at the real points at issue in a case with more directness, or with greater aggressiveness and force."

William Bell, Jr., was born in Licking County. He was deputy sheriff, sheriff, auditor, postmaster, member of the Legislature, mayor of Newark, secretary of state. He was a member of the bar, but did not practice the profession, being engrossed in practicing politics.

Edward Kibler, Sr., was born February 6, 1859, and was

admitted to the bar February 7, 1882. He was the son of Col. Charles H. Kibler, and father of Edward Kibler, Jr., who is now following in the footsteps of his illustrious father and grandfather. Edward, Sr., was a hard and rapid worker at his profession, and was a good all-round lawyer and advocate. He died an overworked lawyer.

Carl Norpell was born in Licking County. He was engaged in the general practice of his profession, but gave his special attention to management of estates and in the conducting of financial affairs of other persons. He was the father of Max Norpell, one of the leading young lawyers now in active practice.

John F. Follett was born in Licking County, and there practiced his profession for a number of years as the law partner of Charles Follett, his brother. He removed to Cincinnati and became one of the leading lawyers of the Hamilton County bar. He served as representative in Congress from one of the Cincinnati districts.

Joel M. Dennis was born in Licking County. He belonged to the Abe Lincoln class of self-educated men. Mr. Dennis was a forceful jury advocate and a good lawyer, handicapped by a want of confidence in himself—an affliction with which many good lawyers are beset. Mr. Dennis was a member of the law firm of Smythe, Sprague & Dennis, and was afterwards associated with his son, Edson B. Dennis, until he, Edson, became special counsel for large corporations in Columbus.

CHAPTER XCI

A COLLECTION OF INTERESTING MISCELLANIES

TEN SONS OF LICKING HAVE SERVED IN CONGRESS—ASHBROOK'S TERMS COVERED FOURTEEN YEARS AND MORGAN HAS BEEN ELECTED AND REELECTED FOUR TIMES—COUNTY AND PUBLIC OFFICIALS LISTED—CLAY MINING ON THE B. & O. RAILWAY—THE NEWARK ADVOCATE AND AMERICAN TRIBUNE OCCUPIES THE DAILY NEWSPAPER FIELD—DENISON UNIVERSITY'S EARLY STRUGGLES DESCRIBED—HISTORIAN BRISTER'S STORY OF THE MARY ANN FURNACE QUOTED FROM—GRANVILLE HAD THE FIRST BAND OF MUSIC—LICKING COUNTY'S MANY STRONG BANKS—WAS THERE IN PREHISTORIC TIMES A GREAT LAKE WHERE NEWARK STANDS?

MANY LICKING MEN IN CONGRESS

The figures in this table are complimentary to the county. Note that ten of her sons have served their constituents in the National House of Representatives since the Eighteenth Congress convened. Observe the prolonged service six of them rendered. Congressman Ashbrook, for instance, honored by election and reelection to seven consecutive Congresses, served throughout fourteen years. The list, with the time of service, follows:

William Wilson, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Congresses.

William Stanbery, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Congresses.

Elias Howell, Twenty-fourth Congress.

Jonathan Taylor, Twenty-sixth Congress.

Joshua Mathiot, Twenty-seventh Congress.

Daniel Duncan, Thirtieth Congress.

Gibson Atherton, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses.

James W. Owens, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses.

William A. Ashbrook, Sixtieth to Sixty-sixth, inclusive.

William M. Morgan, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth Congresses, and reelected to the Seventieth Congress. He is therefore second to the Hon. William A. Ashbrook, among congressmen from Licking County, in length of service.

LICKING COUNTY OFFICERS, 1928

Probate Judge—Harvey J. Alexander.
Clerk of Courts—Guy Chilicote.
Sheriff—Carl R. Foulk.
Auditor—Jesse A. Grove.
County Commissioners—Perry A. White, Charles S. Brown, A. B. Crawford.
Treasurer—Earl F. Rees.
Recorder—W. V. Boggs.
Surveyor—John A. Thompson.
Prosecutor—Frank E. Slabaugh.
Coroner—Dr. Cary S. Legge.

NEWARK CITY OFFICERS

Officials in the list which follows are serving the public in 1928:

Mayor—Robbins Hunter.
Auditor—Fred L. Simross.
Treasurer—Stanley O. Coyle.
Solicitor—Fletcher S. Scott.
Municipal Judge—Wayne C. Collier.
Health Officer—William H. Knauss.
President of Council—P. W. Faust.
Councilmen-at-Large—Charles R. Jones, James P. Wolfe, S. O. Riggs.
Ward Councilmen—Morgan Davis, Joseph Stasel, L. A. Stare, George Lessler, Clinton Comer, Robert A. Gulick.

COUNTY'S CLAY DEPOSITS

Although potteries are not among Newark's diversified industries, it is not because the county is lacking in clay deposits, of which there are kinds of real value. On the Licking River and the Straitsville branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad an especial development of clay or shale mining is under way, the mineral being shipped to clay-working centers.

NEWARK ADVOCATE AND AMERICAN TRIBUNE

The *Advocate*, now the *Advocate and American Tribune*, was founded in 1820 by Benjamin Briggs, of Fayette County, Penn-

sylvania. It is said to have been started in a small two-story brick building which stood where the Rider Block was later built. During the Civil war the paper was printed on the third floor of the Patton Block, with part of the cellar for its pressroom. About 1870 it was removed to the third floor of the Birkey Block, and in 1880 to the Main Street home.

Briggs sold the *Advocate* to William D. Morgan in 1856, who published it until 1866, when he sold it to W. W. Kingsbury. Kingsbury admitted Morgan as a partner in 1867, and this association lasted until the death of the former, which occurred in 1875. Morgan remained proprietor and publisher until March 10, 1880, when Caldwell and Newton acquired the property. In 1883 John A. Caldwell disposed of his interest and the Advocate Printing Company was organized, with J. H. Newton as editor.

In 1824 the *Advocate* supported Clay; in 1828 and 1832, Jackson; in 1836 and 1840, Jackson; in 1844, Polk; in 1848, Cass; in 1852, Pierce; in 1856, Buchanan; in 1860, Breckinridge; in 1864, McClellan; in 1868, Seymour; in 1872, Greeley; in 1876, Tilden; in 1880, Hancock; and has supported all the democratic candidates since. In 1882 the paper was changed from a weekly to a daily.

THE NEWARK GAZETTE

This newspaper was launched in 1827 by Rufus Henry and Dr. Daniel Marble and was a supporter of John Quincy Adams. In 1837 Clark Dunham acquired it; in 1841 George M. Young and Samuel White became its owners; Dunham was again proprietor until about 1847, when George P. Conrade and William Richards bought him out.

Michael P. Brister became the owner and changed the name to the Newark *Times*, but in 1855 he disposed of the *Times* to A. W. Stevens, who named it the *North American*, and who sold it in 1858 to S. G. Arnold.

The next owners were W. C. Gray and M. L. Wilson, who renamed the paper the *Times American*. The *American* passed into the hands of McAdam and Lee in 1865. About a year later Major Caffrey and T. B. Hood became the owners. Hood soon retired and in 1868 the paper was purchased by M. L. Wilson and A. B. Clark. In 1869 Henry J. King bought Wilson's interest, and in 1873 Clark bought King's. In March, 1874, J. N. Under-

wood acquired a half interest and the paper took the name of *The Newark American.*

William C. Lyon and Joseph M. Ickes became proprietors in 1884, and about 1897 the *American* and the *Tribune* were consolidated. In 1898 a receiver took charge; in 1899, after a receivership, it was operated by a local company and it drifted into the hands of Addison C. Dickinson. In May, 1905, the Newark News and Printing Company became the owner of the *American Tribune.* The *Advocate* absorbed the *American Tribune* April 6, 1927, and the name *Advocate and American Tribune* was adopted, Charles H. Spencer assuming general management. A sketch of Mr. Spencer's newspaper career will be found in the biographical section of this work.

THE LEADER, A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

The Newark *Leader* had its inception in 1895, as a German weekly newspaper, with Julius Juch and Fred Kochendorfer as owners and publishers. In 1912 Mr. Juch purchased the interest of his partner, continuing the same policy until 1917, when the paper became an organ of labor, and was instrumental in building up a strong union labor organization in the city.

Following the consolidation on February 6, 1927, of the two Newark dailies into an independent party newspaper, Mr. Juch was repeatedly solicited to again change the policy of his newspaper to conform to the precepts of the democratic party. After due consideration, this was done, and the first issue of the Newark *Leader* as a democratic newspaper was printed Friday, May 20, 1927, with Julius Juch, publisher; J. Oscar Juch, business manager; and Edgar F. Albright, editor. Later the publication date was changed, and the paper delivered every Thursday morning by mail, as Newark's only democratic newspaper.

The *Johnstown Independent* and the *Granville Times* are elsewhere referred to.

DENISON UNIVERSITY

At the home of Ichabod Corwin, Lebanon, Ohio, seventeen leaders among Ohio Baptists met May 25, 1830, and decided that "Baptists ought to be taking a part in education." There they formed the "Ohio Baptists' Education Society" with the two-

fold object of founding a college and aiding in the education of the ministry.

A year later Granville offered a farm on the Columbus road about a mile from Granville which later was acquired at a cost of $3,400. This the society accepted May 26, 1831. The Granville Literary and Theological Institution, as Denison University was originally called, began its existence in Granville while the college buildings were being erected on the farm referred to.

There was a single teacher. Prof. John Pratt and thirty-seven students gathered there on opening day, December 13, 1831, in the unfinished Baptist meeting-house. The winter's winds found their way to the interior and the pulpit and teacher's desk was a dry-goods box. But, as a local historian wrote, the institution "doubled its attendants and teacher's force in the second term, and trebled both in the third." By the end of the year a faculty of three men and more than a hundred students were at the school.

A serious backset came in May of that year, when the new building on the farm was destroyed by fire, but the trustees stoutly decided to rebuild on a larger scale. Great difficulties arose however during the first half decade. There was an "epidemic of illness;" the panic of 1837 fell upon the community, causing the Granville bank's suspension; the National Road was not located through Granville. The founders "carried on" heroically nevertheless. In 1909 Augustine C. Carmon thus described the situation:

"Those early days of strenuous and precarious existence are full of interest to us in these days of Denison's prosperity. There was, after the institution had removed to the farm, a big boarding establishment, a farm and a workshop in addition to the school proper. It was a day of tin tumblers, iron washbasins, soft soap, bed-cords instead of springs, tallow candles for ordinary illumination, and lard oil at $1.13 a gallon for occasions when extraordinary brilliancy was demanded." But there were compensations: the institution's principal drew only $600 a year, and the "other teachers less;" board, room and washing was but $1.25 a week; chickens cost the steward sixteen for $1.25. Rates paid students for manual labor on the farm were but 4 to 5 cents an hour. The college struggled on, doing good educational work, but money crises were often present. There was no endowment.

In 1852 various towns made flattering offers, and the president, losing faith in the Granville location, resigned. The college closed its doors for several months.

In 1853 the indefatigable friends of the college rallied around a new president, Dr. Jeremiah Hall, and $50,000 was pledged the institution and its name was changed to Denison University in honor of William S. Denison of Adamsville, Ohio, who had contributed one-fifth of the sum.

Permanence of existence was further assured by the college's removal (in 1856) to the beautiful Granville site, and into the substantial four-story building which after fifty years and a thorough interior remodeling became the Marsh Hall (West Dormitory) of 1909; but the decade following removal had brought practically no endowment and the Civil war had greatly depleted attendance.

However, partial endowment was near, for the campaign begun for a fund of $100,000 under the management of Ebenezer Thresher, of Dayton, Ohio, had succeeded in 1867, John D. Rockefeller having subscribed $500 and given a note for it which bore 7 per cent interest.

THE DENISON UNIVERSITY OF TODAY

The scope of this work does not admit of an extension of the early history of this splendid institution of learning. We cannot follow the steps of its progress, but we can indicate by the following statements the position which it has now reached. The figures are taken from the reports made by the state superintendent of public instruction for the biennium ending June 30, 1926.

According to this Denison University possesses scientific apparatus, machinery, furniture and other equipment valued at $337,000; campus and farm, valued at $500,000; buildings and dormitories valued at $1,281,000.

Its grand total of endowment funds has reached $3,200,000; its campus and farms cover 250 acres; its libraries contain 60,000 volumes.

THE MARY ANN FURNACE

David Moore, an energetic Licking County pioneer, was its builder, prompted by the discovery of iron ore in the southeast

quarter of his township. Having named the township after his wife, Mary Ann, he gave his furnace the same name. Moore built a sawmill first, in 1815, and completed the furnace two years later. Brister said of it in 1909:

"The enterprise was a successful one, not only for the proprietor but to an immense section of the country, furnishing the pioneers with much iron ware, of which they stood sadly in need. Persons today living will remember the old Mary Ann seven-plate stove that stood upon a square box of brick and mortar in the center of log-cabin schoolhouses. * * * The traveler up the picturesque and beautiful Rocky Fork Valley probably will find, soon after passing the southern line of Mary Ann Township, a huge pile of rocks reminding him of the pyramids of Europe on a small scale. This is all there is left of the Mary Ann furnace."

FIRST MUSICAL ORGANIZATION

Granville claims the honor of launching this. Its settlers were music lovers and cultivated the taste. Singing schools began in 1806. Two years later what is said to have been the first band organized west of the mountains came into existence. It included eleven performers and the instruments were three each of clarionets, hautboys and bassoons, a bass drum and a cymbal. This band was attached to Col. Lewis Cass' regiment in the War of 1812 and was with Hull's force when it surrendered.

ABOLITIONIST EGGED AND STONED

This attack took place at Granville in April, 1835, when a Mr. Weld sought to lecture against slavery. There were quite a number of abolitionists in Granville and some of them helped to operate the underground railway. When the abolitionists planned to hold an anti-slavery state convention at Granville, apologists for the slaveholders issued a notice against the gathering, March 31, 1836. The meeting was held, but outside the corporation.

BANKS, THEIR BEGINNINGS AND PRESENT ORGANIZATION

Licking County's financial institutions have long been and are now known as sound, strong, conservatively managed but helpful in their attitude toward local enterprises calculated to

advance the community's industrial, mercantile and agricultural growth. The scope of this work does not admit of a detailed history of the county's national and state banks, but a skeleton thereof is here submitted:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

The First National Bank of Newark was organized in Civil war days, its first charter bearing the number 858, and the date February 3, 1865. Its first president was Judge Jerome Buckingham, and its first cashier was Virgil H. Wright. When Mr. Wright's death occurred, in 1877, his son, Fred S., succeeded to the post and served therein until 1897, when he was elected vice president; this position he filled until 1902, when, President Buckingham having gone to his reward, Vice President Wright became his successor. Its present officers are: President, F. S. Wright; cashier, E. C. Wright. It is capitalized at $100,000.

FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK, NEWARK

This institution originated in 1845, when Edward Franklin launched a private bank which was owned and conducted successively by E. Franklin & Sons; Edward Franklin's Sons and Joseph Rider; and Robbins, Winegarner, Wing & Company. In 1905 it became the Franklin Bank Company, when it and the Peoples National Bank were merged under the name of the Franklin National Bank. The bank is capitalized at $250,000. Its president is W. T. Suter, and its cashier, J. H. Franklin.

THE NEWARK TRUST COMPANY

This bank was incorporated April 22, 1903, and began operations July 23 of that year. Its first officers were: President, Timothy O. Donovan; vice presidents, Samuel J. Davis and Edward Thomas; secretary and treasurer, J. H. Newvahner. Its president now is W. C. Metz; its vice president, W. H. Smith; its secretary, L. Tenney Reese. The capital stock is $200,000.

LICKING BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

This institution has a capital of $250,000. Its president is A. A. Haines, and its cashier, F. R. Reese.

PARK NATIONAL BANK

E. B. Reese is president of this Newark financial institution, and C. J. Ankele is the cashier. The bank is capitalized at $100,000, and there is a surplus of $125,000.

THREE BANKS IN UTICA

The forerunner of the First National was established in May, 1871, by Sperry & Wilson Brothers. In 1881 Jesse Wilson withdrew and the bank was conducted by Sperry & Wilson. In due time Sperry retired and A. J. Wilson remained the owner, when the institution was named The Wilson Bank, which became the First National Bank in May, 1905. Miss Cora B. Clark is president now.

The Farmers Bank of Utica was organized in June, 1890, and Fred S. S. Sperry became its president, a position he still holds.

The Utica Savings Bank was organized October 16, 1905, with D. P. Campbell as president, and Charles F. Gay as cashier. Dwight Warner is now president.

THE GRANVILLE BANKS

John Geach is president of the Peoples State Bank and J. S. Graham is president of the Granville Banking Company. The latter institution was organized in April, 1903, with R. S. Colwell president, and C. B. Slack secretary.

THE JOHNSTOWN BANKING COMPANY

Hon. William A. Ashbrook is president of the Johnstown Banking Company. Mr. Ashbrook has had long-continued banking experience, as he organized, as an associate of H. B. Rusler, the Citizens Bank of Johnstown in 1898. These gentlemen founded banks at Croton and Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA BANK

A branch of the Johnstown Bank, as stated. Established October 1, 1900. In 1906 it became the property of the Alexandria Bank Company, with officers as follows: Mauris Watkins, president; O. D. Clark, vice president; C. B. Buxton, cashier.

CROTON BANK

Organized by Messrs. Rusler and Ashbrook (as stated) in June, 1898.

HEBRON BANK

D. B. Neel is president of the Hebron Banking Company.

KIRKERSVILLE BANK

G. T. Youmans is president of the Kirkersville Banking Company. The institution was organized August 14, 1905, with D. L. Manger as president, and C. M. Emswiler cashier.

TWO PATASKALA BANKS

The Pataskala Banking Company was organized March 29, 1888, with W. H. Mead as president, and M. E. Mead cashier.

The Peoples Banking Company was organized in 1904. Joseph Atkinson, president, and C. V. Armstrong, cashier.

PREHISTORIC LICKING RIVER

The reader who has taken account of statements quoted from the Ohio Geological Survey's Bulletin No. 21, dealing with the reversal of the Licking River's course, following the melting of the ice cap, will find another view of the subject in the extracts which follow. They are a part of opinions expressed some years ago by Geologist Frank Carney, of Denison University, and throw much light upon the county's topography and drainage:

"The average altitude of Licking County is about nine hundred and fifty feet above sea level; the highest point, 1,360 feet, is in Liberty Township, between Concord and Newway; the lowest point is located where the Licking River leaves the county, a short distance east of Toboso. The eastern part is much more hilly and irregular than is the western part.

"Practically all the drainage of the county is collected by the Licking River. This is the major stream, and its tributaries reach nearly every portion of the county. The valley of the Licking is wide, and its bottom lands have always been prized for farming. At Newark the flat valley surface is extensive, because in its vicinity the South Fork, the Raccoon, and the North Fork

unite; where these streams come together there are many square miles of open ground, as is almost always the case when several valleys unite. The longest tributary of the Licking, in addition to these three streams, is the Rocky Ford, which rises in Knox County and flows southward through Eden and Mary Ann townships, meeting the Licking south of Hanover. On its south side, between Newark and Hanover, the Licking receives a few small branches, the chief of which is Claylick. A relatively small area of the county in the southern part is drained mostly by slight creeks that coalesce and flow either into the Licking Reservoir or into Jonathan Creek, a branch of the Muskingum; a few square miles in the western part of the county are drained by tributaries of the Scioto."

THE ICE SHEET'S VAST OUTWASH

Professor Carney seems to have given much time and study to that action, as the following shows:

"The particular deposits above alluded to, moraines, kames and eskers, are the more conspicuous forms in which glaciers arrange their debris. So far as Licking is concerned, however, the deep distributions of drift in the valleys is of most importance. We speak of some valleys now as being very wide; if we were to remove from these valleys the glacial outwash that has been spread to depths of several hundred feet in many instances, the valley would no longer appear so wide; its rock walls would be found sloping downward with sharp angles and the bottom of the rock valley is narrow. The silting up of these valleys by glacial outwash, then, accounts for their present utility in that they afford very many square miles of the best farming land. The depth of this filled-in material varies in different parts of the county. A short distance east of Alexandria the outwash measures 170 feet; near Granville, well borings show 274 feet of gravel; at Newark, 300 feet; southwest of Hebron, 360 feet; while east of Newark the amount of outwash gradually grows less until in the Licking Narrows there is none at all. About two miles east of Hanover, a well penetrated the drift 216 feet and did not then reach the rock floor of the old valley. These measurements give us a more accurate idea of the stupendous amount of material that has been deposited by the ice."

LICKING VALLEY DRAWN IN AT THE NARROWS

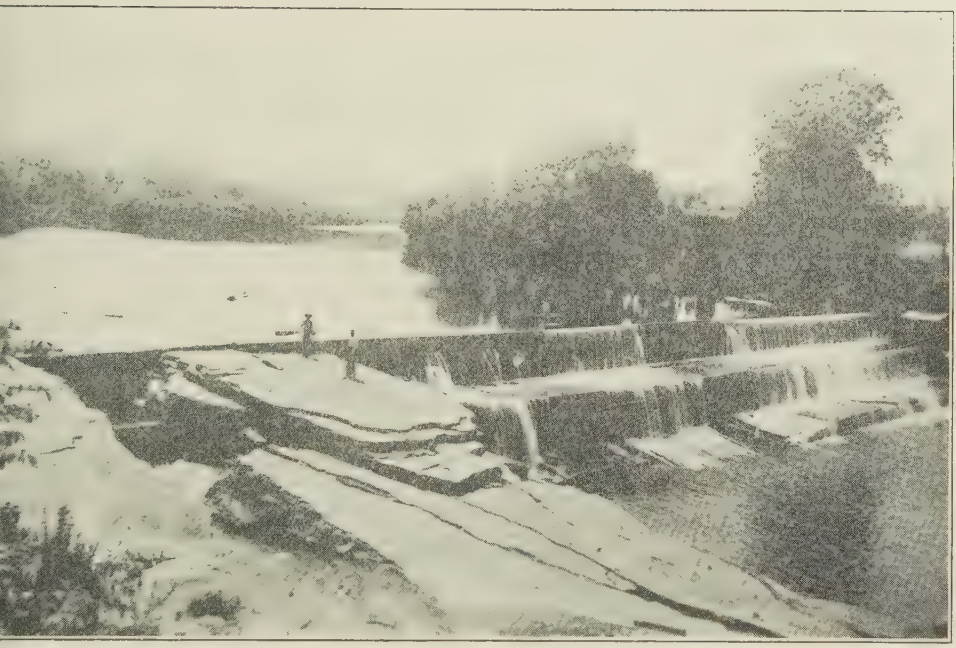
Professor Carney thus discusses unexpected features of the county's main valley:

"The Licking is the longest river in our county. Starting at Alexandria and proceeding downstream along the Raccoon, a tributary of the Licking, we notice for the first few miles that the stream occupies a wide, mature valley; but as we come near Granville, the valley is not so broad, and at Granville two conspicuous rocky hills are situated where we would expect to find all valley bottom. Eastward from Granville the valley again broadens and continues wide through Newark, past Claylick, when once more the valley walls come nearer together; from this point for about two miles the river flows through a gorge, the Licking Narrows; but at Toboso, the valley again becomes wide. The Licking, then, does not flow through a valley that broadens with the direction of stream flow."

WAS THERE A GREAT LAKE IN THE NEWARK REGION?

Professor Carney inclines toward the earth-warping theory, as the following proves:

"After this discussion of the two methods, we may ask why the Licking River in its course from Newark to Zanesville traverses for nearly two miles a veritable gorge, while in all other parts of its course it occupies a wide, mature valley? According to the earlier theory the ice held up a lake by blocking the westward flow of a river. When the ice stood west of Newark the lake was several miles long and, in accordance with the theory, must have been in places from two hundred to four hundred feet deep. The depth of the gorge at the Narrows is from fifty to eighty feet. Practically all of this erosion, then, must be due to the overflow from this hypothetical lake. It is a fact well known to all observers that streams flowing out of lakes cut their channels very slowly because such streams carry scarcely any cutting tools. Rivers lower their channels by driving rocks which they carry against their beds, thus wearing the beds down. It is probable that lake water wears its overflow more by chemical than by mechanical action; for this reason, if an overflowing lake produced the Licking Narrows, it must have existed thousands of years."



THE LICKING NARROWS DAM

uilt by the state of Ohio in 1828 this dam impounded the waters of Licking River for everal miles. The slackened water was navigated by canal boats until the dam was arried away by a flood of unusual severity, in 1898. The picture was taken with the camera fronted west. The water held in leash is well shown.

THE LAND TILTED, SAYS CARNEY

This geologist is apparently of the opinion that a change in the slope of the Licking Valley's surface reversed the course of its leading stream. Thus he wrote:

"The Licking Narrows were produced by an east-flowing stream, which headed in this same region; this capture was induced by a gradual tilting of the land, giving the east and southeast flowing streams greater vigor, while subduing the power of the west-flowing streams. The same land movement induced piracy in adjacent parts of the county. The inaccuracy of the glacial lake theory requires some other explanation for many at least of the drainage changes in Licking County. It is not improbable that a few stream diversions were due to the ice, but the changes in the larger streams are the result of land-warping."

There is still another theory of the existence of the Licking Gorge, and in this an earthquake is credited with preparing the way for the Narrows, which open into wide valleys at both upper and lower ends. According to this theory, an earthquake left a crevice which downpouring water wore into a river channel.

CHAPTER XCII

NEWARK'S NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS WILL COST $800,000

PROGRAM BACKED BY VOTERS WILL PUT CITY IN MODERN EDUCATIONAL RANKS—BOARD OF EDUCATION MEMBERS LISTED—SUPERINTENDENT BARNES' SERVICE HAS LASTED SEVENTEEN YEARS—LIST OF THE 1927 NEWARK PUBLIC SCHOOLS—THERE ARE TWO WELL ATTENDED PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

On November 8, 1927, the electors of Newark voted on a proposition to issue the sum named and endorsed it. Because of this, within five years the board of education will carry out a building program thus described:

1. East Newark is to have what is known as a community school, which is a junior high school and grade building combined. When constructed, this building with the other buildings in East Newark will take care of all the children through nine grades. The estimated cost of site, building and equipment is $298,000.

2. The north section of the city is to have the same type of building, with an estimated cost of site, building and equipment of $265,000.

3. The west section of the city is to have a junior high school, that is, a building for the seventh, eighth and ninth grades, at an estimated cost of $170,000. This is to be built so that more rooms can be added when needed.

4. The present high school is to have a separate unit for manual training, at an estimated cost of $42,000 for building and equipment, to be built on the lot owned by the board north of the high school.

5. Cherry Valley is to be given four additional rooms at an estimated cost of $25,000.

THE CITY'S SCHOOL OFFICIALS

The board of education is thus constituted: J. M. Mitchell, president; John F. Swisher, vice president; L. Tenney Reese, clerk; S. M. Wolfe and Stacy Conrad.

Oren J. Barnes, superintendent of the Newark schools, has devoted seventeen years' service to them, as principal of the high school during seven years and superintendent of all of them ten years. Frank H. Handel's service has lasted twenty-four years. He is now attendance officer and superintendent of buildings. Following is a list of

NEWARK'S 1927 SCHOOL BUILDINGS

High School—120 West Main Street. Mr. H. F. Moninger, principal. Thirty-six rooms, brick building. Enrollment, 1,096.

Central School—116 West Church Street. Miss Cora B. Haughey, principal. Twelve rooms, brick building. Enrollment, 487.

Woodside School—Corner Hoover and Woods Avenue. Miss Anna Frye, principal. Twelve rooms, brick building. Enrollment, 459.

Hartzler School—118 South Fifth Street. Miss Alice MacMahon, principal. Twelve rooms, brick building. Enrollment, 456.

Maholm School—Maholm, east of Williams. Miss Louise Eichhorn, principal. Ten rooms, brick building. Enrollment, 393.

Mound School—Grant Street, east of Williams. Miss Carrie Kirby, principal. Ten rooms, brick building. Enrollment, 356.

North Fourth—220 North Fourth Street. Miss Gertrude Avey, principal. Eight rooms, brick building. Enrollment, 284.

East Main—East Main and Arch streets. Miss Mary Kilpatrick, principal. Eight rooms, brick building. Enrollment, 288.

Conrad School—Vine and Indiana streets. Miss Jessie Browne, principal. Eight rooms, brick building. Enrollment, 300.

Mill Street School—407 East Main Street. Mrs. Margaret Browne, principal. Six rooms, brick building. Enrollment, 237.

Hazelwood—O'Bannon Avenue. Miss Thora MacDonagh, principal. Six rooms, brick building. Enrollment, 199.

Hudson—Corner Hudson and Shields streets. Miss Maude

Stadden, principal. Four rooms, brick building. Enrollment, 143.

Keller—Corner Stevens Street and Maple Avenue. Mrs. Roll, principal. Four rooms, brick building. Enrollment, 146.

Riverside—Case Avenue and Leroy Street. Miss Laura Broome, principal. Four rooms, brick building. Enrollment, 142.

Cherry Valley—Corner West Main and Thirtieth streets. Miss Ada Hollar, principal. Four rooms, brick building. Enrollment, 176.

Texas—Webb and Ohio streets. Miss Elizabeth Cooper, principal. Two rooms, frame building. Enrollment, 37.

Franklin—Prospect Street. Miss Ruth Patterson, principal. Two rooms, frame building. Enrollment, 32.

NEWARK'S TWO PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Since the founding of St. Francis de Sales Church in this city it has maintained its own school near the church site in Granville Street, Newark.

It conforms to the existing school laws of Ohio, according to legal requirements. Their present building was completed in 1924. It is well lighted, heated and ventilated and with sanitary appointments. It is built of stone, concrete and brick and finished with seating suitable to the use of scholars of all ages. It maintains a corps of teachers in the grades and a good high school. In the building is a well-equipped gymnasium and ample provision for the teaching of domestic science and manual training. A large auditorium is also a part of the building; and music, for which the school has a fine reputation, is taught by competent instructors. The school is under the management and in charge of Sister Mary Aquina, who came here two years ago from St. Mary's of the Springs, Columbus, Ohio. The school has a capacity of 500 pupils and is nearly full and is presided over by seven teachers. The standard of education maintained by the school has been recognized by the North Central and Ohio State University of Ohio. It is thus affiliated with twenty-one of the states of the United States.

The Church of the Blessed Sacrament also maintains a parochial school which is recognized by the other educational organizations of the states. Its pupils number more than two hundred and there are four teachers.

CHAPTER XCIII

OVER HALF OF OLD ONE-ROOM SCHOOLS ABANDONED

SIXTEEN FIRST GRADE HIGH SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED IN RURAL AND VILLAGE DISTRICTS—HOME ECONOMICS AND MANUAL TRAINING ARE BEING TAUGHT—OTHER MODERN EDUCATIONAL FEATURES ADOPTED —EXCELLENT CONDITIONS IN THE COUNTY SYSTEM—LICKING'S TOTAL PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT 3,361 BOYS AND 3,162 GIRLS—MEN TEACHERS 65, WOMEN TEACHERS 193.

Licking County public schools are supervised by the County Board of Education, consisting of the following five members: Rev. Ed. M. Larason, president, at Jacksontown; Prof. C. D. Coons, vice president, at Granville; Mrs. Iva G. Brown, at Hebron; Dr. W. L. Evans, at Hanover; Mr. J. L. Moore, at Pataskala. Working from the county office are Lester Black, county superintendent, a graduate of Denison University, A. M. from Columbia University; L. C. Brown, assistant county superintendent, in charge of the rural schools, graduate of Ohio Northern University, with graduate work at Ohio State University; Philberta Hutzell, assistant county superintendent, as primary supervisor, has studied at Ohio University, Kent College and Columbia University; Dorothea Bollerer, secretary to the county superintendent. John A. Dwyer, probation officer of the Juvenile Court, has supervision of county attendance. There are twenty-four rural school districts and six village school districts, each under the control of a board of education consisting of five members.

TWENTY DIFFERENT HIGH SCHOOLS

In the county system are sixteen first grade high schools, two second grade high schools, two third grade high schools, all of which have adequate elementary schools contributing to them. Separated from the high schools are one consolidated elementary school with five teachers, one with three teachers, and five with two teachers each. In addition to this there are seventy-five one-

room schools and a one-room school in connection with the Children's Home.

Since 1914 the number of one-room schools in the county has been reduced from 140 to 76. The third grade high schools are located at Appleton, in Bennington Township, and Perryton, in Perry Township. The Bennington High School has an enrollment of twelve pupils and is taught by A. G. Mikesell, who has studied at Wooster, Kent and Ohio State University. Perryton High School has an enrollment of sixteen pupils, taught by Kenneth B. Hoover, who is a graduate of Muskingum College. The second grade high schools are at Jersey, in Jersey Township, and St. Louisville, in Newton Township. Mr. F. F. Orr is principal of the Jersey High School, which has an enrollment of twenty-seven pupils. Mr. Orr has studied at Wooster, Ohio University and Ohio Wesleyan University. The Newton Township High School has an enrollment of fifty-seven pupils. Mr. George E. Locke, a graduate of Ohio State University, is the principal of this school.

SOME HIGH SCHOOL DETAILS

The Bowling Green High School is located at Brownsville, in Bowling Green Township. It has an enrollment of fifty-seven pupils and is directed by Principal G. L. Cowell, who is a graduate of Marietta College. This school draws students from Bowling Green Township and Hopewell Township of Licking County and the North and South Hopewell school districts of Muskingum County.

Burlington Rural High School, located at Homer, has an enrollment of fifty-eight pupils. It is under the direction of Principal Henry L. Atkinson, who holds A. B. and A. M. degrees from Hiram College. In 1924 the electors of Burlington Township voted a bond issue of $45,000. The proceeds from this issue were used to construct an addition to the school building at Homer. This addition now houses a modern first grade high school, including adequate laboratory facilities and a combination auditorium and gymnasium.

The Etna Rural High School is located at Etna, in Etna Township. It has an enrollment of forty-six pupils, under the direction of Virgil E. Mauger, who is a graduate of Ohio State University. This is a modern first grade high school with excellent home

economics and manual training departments. The building has an adequate auditorium which is used extensively by the school and community.

The Granville High School, located in Granville, Granville Township, is organized on a six-year basis with a six-year charter. It has an enrollment of 246 pupils under the direction of Superintendent A. D. St. Clair. Mr. St. Clair holds a B. S. degree from Ohio State University and an A. M. degree from Columbia University.

GRANVILLE VOTES LARGE SUM FOR HIGH SCHOOL

In 1922 the citizens of Granville Village and Township voted favorably on a bond issue of $180,000. The proceeds of this issue were used in erecting a modern high school building. The building, now completed, compares favorably with the better high schools in the state. Recently this school district has been giving careful attention to the construction of a modern athletic field. The work on this field has been recognized nationally, this school having been awarded first prize in a national contest. The Granville High School is one of the two Licking County high schools placed on the accredited list of the North Central Association.

The Hanover High School is located in Hanover Village, in the Hanover Village School District. It has an enrollment of sixty-six pupils, under the direction of Superintendent J. S. Mason. Mr. Mason has studied at Ohio University and Ohio State University and is a member of the County Board of School Examiners. The school has a modern home economics and manual training department and the building houses an adequate school auditorium.

The Hanover Rural High School is located at Toboso, in the Hanover Rural School District. It has an enrollment of thirty-six pupils, under the direction of Superintendent A. O. Michael, who is a graduate of Muskingum College. This school has adequate home economics and manual training departments and a combination auditorium and gymnasium.

The Harrison Rural High School is located at Kirkersville, in Harrison Township. This is a four-teacher high school, with an enrollment of fifty-six pupils, under the direction of Principal Melvin H. Black. Mr. Black holds an A. B. degree from Ohio

State University and is taking graduate work at Columbia University. The school has a home economics and manual training department and the building houses an adequate school auditorium.

The Hartford Rural High School is located at Croton, in Hartford Township. It is under the direction of Superintendent T. H. Thrush and has an enrollment of seventy-six pupils. Mr. Thrush holds an A. B. degree from Adrian College and is doing graduate work at Ohio State University. This school has a Smith-Hughes agricultural department, under the direction of B. F. Morris, who is a graduate of Ohio State University. The building houses an excellent auditorium and a gymnasium.

The Hebron Village High School is located at Hebron, in Union Township. It has an enrollment of ninety-three pupils, under the direction of Superintendent J. E. Bliss, who is a graduate of Miami University and holds an A. M. degree from Ohio State University. The Licking County Normal School has been conducted in connection with the Hebron High School. (The Licking County Normal School was discontinued in 1927.) This school has a Smith-Hughes agricultural department, under the direction of L. E. Barb, who is a graduate of Ohio State University.

JOHNSTOWN BUILDING NEW HIGH SCHOOL

The Johnstown High School is located at Johnstown, in Monroe Township. It has an enrollment of 120 pupils, under the direction of Superintendent Ray E. Mikesell. Mr. Mikesell is a graduate of Ohio University and is doing graduate work at Ohio State University. The citizens of this school district in 1926 voted favorably on a $125,000 bond issue. The proceeds of this issue are being used in constructing a modern high school and elementary building. This building, which will be completed in time for the 1928-29 school year, includes an adequate auditorium and gymnasium, good laboratories and makes provision for Smith-Hughes home economics and agricultural departments. At present the school has a Smith-Hughes home economics department, under the direction of Miss Dorothy Williams, who is a graduate of Ohio State University; and a Smith-Hughes agricultural department, under the direction of Albert L. Waltz, graduate of Ohio State University.

The Licking Rural High School is located at Jacksontown, in Licking Township. It is a first grade three-teacher high school, with an enrollment of forty pupils, under the direction of Principal L. P. Weiser, who is a graduate of Ohio State University.

The Lima Rural High School is located at Summit Station, in Lima Township. It is a four-teacher first grade high school, with an enrollment of sixty pupils, under the direction of Superintendent John M. Williams. Mr. Williams is a graduate of Ohio University, with an A. M. degree from Columbia University. He is now serving as president of the Licking County Teachers' Association.

The Pataskala Village High School operates under a six-year charter from the State of Ohio. It has an enrollment of 124 pupils, under the direction of Superintendent Frederick Padgett. Mr. Padgett is a graduate of Heidelberg College. The school has adequate home economics and manual training departments and is one of the three high schools of Licking County operated under the six-year system. The building houses a modern school auditorium.

MODERN SCHOOLS AT ALEXANDRIA

St. Albans Rural High School is located at Alexandria, in St. Albans Township. It is one of the three Licking County high schools operating under a six-year charter granted by the State Department of Education. This high school has an enrollment of 140 pupils, under the direction of Superintendent W. Evin Huffman. Mr. Huffman is a graduate of Denison University and is now pursuing graduate work in Ohio State University. This high school is housed in a modern building constructed in 1923. It has a combination auditorium and gymnasium, adequate laboratory rooms, home economics department and a Smith-Hughes department, under the direction of James C. Sanford, who is a graduate of Ohio State University. This high school is one of the two Licking County high schools that have been placed on the accredited list by the North Central Association.

The Union Rural High School is located near Kylesburg, in the north part of Union Township. It has an enrollment of thirty-one pupils, under the direction of Principal J. Edward Hutchins, who holds an A. B. degree from Denison University. The build-

ing is modern in every respect, having adequate laboratories, facilities for home economics and manual training and a combination auditorium and gymnasium.

SPENDING $100,000 AT UTICA

The Utica High School is located at Utica, in Washington Township. The citizens of Utica and Washington Township at the 1926 election approved a bond issue for $100,000. This money is being used in constructing a modern high school building containing adequate laboratories and a combination auditorium and gymnasium. The building will be completed so that the 1928-29 school year can be started in it. Grades 7 to 12 will be housed in the new building under a six-year high school plan, the Maplewood building will be abandoned, and the first six grades will be housed in the Union Street school building. The high school, now under a four-year plan, has an enrollment of 125 pupils, under the direction of Superintendent Herman Spencer. Mr. Spencer is a graduate of Denison University and is pursuing graduate work at the Ohio State University.

At the 1927 election the citizens of the Newark Rural School District approved a $55,000 bond issue. The proceeds of this issue are to be used in constructing a modern elementary school building which will be located in the open country north of the City of Newark. This building will be ready for occupancy in September, 1928.

Madison Rural Board of Education has just completed the construction of a modern elementary school building which is located in the open country just east of the City of Newark. All of the one-room buildings have been sold and all pupils of this district are now educated in the consolidated school.

ONE FOR ALL, ALL FOR ONE

The county school system has a county orchestra, county chorus, holds inter-school debates and inter-school athletics. Each year a county basketball tournament for boys and girls is held in the City of Newark. In conjunction with this tournament a high school banquet is held which in 1927 was attended by 425 high school pupils. Each spring county oratorical, history, essay and spelling contests are held. Usually thirteen or fourteen of

the first grade high schools participate in the oratorical contest. All schools participate in the spelling and essay contests.

The Licking County Teachers' Association has an enrollment of all teachers in the county schools. It holds four quarterly meetings each year. The officials for the 1927-28 school year are as follows: President, John M. Williams, Summit Station; secretary, Marguerite Smith of Homer; treasurer, Lester Black of Newark.

Members of the board of control are as follows: Harrison Hoover, T. H. Thrush, W. Evin Huffman.

The delegates to the Ohio State Teachers' Association are: Lester Black of Newark, George Cowell of Brownsville, and Edna Hutchison of Etna. The alternates are: Philberta Hutzell of Hebron, Willis Adams of Johnstown, and Pauline Kreager of Alexandria.

The latest report from the State Department of Education, Columbus, states that Licking County's public schools, including those in Newark, have a total enrollment of 3,361 boys and 3,162 girls, and that their male teachers number 65, and female 193.

CHAPTER XCIV

THE COUNTY'S TOWNS, VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS

GRANVILLE A BEAUTIFUL PLACE AND SEAT OF DENISON UNIVERSITY—HAS A NEWSPAPER, TWO BANKS AND MANY STORES—UTICA, RICH OIL CENTER, HAS HAD BIG GROWTH—JOHNSTOWN ALSO HAS A NEWSPAPER AND BANK AND IS BUILDING A $125,000 HIGH SCHOOL—HEBRON LOCATED ON RAILROAD, INTERURBAN AND NATIONAL HIGHWAY—TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS LISTED, WITH DATES OF ESTABLISHMENT AND LAYING OUT.

Connected with each other and the county seat by state and county roads in extent of mileage and quality of surface excelled in few Ohio counties the residents of Licking's villages are enjoying modern life to an extent undreamed of a quarter of a century ago. There are 16,000 motor cars in the county and a considerable proportion of these are owned by Licking's villagers and rural folk; non-owners find satisfactory transportation by means of the many motor buses which spin over a splendid network of good roads, of which there are nearly 600 miles in the county. We list the county's leading villages and credit each with the individuals, firms and corporations doing business therein, in one form or another. The schools are sketched on other pages of this history of the county.

GRANVILLE THE COLLEGE TOWN

Granville—Population, 1,440. It supports two financial institutions, The Granville Bank and the Peoples State Bank. Its newspaper, the *Granville Times*, is a live publication. Fifty-two businesses of various kinds are conducted in Granville. Denison University, Granville's splendid institution of learning, is referred to elsewhere on these pages. Through this institution Granville is favorably known the country over.

On November 2, 1805, five families came from Granville, Mass., an advance corps of the Licking Land Co. When winter set in a total of forty-five families were in Granville Township,

234 persons in all. The company's committee had bought seven sections, 28,000 acres, of land. Other items concerning early Granville will be found on another page. Granville's public schools are mentioned in the chapter on county schools.

UTICA HAS HAD A LARGE GROWTH

Great oil and gas production at Utica has given it name and fame ever since the drills there first began to "strike it rich" and success in that field has caused the place to grow from a mere hamlet to a village of 1,658 inhabitants. Utica has two banks, the First National and the Farmers; and fifty-seven individuals, firms and corporations are represented in the town's varied activities. Utica is taking great strides in education, as the reader will find who turns to the article on Licking's village and rural schools.

JOHNSTOWN A THRIVING VILLAGE

This is the home of one of Ohio's best known former congressmen, the Hon. William A. Ashbrook, who served during fourteen consecutive years in the national House of Representatives. Johnstown, like Granville, supports a wideawake newspaper, the *Independent*, and the Johnstown bank has long enjoyed a large patronage. Fifty-three business concerns of divers character serve its population of about one thousand persons. Johnstown's schools are noted for their efficiency, the citizens having voted $125,000 for a new high school in 1926 which will be ready for the 1928-29 school year. It is described in the article on village and rural schools.

PATASKALA BEARS AN INDIAN NAME

This village bears the name which the Indians gave the Licking River and its business enterprises are indicated by the fact that two banks, The Pataskala Banking Co.'s and The Peoples Banking Co.'s, minister to its financial requirements. The inhabitants number 771 and thirty-seven establishments such as are usually to be found in the minor Ohio centers are located in Pataskala. The section on Pataskala's educational facilities, on another page, is complimentary to the public spirit of its citizens.

HEBRON A BUSY LITTLE CENTER

Located on the National Road, the Columbus-Newark-Zanesville interurban line, and the Ohio Central branch of the New York Central Railway, Hebron is an important town of over 700 inhabitants in which one bank, The Hebron, and twenty-nine stores and shops supply the needs of the community. Here is located the interurban line's power plant and through Hebron in the summer time the pleasure seekers throng on the way to and from Buckeye Lake, which is situated a few miles distant and is reached by the trolley line which connects the lake with Hebron. Hebron was an important port on the Ohio Canal and here was built the first canal boat turned out in the county, the *Licking Summit.*

ALEXANDRIA A HIGH SCHOOL CENTER

Although this village has a population of but 415, among its establishments is the Alexandria Bank, while nineteen other concerns serve the residents and neighborhood farmers. The splendid St. Albans High School is located at Alexandria and 140 pupils attend it.

KIRKERSVILLE IS SMALL BUT HAS A BANK

With a population of but 266 this little spot boasts of a financial institution, The Kirkersville Savings Bank, while a dozen firms and companies supply the inhabitants and their neighbors with what they need. The Harrison High School, a modern institution, is located here.

A BUNCH OF THEM

Ten others among Licking's villages are on the county map, with an average of about 300 inhabitants and half a dozen stores, etc., in each. They are Homer, Hanover, Etna, Brownsville, Columbia Center, Gratiot, St. Louisville, Jacksontown, Toboso and Croton.

Etna, Brownsville and Linnville were busy spots when the National Road was nearing completion about 1834. Settlers increased and many others were employed in building the highway. There was some speculation in lots. Note what is said of the educational features of these little centers on other pages.

TOWNSHIPS AND WHEN SETTLED AND ORGANIZED

Townships	*Settled*	*Organized*
Licking	1801	1801
Granville	1801	1807
Hanover	1801	1808
Bowling Green	1802	1808
Union	1800	1808
Newton	1803	1809
Newark	1801	1810
Madison	1798	1812
Monroe	1806	1812
Washington	1808	1812
Franklin	1805	1812
St. Albans	1807	1813
Hopewell	1806	1814
Bennington	1809	1815
Harrison	1806	1816
Burlington	1806	1817
Mary Ann	1809	1817
McKean	1806	1818
Hartford	1812	1819
Perry	1810	1819
Jersey	1815	1820
Eden	1813	1822
Fallsburg	1818	1826
Liberty	1821	1827
Lima	1805	1827

TOWNS OF THE COUNTY

Name	*When Laid Out*	*And by Whom*
Newark	1802	W. C. Schenck, J. N. Cummins and J. Burnet
Granville	1806	Licking Land Company
Johnstown	1813	Dr. Oliver Bigelow
Utica	1814	Maj. William Robertson
Homer	1816	John Chonner
Hartford	1824	Ezekiel Wells and Elijah Durfey
Hebron	1827	John W. Smith

Name	*When Laid Out*	*And by Whom*
Jackson	1829	Thomas Harris
Fredonia	1829	Spencer Arnold, David Wood, Jr., S. Shaw
Gratiot	1829	Adam Smith
Brownsville	1829	Adam Brown
Linnville	1829	Samuel Parr
Chatham	1829	John Wagonner
Elizabethtown	1829	Leroy, Beverly, Abner and Minerva Lemert
Lockport	1830	James Holmes and C. W. Searle
Moscow	1830	Daniel and William Green
Alexandria	1830	Alexandria Devilbliss
Wagram	1831	First called Cumberland, Jeremiah Armstrong
Appleton	1832	Titus Knox and Carey Mead
Etna	1832	Lyman Turrill
Jersey	1832	L. Headley, W. Condit, E. Beecher, A. D. Pearson
Kirkersville	1832	William C. Kirker
Luray	1832	Adam Sane and Richard Porter
Amsterdam	1834	George Barnes
Sylvania	1838	Jesse and Abraham Gosnell
St. Louisville	1840	John Evans
Columbia	1850	John Reese, Stephen Childs, Mark Richey
Pataskala	1851	Richard Conine
Hanover	1852	J. H. Hollister
Toboso	1852	William Stanbery

CHAPTER XCV

LICKING COUNTY AND NEWARK AS THEY ARE TODAY

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY A STRONG TEAM—FARM AND CROP VALUES GREATER THAN ANY OTHER SOUTHEASTERN OHIO COUNTY'S—ONLY BELMONT AND MUSKINGUM AHEAD IN MANUFACTURES—POPULATION GAIN NEARLY 10,000 BY LAST CENSUS—VERY LARGE PERCENTAGE OF NATIVE-BORN WHITES—B. & O. A GREAT FACTOR IN NEWARK'S WELFARE—COUNTY HAS NEARLY 600 MILES OF GOOD ROADS—PUBLIC UTILITIES WORTH $17,000,000—GRAND TAX DUPLICATE $115,000,000—SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, BANKS, ETC., WORTHY OF THE COMMUNITY.

INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE—A POWERFUL TEAM

With about 125 varied manufacturing plants paying annual wages amounting to nearly six million dollars and turning out products valued at nearly $21,000,000 annually, Licking is entitled to be called a thoroughgoing industrial county. At any rate, only Belmont and Muskingum outrank her in this field among Southeastern Ohio counties.

And Licking is correspondingly prominent in agriculture, with 4,210 farms valued (in 1925), with their buildings, at $32,115,550 and producing (in 1924) crops valued at $3,062,747. Only Washington County had more farms in 1925 and no Southeastern Ohio county equalled Licking in 1925 farm values or in 1924 crops. Like the state of which it is an important part Licking strikingly combines industry and agriculture.

POPULATION OF VALUED QUALITY

Some Ohio counties suffered losses between 1900 and 1920, but Licking gained nearly 10,000 inhabitants, the figures being: 1900, 47,070; 1910, 55,590; 1920, 56,426.

The following table gives Licking County's population in 1900, 1910 and 1920, by townships:

	1920	*1910*	*1900*
Bennington Township	617	726	792
Bowling Green Township	609	715	808

	1920	*1910*	*1900*
Burlington Township	829	961	922
Eden Township	507	588	620
Etna Township	975	1,018	955
Fallsburg Township	547	673	836
Franklin Township	537	590	676
Granville Township, including Granville Village	2,550	2,442	2,399
Hanover Township, including Hanover Village	1,161	1,399	1,297
Harrison Township, including Kirkersville Village	1,226	1,175	1,158
Hartford Township, including Hartford Village	1,038	1,107	1,192
Hopewell Township	646	690	848
Jersey Township	997	991	1,081
Liberty Township	682	654	720
Licking Township	838	917	994
Lima Township, including Pataskala Village	1,844	1,905	1,765
McKean Township	658	823	824
Madison Township	1,900	1,412	1,103
Mary Ann Township	686	733	827
Monroe Township, including Johnstown Village	1,613	1,533	1,525
Newark Township, including Newark City	28,687	27,017	19,355
Newton Township, including St. Louisville Village	1,013	1,165	1,161
Perry Township	614	624	807
St. Albans Township, including Alexandria Village	1,236	1,171	1,186
Union Township, including Hebron Village	2,038	1,996	1,749
Washington Township, including Utica Village	2,378	2,565	1,470

And her people are entitled to be proud of the quality of this population, as 53,826 of the 1920 inhabitants were native-born whites, 9,018 were home owners and but 550 of those over ten

years of age were illiterates. In this last field of statistics Licking outranks all other Southeastern Ohio counties, her percentage of illiterates being but 1.2 per cent while Southeastern Ohio's in 1920 was 2.35 per cent and Ohio's 2.8 per cent.

NEWARK'S BUILDING RECORDS BROKEN

The city's building permits during the first eight months of 1927 exceeded by nearly $250,000 the sum total of those issued in all the twelve months of 1926. Handsome residences have been completed, others are building. Among the new costly structures is the Ohio Power Company's office building on which $150,000 has been spent. The Elks are planning a fine building for the spring of 1928 and a $200,000 theater is to be erected. The Board of Education has outlined an extensive program and the Wehrle Company, operators of Newark's vast stove works, has under construction a large addition to their already large plant. A million dollar sanitary sewer system is under way. These are only partial indications of Newark's building activities, existent and to be. We add to the record some telling paragraphs to the city's credit which the wide-awake Newark Chamber of Commerce has very recently put forth:

W. W. Wehrle, president, and A. T. Wehrle, vice president, brothers, of The Wehrle Company, are outstanding figures in the Industrial World. They are at the head of the largest stove and range building plants in the world.

PRESENT STRENGTH AND BRIGHT PROSPECTS

"In the heart of a broad fertile valley lies the City of Newark, Ohio. Situated at the confluence of the north and south forks of the Licking River, it is surrounded on three sides by low green hills, whose natural splendor never fails to evoke the admiration of the tourist who admires beautiful scenery. Seen from the vantage point of a tall building Newark appears a city of old, abundant shade trees; of attractive homes and spreading lawns; and of well-paved streets, so ordered that even a stranger can go straight to his destination without overmuch inquiry.

"From the standpoint of transportation, Newark enjoys a particularly advantageous location. The city is served by two trunk line railroads, The Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania

which connect within three miles with the New York Central System at Heath, Ohio, the location of the Pure Oil Company's large refinery. The Southern Ohio Public Service Corporation operates an interurban service to Columbus and Zanesville connecting other lines to other points. Motor bus service is also maintained between surrounding points.

"Newark is essentially a manufacturing city and possesses a diversity of manufacturing interests. Several of the industries are of considerable size and together with a number of smaller ones, manufacture a large variety of products. One of the largest stove factories in the country is located in this city and the manufacture of glass bottles, tableware, glass reflectors, furniture, shoes, rubber tires, furnaces, steel rails and golf supplies, is also important.

"Glass sand, brick, clay, coal, timber and other raw materials are found in abundant quantities in the vicinity of Newark. It is also an agricultural center as fertile agricultural lands lie for miles surrounding the city.

"Newark has an excellent school system with sixteen public school buildings, two parochial and one high school. Denison University is located within twenty minutes drive of the city. We have eight financial institutions, including three national banks, two trust companies, and three building and loan associations. We have a Y. M. C. A., a $200,000 post office, a public library containing over 20,000 volumes, two modern hospitals, four hotels, thirty-two churches of all denominations, sixteen fraternal organizations, thirty acres of playgrounds, a country club, whose golf course contains 130 acres. Buckeye Lake, largest pleasure resort in Ohio, is located twelve miles southwest of the city.

"White Athletic Field is one of the best equipped athletic fields and playgrounds of its size in the country. A movement is now on foot sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce for a duplication of this field in a central location of the city. The site has been given to the city by one of our public spirited citizens. Several other smaller playgrounds are to be found in various sections of the city and the entire playground system is under the supervision of the City Board of Education.

"Climatic conditions in Newark are equable and not subject to extremes either of heat or cold. This is important from an industrial standpoint, for it is well known that the greatest re-

turns from labor are obtained where moderate seasonal and daily changes occur. The average temperature is 50.6 degrees; average mean snowfall 25.6 inches. Newark has a population of 30,191 and an area of six square miles.

"General health conditions in the city are very good. Newark has been free from local epidemics. Hospital facilities include the City Hospital with 100 beds, and a sanitarium with fifty beds. The Newark Hospital has met all requirements of the American College of Surgeons which sets a very high standard to be attained by hospitals."

NEWARK AND THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Noteworthy evidence of the helpful and friendly relations existing between the city and the corporation was given July 28, 1927, when the former entertained President Daniel Willard and other high officials of the road and celebrated the road's hundredth anniversary with a grand parade and barbecue, with welcoming addresses, with elaborate street decorations and in other ways exhibited appreciation of the officials' visit and of the company's contribution through many years to the city's growth and prosperity. The following program indicates the happy proceedings of the day:

10:00 A. M., Huge parade.
12:00 Noon, Barbecue at Mound Builders' Park.
1:30 P. M., Band concert.
2:00 P. M., Entertainment by Newark's B. & O. Glee Club.
2:15 P. M., E. M. Baugher, chairman of executive committee, introduced Donald F. Stevens as presiding officer for speaking program.
Mayor W. H. N. Stevens, for the city, officially welcomed visitors to Newark.
H. R. Gibson, superintendent of Newark Division, extended welcome on behalf of local B. & O. officials, employes and Veterans' Association.
E. D. Reese, acting for the Chamber of Commerce, expressed appreciation of the city's business men for the presence in Newark of the B. & O. officials.
Address by Cyrus W. Locher, officially representing Governor Donahey.
Entertainment by Glee Club.

Address by Daniel Willard, president Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.
Drill by girls of county Granges.
Glee Club.
Band concert.

HAPPY THOUGHT WELL WROUGHT OUT

It was a general holiday. Business houses and many of the factories closed. President Willard and other high officials of the road, about seventy-five in number, came on special trains from all directions. In the procession there was a choice array of floats. Mound Builders' Park was the scene of the barbecue and ceremonies and the program went through on a grand scale to the satisfaction of hosts and guests alike. The suggestion for the celebration had originated with the Newark Lodge of the B. & O. Veterans' Association and had been seconded and furthered by other organizations and indeed by the entire city.

Some of the many reasons for Newark's good will toward the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad were set forth in connection with the celebration by the *Newark Advocate and American Tribune.* It is so good a showing of the reciprocal relations between the city and the railroad that we quote from it freely, using the article to conclude the story of the celebration:

"Newark, Ohio, is the division terminal and headquarters of the Newark Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which comprises about 425 miles of railroad, extending from Bellaire the Newark Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which from Lore City to Cumberland, and known respectively as the St. Clairsville and Eastern Ohio branches); from Newark to Sandusky (known as the Lake Erie Subdivision); Zanesville to Parkersburg, W. Va. (known as the O. & L. K. Subdivision); from Newark to Shawnee (known as the Shawnee Branch), and from Newark to Columbus (known as the C. & N. Subdivision), which is joint with the Pennsylvania Lines, but of which the Baltimore & Ohio is the operating road.

"There are handled over the Newark division under normal business conditions an average of from 1,500 to 2,000 carloads of freight per day, and from 700 to 1,100 empty cars, the majority of which pass through the terminal yards at Newark. The pas-

senger train movements average between twenty-five and thirty per day.

B. & O.'S BIG NEWARK PAYROLL

"All of the division officers from the superintendent down, with but several minor exceptions, have their headquarters and reside in Newark.

"There are employed on the Newark division under normal conditions from 3,000 to 3,200 men, and the monthly division payroll runs from $375,000 to $400,000. Of this, there are approximately 1,800 men with a payroll of about $200,000 monthly who are employes at Newark in the local shops, yards, offices, freight station, etc., or who operate in and out of Newark in engine and train service. The payroll of about $200,000 monthly, or $2,400,000 annually, coming directly to Newark, makes the Baltimore & Ohio by far the largest employing industry and the largest contributor to the city's financial progress. The gross freight receipts from about sixty-five various agencies located on the Newark division territory above described total between a million and a half to two million dollars monthly, and a large part of which is remitted and handled through Newark banking institutions. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the majority of Baltimore & Ohio employes residing in Newark own their homes and are important taxpayers.

"The Central Ohio Railroad, now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio, completed its line from Zanesville to Newark, January, 1852, from Newark to Columbus, January, 1853, and entire line from Bellaire to Columbus, November, 1854.

"The investment in Newark and vicinity is $2,964,605.

"Expenditures by Baltimore & Ohio in Newark, year 1926, are as follows:

"Average number of employes, 1,461; total payroll, $2,474,865; materials, $9,781; taxes, $26,505; rent, light, telephone rental, water and miscellaneous, $30,995. Total, $2,542,146."

NEARLY 600 MILES OF GOOD ROADS

With the hard-surfaced National Road traversing the county's wide expanse from east to west, Licking has had a good example of the great value of improved roads and has profited extensively

by it. The National thoroughfare and others of the same character constitute the county's 117.70 miles of hard-surfaced state highways; and added to these are 30.70 miles of traffic-bound state highways; 50 miles of hard-surfaced county roads, and 392 miles of graveled or traffic-bound county roads. It is a strong record of road improvement. The number and excellence of these highways have helped to develop that modern vehicle of transportation whose usefulness seems scarcely to have begun—the motor bus. There is a perfect network of routes which are thus covered in Licking County. The busses on more than a dozen of these lines are shuttle-cocks which pass back and forth between terminals from early morning to nearly midnight.

VALUATION OF PUBLIC UTILITIES $17,320,910

This noteworthy showing is drawn from the State Tax Commission's records for 1926, in which the fact is also found that Licking County's grand tax duplicate totaled in that year $115,645,330. The details of the following table will be scanned with keen interest by the Licking County reader:

Public Utilities	*Valuation 1926*
Electric Light Companies—	
Centerbury Electric	$ 7,000
Midwest Power	39,920
Ohio Power	1,151,780
Ohio Public Service	1,317,150
	$2,515,850
Express Companies—	
American Express Co.	6,000
Pipe Line Companies —	
Buckeye Pipe Line Co.	187,330
Telegraph Companies—	
Ohio Postal Telegraph Cable Co.	27,900
Western Union Telegraph Co.	201,400
American District Telegraph Co.	6,650
Del. Fisher Boat Line Co.	12,980

Interurban Railroad Companies—	
Columbus Railway, Power & Light Co.	55,300
Southern Ohio Public Service Co.	860,930
Columbus, Newark & Zanesville Ry. Co. (not in 1926 list, but had a valuation of $858,510 in 1925)	
Natural Gas Companies—	
Brownsville Gas	$ 730
Clintonian Fuel and Oil	19,850
Logan Gas	1,181,000
Newark Consumers' Gas	103,520
Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas	122,220
Ohio Fuel Gas	2,297,060
Utica Gas, Oil and Mining	17,980
Total, natural gas	$3,742,360
Steam Railroads—	
Central Ohio (east of Newark)	$1,288,790
Central Ohio (west of Newark)	1,715,420
Ohio Midland Branch	149,540
Pennsylvania, Ohio & Detroit	13,460
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	1,515,030
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (C. & N. Division)	1,297,670
Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark	1,121,850
Toledo & Ohio Central	1,441,760
Total, steam railroads	$8,543,520
Telephone Companies—	
Buckeye Lake Home Telephone	$ 490
Frazeysburg Home Telephone	2,060
Licking Telephone	163,720
Newark Telephone	742,880
Ohio Bell Telephone	48,940
Ohio Telephone and Telegraph	179,740
Pataskala Farmers Telephone	22,010
Somerset Telephone	250
Telephone companies' total value	$1,160,090

Grand total public utilities, $17,320,910.
Grand duplicate, covering all classes of property, $115,645,330.

PUBLICITY FROM WORTHY SOURCE

A valuable publication recently issued by the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society to acquaint its readers with outstanding features of the past and present of Ohio's counties contained a very flattering notice of Licking County and Newark. The county was described as Ohio's largest, in area; as second in the production of hay and in the number of sheep and dairy cattle; as third in value of chickens, in egg production and in eggs sold; as fourth in number of native white farmers; as sixth in number of horses; as thirteenth in the value of its dairy products and apples.

A few of Licking County's "famous natives" were thus listed:

"Victoria and Tennessee Claflin, born in Homer, afterward women of wealth and distinction in London; James E. Roye, who became president of Liberia, born in Newark, 1815; H. H. Bancroft, historian, born in Granville, 1832; Morris Schaff, author, Kirkersville, 1840; Janet E. Richards, lecturer, originator of lecture courses on 'current history day by day,' Granville; Mary H. Catherwood, historical novelist, Luray, 1847; Mary A. Sprague, author, 1849; Mrs. E. S. Hopley, welfare worker, author, Granville; O. C. Hooper, journalist, author, Alexandria, 1858."

Among other famous names were: "T. D. Jones, sculptor; made bust of Lincoln in State House; died 1881; burial, Welsh Hills Cemetery. John Winton Clem, 'Drummer Boy of Shiloh;' born Newark, 1851."

The county's historic points and scenes are thus described:

Old Burying Grounds. Established 1805. Historical. Edge of Granville.

Buckeye Lake. Scenic. Summer resort. Owned by state.

Welsh Hills. District originally settled by Welshmen, near Granville.

Octagon Mound. One of most famous prehistoric earthworks in state. Newark Country Club.

Circular Mound. Mound encloses thirty acres. Licking County Fair Grounds.

Eagle's Nest. Good roads memorial, near Brownsville.

Denison University. Incorporated 1832. Granville. Baptist.

Narrows of Licking. Beautiful cliffs along Licking River, east of Newark eight miles.

Flint Ridge Quarries. Source of flint weapons and tools for prehistoric man, west of Zanesville ten miles, near Brownsville.

Black Hand Gorge. West of Toboso.

Rain Rock. Northeast of Newark twelve miles.

Buxton House. Historic. Built 1812. Near Granville.

Opossum Mound. Near Granville.

Baughman's Park. Six miles east of Hanover.

COSHOCTON COUNTY

CHAPTER XCVI

PREHISTORIC MAN WAS ACTIVE IN COSHOCTON COUNTY

HER WIDE VALLEYS FURNISHED IDEAL TERRITORY—IMPORTANT FLINT QUARRIES ON THE WALHONDING—ABORIGINAL TRAILS BRANCHED OUT FROM FORKS OF THE MUSKINGUM—SIXTY-TWO MOUNDS, TWENTY-ONE ENCLOSURES, NINE VILLAGE SITES, TWENTY BURIALS, TWO STONE GRAVES AND FIVE FLINT QUARRIES REPORTED IN THE COUNTY.

"Your years are old, your work is old
Since man first named you Home;
His trail is o'er your glacial shore,
And where the mammoth roamed.
He has left his bones in your ice-drift stones,
And mounds of ancient earth;
While forests reared and forests seared,
Before the Red Man's birth."

—Bahmer.

"Few counties present a more typical record of aboriginal life than Coshocton. While for the most part the topography is rugged, the broad and fertile valleys of the Muskingum, Walhonding and Tuscarawas furnished ideal territory for the county's first inhabitants. Scattered along these streams, on either side and for their entire distance within the county, are numerous evidences of a prosperous occupation, evidenced by many mounds, village sites, enclosures, etc.

"An important feature of the archeology of Coshocton County is the flint quarries from which material was obtained for the manufacture of chipped flint implements. These quarries are located in Jefferson and New Castle townships, on both sides of the Walhonding River. The deposits of flint are the northeastern extension of the immense formation known as Flint Ridge, in Licking and Muskingum counties.

FORKS FORMED THE HUB OF MANY TRAILS

"Perhaps no other spot in Ohio was of more importance as a center for aboriginal trails than the forks of the Muskingum. Various trails centered here, whence they extended in practically every direction. There were many aboriginal villages located here when white traders and missionaries came into the Muskingum Valley, from the East."

In these words Dr. William C. Mills, curator of the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society, has confirmed Coshocton County's claims that the Mound Builders found along her streams conditions answering in a superior way to the needs of their existence. The "Ohio Archeological Atlas," from which Dr. Mills' findings are taken, goes into very interesting details on this subject and lists the following townships and the earthworks reported for each:

EARTHWORKS IN THE TOWNSHIPS

Tiverton, mounds two, enclosures one, village sites one; New Castle, mounds sixteen, enclosures three, village sites two, flint quarries two; Perry, mound one, burial one; Pike, mound one, burial one; Washington, burials two; Jefferson, mounds five, enclosures two, burials five, flint quarries three; Bedford, burials two; Clark, enclosures one, burials one; Monroe, burials one; Bethlehem, mounds eight, enclosures two, burials three, stone graves one; Jackson, mound one, village sites one; Keene, mounds three, enclosures two; Tuscarawas, mounds thirteen, enclosures two, village sites two; Franklin, mounds two, burials two; White Eyes, enclosures one, stone graves one; Lafayette, mounds four, enclosures four, burials one; Linton, mounds three, enclosures two; Oxford, mounds three, village sites three, burials one; Totals, mounds sixty-two, enclosures twenty-one, village sites nine, burials twenty, stone graves two, flint quarries five.

ONLY 2,000 OR 3,000 YEARS AGO?

We know not when nor whence came the aborigines who wrought these strange works nor when and whither they went. Archeologists do venture to speculate upon the period of occupation but with varying opinions. H. C. Shetrone, as assistant

curator of the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society, has made the following estimate:

"Conditions prevailing in the mounds and village sites of the state indicate that many of them were constructed or used within a very short time preceding exploration and settlement. Their evidence is to the effect that prehistoric occupation extended from a period perhaps 2,000 or 3,000 years ago and that the custom of building mounds in some instances prevailed until possibly after the discovery of America."

Readers who are inclined to dwell upon the puzzles presented by the ancient works of Coshocton County and its near neighbors, Muskingum, Licking and Perry, will find in this work's county histories data pointing to a vast array of materials from which the reports were drawn. The topic is of abiding interest but the limits of our space compel us to turn from the Mound Builder and his strange works to his redskinned successor. To do justice to this later denizen of the Coshocton wilderness is no little undertaking, since the white man knew him at the Forks of the Muskingum more than 175 years ago, while the Bouquet expedition to that point followed in 1764.

CHAPTER XCVII

CHRISTOPHER GIST AT MUSKINGUM'S FORKS

FOUND CROGHAN THE TRADER AND THE INDIAN CHIEF FLYING THE BRITISH FLAG—HELD RELIGIOUS SERVICE ON CHRISTMAS DAY—INDIANS ASKED HIM TO REMAIN AND BUILD A FORT TO KEEP OFF THE FRENCH—SAW THE SAVAGES SLAY A CAPTIVE WOMAN—ATTENDED KING'S COUNCIL BUT FAILED TO GET PROMISE OF SUPPORT FOR THE ENGLISH CAUSE—INVITED INDIANS TO VIRGINIA—WENT TO WHITE WOMAN'S CREEK AND WAS TOLD OF WHITE MAN'S WICKEDNESS—LEFT FOR SCIOTO COUNTRY BY WAY OF BUCKEYE LAKE.

GIST FOUND CROGHAN THE TRADER

Coshoctonians will long read with interest the story of this visit. Gist was a North Carolinian whom the Ohio Company of Virginia had employed in 1750 to visit Ohio and examine the lands they claimed to own therein. He made his way to Fort Pitt and thence to the Indian town which existed where Coshocton now stands. We quote here from that portion of his journal which deals with his stay here:

"Friday December 14, 1750. Set out W 5 M to Muskingum, a Town of the Wyendotts. The land upon Elk's Eye Creek is in general very broken, the Bottom narrow. The Wyendotts, or little Mingoes, are divided between the French and English, one-half of them adhere to the first, and the other half are firmly attached to the latter. The Town of Muskingum consists of about one hundred families. When we came within sight of the Town, We perceived English Colors hoisted on the (Indian) King's House, and at George Croghan's; upon enquiring the Reason I was informed that the French had lately taken several English Traders, and that Mr. Croghan had ordered all the White Men to come into this Town, and had sent Expresses to the Traders of the lower Towns, and among the Pickweylinees, and the Indians had sent to their People to come to Council about it.

"Saturday 15 & Sunday 16.—Nothing remarkable happened.

"Monday 17.—Came into Town two Traders belonging to M. Croghan, and informed Us that two of his people were taken by 40 Frenchmen, and twenty French Indians who had carried them with seven Horse Loads of Skins to a new Fort that the French were building on one of the Branches of Lake Erie.

"Tuesday 18.—I acquainted Mr. Croghan and Andrew Montour with my Business with the Indians, and talked much of a Regulation of Trade with which they were much pleased, and treated Me very kindly.

"From Wednesday 19 to Monday 24.—Nothing remarkable.

"Tuesday 25.—This being Christmas Day, I intended to read Prayers, but after inviting some of the White Men, they informed each other of my Intentions, and being of several different Persuasions, and few of them inclined to hear any Good, they refused to come. But one Thomas Burney a Black Smith who is settled there, went about and talked to them and then several of them came; and Andrew Montour invited several of the well disposed Indians who came freely; by this time the Morning was spent and I had given over all Thoughts of them, but seeing them come, to oblige All, and offend None, I stood up and said, 'Gentlemen, I have no Design or Intention to give Offence to any particular Sectary or Religion, but as our King indulges Us all in a Liberty of Conscience and hinders none of you in the Exercise of your religious worship, so it would be unjust in you, to endeavor to stop the Propagation of His; The Doctrine of Salvation, Faith and Good Works, is what I only propose to treat of, as I find it extracted from the Homilies of the Church of England,' which I then read them in the best Manner I could, and after I had done the Interpreter told the Indians what I had read, and that it was the true Faith which the great King and his Church recommended to his Children; the Indians seemed well pleased, and came up to Me and returned Me their Thanks; and then invited Me to live among Them, and gave Me a Name in their Language Annosanah; the Interpreter told Me this was a Name of a good Man that had formerly lived among them, and their King said that must always be my Name, for which I returned them Thanks; but as to Living among them I excused myself by saying I did not know whether the Governor would give Me Leave, and if he did the French would come and carry

me away as they had done the English Traders, to which they answered I might bring great Guns and make a Fort, that they had now left the French, and were very desirous of being instructed in the Principles of Christianity that they liked Me very well and wanted Me to marry Them after the Christian Manner, and baptize their Children; and then they said they would never desire to return to the French, or suffer Them or their Priests to come near them more, for they loved the English, but had seen little Religion among Them; and some of their great Men came and wanted Me to baptize their Children; for as I had read to Them and appeared to talk about Religion they took Me to be a Minister of the Gospel; upon which I desired Mr. Montour (the Interpreter) to tell Them, that no minister could venture to baptize any Children until those that were to be Sureties for Them, were well instructed in the Faith themselves, and that this was according to the great King's Religion, in which he desired his Children should be instructed and we dare not do it in any other Way, than was by Law established but I hoped if I could not be admitted to live among them, that the great King would send them proper Ministers to exercise that Office among them, at which they seemed well pleased; and one of them went and brought Me his Book (which was a Kind contrived for Them by the French in which the Days of the Week were so marked, that by moving a Pin every Morning they kept a pretty exact account of the time) to shew Me that He understood Me, and that He and his Family always observed the Sabbath Day.

"Wednesday December 26.—This Day a Woman, who had been a long time Prisoner, and had deserted, and been retaken, and brought into the Town on Christmas Eve, was put to Death in the following manner: They carried her without the Town, and let her loose, and when she attempted to run away, the Persons appointed for that Purpose pursued her and struck Her on the Ear, on the right Side of her Head, which beat her flat on her Face on the Ground; they then struck her several Times, through the Back with a Dart, to the Heart, scalped Her, and threw the Scalp in the Air, and another cut off her Head; There the dismal Spectacle lay till Evening, and then Barny Curran desired leave to bury Her, which He, and his Men, and some of the Indians did just at Dark.

"From Thursday December 27 to Thursday January 3—1751.—Nothing remarkable happened in the Town.

"Friday January 4.—One Teafe (an Indian Trader) came to Town from near Lake Erie and informed Us, that the Wyendott Indians had advised Him to keep clear of the Ottaways (these are a Nation of Indians formerly attached to the French and inhabit near the Lakes) and told Him that the Branches of the Lakes are claimed by the French; but that all the Branches of Ohio belonged to Them, and their Brothers the English and that the French had no Business there and that it was expected that the other Part of the Wyendott Nation would desert the French and come over to the English Interest, and join their Brethren on the Elk's Eye Creek, and build a strong Fort and Town there.

"From Saturday 5 to Tuesday 8.—The weather still continues bad, I stayed in the Town to recruit my Horses, and though Corn was very dear among the Indians, I was obliged to feed them well, or run the Risque of losing them as I had a great way to travel.

"Wednesday 9.—The Wind Southerly, warmer; this Day came into Town two Traders from among the Pickwaylinees (these are a tribe of the Twigtwees) and brought News that another English Trader was taken prisoner by the French, and that three French Soldiers had deserted and come over to the English and surrendered themselves to some of the Traders of the Pick Town, and that the Indians would have put them to Death, to revenge their taking our Traders, but as the French Prisoners had surrendered themselves, the English would not let the Indians hurt them, but had ordered them to be sent under the Care of three of our Traders and delivered at this Town, to George Croghan.

"Friday 11.—This Day came into Town an Indian from over the Lakes and confirmed the news we had heard.

"Saturday 12.—We sent away our People towards the lower Town intending to follow them the next Morning, and this Evening We went into Council in the Wyendott's King's House—The Council had been put off a long Time expecting some of their great Men in, but few of them came, and this Evening some of the King's Council being a little disordered with Liquor, no Business could be done, but We were desired to come next Day.

"Sunday January 13.—No Business done.

"Monday 14.—This Day George Croghan, by the Assistance of Andrew Montour, acquainted the King and Council of this Nation (by presenting them four Strings of Wampum) that the great King over the Water, their Roggony Father, had sent under the Care of the Governor of Virginia, their Brother, a large Present of Goods, which was now landed safe in Virginia, and the Governor had sent Me to invite them to come and see Him and partake of their Father's Charity to all his Children on the Branches of the Ohio. In answer to which one of the Chiefs stood up and said That their King and All of Them 'thanked their Brother the Governor of Virginia for his Care, and Me for bringing them the News, but they could not give Me an answer until they had a full or general Council of the several Nations of Indians which could not be till next Spring': and so the King and Council shaking Hands with us, We took our Leave.

"Tuesday 15.—We left Muskingum and went W 5 M, to the White Woman's Creek, on which is a small Town; this White Woman was taken away from New England when she was not above ten years old, by the French Indians; She is now upwards of fifty, and has an Indian husband and several Children—Her name is Mary Harris, she still remembers they used to be very religious in New England and wonders how the White Men can be so wicked as she has seen them in these woods.

"Wednesday 16.—Set out S W 25 M, to Licking Creek—The land from Muskingum to this Place rich but broken—Upon the N side of Licking Creek about 6 M from the Mouth, are several Salt Licks, or Ponds, formed by little Streams or Dreins of Water.

"Thursday 17.—Set out W 5 M, S W 15 M, to great Swamp.

"Friday 18.—Set out from the great Swamp S W 15 M.

"Saturday 19.—W 15 M to Hockhockin a small Town with only four or five Delaware Families.

"Sunday 20.—The Snow began to grow thin, and the weather warmer; Set out from Hockhockin S 5 M, then W 5 M, then S W 5 M, to the Maguck, a little Delaware Town of about ten Families by the N Side of a plain or clear Field about 5 M in Length N E & S W & 2 M broad, with a small Rising in the Middle which gives a fine Prospect over the whole Plain, and a large Creek on the N Side of it called Sciodoe Creek. All the way from Licking

Creek to this Place is fine rich level Land, with large Meadows, fine Clover Bottoms and spacious Plains, covered with wild rye; the wood chiefly larger Walnuts and Hickories, here and there mixed with Poplars, Cherry trees and Sugar Trees. From Monday 21 to Wednesday 23—Stayed in the Maguck Town."

Gist did not return to Virginia by the way he came but crossed the lower Ohio and traveled the Southern route.

THE CELORON AND GIST VISITS CONTRASTED

Gist's visit to Ohio was not merely to appraise the value of its soil, timber, etc. A part of his errand was to keep the Indians from an alliance with the French. There was a great contrast between the methods of the Ohio Company and those of the French government, as exemplified in the expedition of Celoron on the one hand and the Ohio journey of Christopher Gist on the other. Celoron spoke softly to the Indians on some occasions but with 250 followers he carried a big stick. Gist took but a few men with him to Coshocton and on the westward journey and depended altogether upon conciliatory words. The contrast was not lost upon the Indians.

CHAPTER XCVIII

THE DELAWARES WERE NEWCOMERS AT THE FORKS

HAD BEEN DRIVEN WESTWARD FROM THE EASTERN SEABOARD—FOUND COSHOCTON'S AMPLE VALLEYS MUCH TO THEIR LIKING—SITE OF COSHOCTON BECAME THEIR CAPITAL—INDIAN VILLAGES THERE AND NEAR AT HAND—IMPORTANT INDIAN TRAILS CROSSED THE COUNTY—MARY HARRIS THE WALHONDING'S FIRST WHITE WOMAN—COLONEL JAMES SMITH A CAPTIVE AT TULLIHAS.

DRIVEN WESTWARD FROM EASTERN SEABOARD

The territory known today as Coshocton County was found to be an attractive region to the Indians when white men began to venture thither about the middle of the eighteenth century and learned that at and near the "Forks of the Muskingum" several well-populated villages were well established.

Yet the Delawares themselves were newcomers from beyond the Ohio. Driven from their hunting grounds in and about the Hudson, Susquehanna and Delaware valleys and facing the setting sun with bitter hearts they climbed the Alleghanies and crossed the Ohio to seek a new home.

LIVED ON OHIO'S MASTER STREAM

The Muskingum responded to their necessities. In that day its headwaters were near those of the Cuyahoga, for the Tuscarawas was then known as the Muskingum; and so short was the portage between the sources of this stream and those of the Cuyahoga and so much more water did those sources carry than is found in them today that journeys by canoe through the two valleys between Lake Erie and the Ohio River were made with comparative ease.

In the streams themselves the red man found fish in vast abundance and in the wilderness his arrow or rifle brought down game from unlimited supplies, the large types of animals furnishing skins to keep his body warm as well as meat for the wig-

wam. The rich soil was no less responsive to the cultivating activities of his squaws, the most indolent of whom could plant and gather vegetables with a welcome economy of effort.

COUNCILS HELD AT THE FORKS

That the savages hoped to remain on Coshocton land is at least implied by the number and character of the villages they established at and near where the Tuscarawas and Walhonding rivers unite to form the Muskingum. There were several of these; Goschachgunk, the largest, occupying that part of the site of Coshocton now lying between Third Street and the river, was for years the capital of the Delaware tribes, "where grand councils were held." Here Chief Netawatwees lived and here White Eyes, Killbuck and other chiefs often came. The Indians lived in huts made of the barks and limbs of trees and cultivated corn and other plants.

COSHOCTON'S INDIAN VILLAGES AND TRAILS

If the student of the county's history required proofs of the fondness of the redskins for its wide valleys he would find conclusive ones in the maps and statements printed in the "Archeological Atlas of Ohio."

The Indian-trail map of this valuable work shows that eight Indian villages dotted the territory now known as Coshocton County: "White Woman's Town," situated on the Walhonding in the western section; "Wakatomika," almost on the line between Coshocton and Muskingum counties in southwestern Coshocton; two named "Delaware Town," on the Muskingum River in southern Coshocton; "White Eyes Town" in eastern Coshocton on or near the Tuscarawas River; the Delaware capital within the Forks of the Muskingum and Conchake and Muskingum Towns, north of the forks.

TWO MUCH USED INDIAN TRAILS

The Atlas exhibits two important Coshocton County Indian trails, which it designates as Trail No. Three and Trail No. Five and says of the former:

"This trail connected the Indian country about the forks of

the Muskingum with the Shawnee settlements on the Scioto and thence west and north to the important Miami towns on the Miamis and the upper course of the Maumee River. At the Muskingum forks it connected with important trails running east and north. The principal towns (on the whole trail) were Conchake, White Woman's, Wakatomika, French Margaret's, Mayguck, Cornstalk's, Upper Chillicothe and Pickawillany." Of Trail No. Five the Atlas says:

"Trail No. Five, known as the Cuyahoga-Muskingum Trail, extended from the mouth of the Cuyahoga River on the north and following the Cuyahoga River and crossing the portage in Summit County descended the Tuscarawas and Muskingum to its mouth. The principal towns on this trail were Laguire's Post, Ollawa Town and Mingo Town on the Cuyahoga; Tuscarawas and Beaver Towns on the Great Trail; Conchake and White Eyes towns near the forks of the Muskingum and the several Delaware towns to the south." Dr. Mills says of Ohio's Indian towns and trails that they probably reach back into the prehistoric period and are links which connect it with the present.

WOMAN THE FIRST WHITE RESIDENT

It is believed that Mary Harris, who was stolen as a child from her New England home and later became an Indian's wife, was the first white person to remain for any length of time in what is now Coshocton County. Christopher Gist found her near the forks of the Muskingum while there in January, 1751, and she had lived there for years.

James Smith, who is referred to in Judge S. H. Nicholas' article which is to follow, was brought as a captive to Tullihas, on the Walhonding, in 1755 and adopted by the Indians, remaining among them during about four years. The Girty renegades also visited the forks.

CHAPTER XCIX

BOUQUET'S BLOODLESS VICTORY AT THE "FORKS"

HIS EXPEDITION TO THAT POINT LEFT FORT PITT IN OCTOBER, 1764—TROOPS NUMBERED 1500 AND PACKHORSES AND DROVES OF CATTLE WENT ALONG—MARCHED DOWN TUSCARAWAS AND REACHED COSHOCTON COUNTY—CHIEFS SUED FOR PEACE AND SURRENDERED 206 WHITE CAPTIVES—EXTRAORDINARY SCENES ENACTED WHEN WHITES WERE BROUGHT IN—BOUQUET TOOK HOSTAGES TO PITT—JUDGE NICHOLAS TELLS WHY CAMP 16 SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AS OCCUPYING JOHNSON HILL—ANGUS McDONALD PUNISHED SHAWNEES AT WAKATOMIKA—BRODHEAD EXPEDITION.

BOUQUET'S EXPEDITION TO THE FORKS

When England wrested the Northwest Territory from France in 1763 it was hoped that Indian troubles would be lessened, but due account had not been taken of Indian bitterness over the terms of the French-English treaty. Pontiac proceeded to organize the resentment and the tribes' war-making resources and invested the frontier forts. These were viciously attacked, homes were burned and pioneers murdered.

These terrors aroused officials east of the Ohio who saw that prompt and formidable action was imperative. Colonel Henry Bouquet, then in command at Philadelphia, was chosen to teach the savages a lesson. Marching to the relief of Fort Pitt he inflicted a crushing defeat upon the warriors at Bushy Run, Pennsylvania, and relieved the fort August 10, 1763. The Indians retreated westward and many of the whites returned to their homes; but although the winter brought comparative peace the Indians signalized the advent of spring by renewing hostilities.

IMPRESSIVE WAS BOUQUET'S MARCH WESTWARD

Bouquet's little army at Fort Pitt consisted of 500 Regulars, mostly Highlanders, and 1,000 Pennsylvania militia, while there was a corps of Virginia volunteers. Leaving Pitt October 3,

1764, this force marched westward with a long train of pack-horses and great droves of cattle. The expedition was intended to be self-sustaining and the savages must be shown by this display that it would be so in fact.

On reaching the southern part of what became Columbiana County Bouquet marched on to the Tuscarawas River and followed the stream southward, making but five miles the first day. Next day's march was much swifter for there the forest was devoid of underbrush, and seventeen miles were covered. It was October 13 when Bouquet reached the Tuscarawas and there messengers whom he had sent ahead to tell the Indian chiefs of his intention to deal with them rejoined his force and reported the situation.

LAID DOWN THE LAW

At the end of another day's march down the Tuscarawas the army went into camp, where six chiefs appeared to say that others eight miles away were ready to enter upon negotiations. At the next conference Bouquet delivered his ultimatum: the chiefs must deliver within ten days all their white captives, of whom a list had been previously made out by the whites.

The march was then resumed (October 22) and still following the Tuscarawas the army camped for the fourteenth time after leaving Fort Pitt. Here it was within a few miles of what is now the eastern boundary of Coshocton County. On the 23rd the army penetrated this territory a distance of 16 miles and camped about seven miles east of what is now the City of Coshocton. On the 25th the march was resumed and it ceased at the Forks of the Muskingum.

BOUQUET'S MASTERY COMPLETE

Bouquet's thorough preparations, the threatening size and character of his force, the provisions made to avoid food shortage and the firmness of the Colonel's warnings and demands greatly impressed the Indians. They saw that treachery would not defeat the plans of this deep-seeing and able soldier and that his demands for the surrender of their white prisoners and for guarantees of good behavior could not safely be defied. The details

of the surrender of the 206 whites form one of the most striking stories in frontier annals.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENES ENSUED

There were wide contrasts. Some of those brought in had been made captive when children and it was difficult for the parents who were with Bouquet to recognize and claim them; and when there was mutual recognition some of the young captives refused to part from the Indians that were dear to them and these had to be bound lest they might refuse to be taken eastward.

On the other hand there were many affecting reunions, long-separated wives and husbands, parents and children and brothers and sisters rushing into each other's arms when brought together and expressing their joy with floods of tears. Bitter was the lot of others who had fondly hoped to be reunited with loved ones in the Bouquet camp only to be disappointed.

On November 18, having concluded his work, Bouquet returned to Fort Pitt, his column being augmented by the released captives and the hostages which he required the tribes to yield. Among the features of the campaign which are set down to Colonel Bouquet's everlasting credit is that he lost not a single man during its execution.

CAMP 16 ON THE JOHNSON HILL

Coshocton County historians and their readers have had much to say concerning the location of Colonel Bouquet's last camp, No. 16, some holding that it was on the Johnson hill, Lake Park; others that the Miller hill was the spot chosen. We present below some of the conclusions arrived at by the late Judge Samuel H. Nicholas who, after weighing all the evidence, communicated his opinion to Thomas J. Hanley, president of the Coshocton Historical Society, in response to that gentleman's request.

Judge Nicholas' opinion was printed in the *Coshocton Tribune* February 16, 1927. It proved to be a timely contribution to local history, as the well known and highly esteemed jurist's death occurred October 29. Judge Nicholas stated that he had collaborated with his fellow townsman, John Hoehnes, and at the end of the Judge's article Mr. Hoehnes had written:

"I have carefully and critically read the above communication and heartily concur in the conclusion therein arrived at and attest to the truth of the facts cited."

The first source of history depended upon by Judge Nicholas is an account given by Dr. William Smith of Philadelphia, Pa., and published in 1765. Colonel Hutchins, second in command of the Bouquet expedition, had furnished Doctor Smith with the details, a fact which had given weight to them in Judge Nicholas' estimation. Commenting on Doctor Smith's statement that Camp 16 was "situated within a mile of the forks of the Muskingum" Judge Nicholas observed:

"In describing Camp 16 on page 50, the author says, 'Four redoubts were built here opposite to the four angles of the camp, the ground in the front was cleared, a storehouse for the provisions erected, and likewise a house to receive and treat of peace with the Indians when they returned.'

"On page 105 he defines the term 'redoubts' to mean 'obstacles built in front of the camp made of kegs and bags of flour or fascines (branches of trees, logs, etc.).'

"In a letter I received in 1911 from Dr. Thomas H. Johnson, of Pittsburgh, Pa., an old Coshocton boy and for many years chief engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, he tells me that some of those old logs, horns, and bones of cattle and sheep were visible on this ground as late as 1840.

"In the Randall and Ryan History of Ohio (1912), page 440, Volume I, they say, 'He then advanced some twenty-two miles, to his 16th camp, situated within a mile of the forks of the Muskingum where the White Woman's Creek enters the former.'

"On page 441, describing Camp 16, they say, 'Along the banks of the Tuscarawas.'

"This stream for some distance above the forks is sometimes called the Tuscarawas and sometimes the Muskingum, but never, so far as my reading goes, is it called the White Woman or the Walhonding, and the Miller camp site is on the Walhonding and does not touch either the Muskingum or the Tuscarawas.

"Once more referring to the Randall and Ryan History, I find on page 439, Volume I, a copy of the Colonel Hutchins map, first published by Doctor Smith in 1765.

"This map shows Camp 16 located on the east side of Mill Creek with the little stream known in my boyhood as Sal's Gut

still further east, i. e., Camp 16 lying between Mill Creek and the present site of the Ohio Canal. It also locates the village of Chief Custaloga on the Miller farm.

"In the publication we know as the Bahmer history (1909), on page 15, we find this language, quoted from the report of W. K. Moorehead, the archeologist, and at that time curator of the Ohio State Historical and Archeological Society, speaking of the works on the Miller farm, 'Many citizens of Coshocton claim it to be a French fort, but we would call it decidedly Indian in form.'

"As a circumstance tending to indicate the view of the active members and officials of The Ohio Archeological and Historical Society of Ohio, I would call your attention to Volume XXI, page 434, where will be found a plat of the forks of the Muskingum, with the towns of Coshocton and Roscoe and the surrounding terrain with Colonel Bouquet's Camp 16 marked as lying with the Ohio Canal on the east and Mill Creek on the west.

"Christopher Gist, the surveyor and land locater of the Ohio Company, of which George Washington was the president, who visited this locality in the winter of 1750-51, locates the village of Custaloga on the site of the Miller farm and Colonel Bouquet certainly did not erect his camp inside the bounds of a village occupied by one of his most powerful enemies.

"So far as my reading goes, every scrap of historic, legendary or other evidence points to the crest of the ridge which terminates north of Lake Park as the site of Camp 16.

"If anyone knows anything to the contrary, I should certainly be delighted to join in an earnest, sincere, frank investigation."

BOUQUET AS A COMMANDER

At this point Judge Nicholas called to the aid of his argument Colonel Bouquet's well known military ability. This also is here submitted, first because of its connection with the Judge's argument and also because of the light it throws upon a successful commander:

"There are a few argumental facts which deserve a place in this communication as they served me some assistance in reaching my conviction. The first and probably the most cogent of these is the military qualities of Colonel Bouquet. For 28 years

before being dispatched to America by the British war office, he had led the life of the professional soldier in the armies of various European nations, serving under the leadership of the greatest military commanders of his time.

"In the summer before his memorable journey to this part of the world he fought the battle of Bushy Run, in Western Pennsylvania, where he retrieved all that had been lost by the defeat of General Braddock and where he taught the Indians that the white man was his superior in Indian warfare.

"When the time came to select the leaders for the western campaign and only himself and General Bradstreet seemed fitted for so important missions, the more difficult, dangerous and exacting one, that which led through a trackless wilderness with no possible means of retreat in event of repulse at any point, the penetrating to the heart of the then Indian world was intrusted to him.

"Following the Indian trail, which led from Fort Pitt to Sandusky Bay, thence to Detroit, to the point where it divided, one branch leading to the southwest along the east bank of the Tuscarawas River to its junction with the Walhonding and along which trail he had reason to believe the red man would have all in readiness to strike him at a disadvantage, he boldly crossed the Tuscarawas and struck southwesterly away from the river into the wilderness where white feet had never trod, but where the enemy had made no preparation to harass him or impede his progress, keeping to the ridges and camping at night on high ground, he at length came to the forks and then decided it was unnecessary to proceed to his original objective, Wakatomika, some ten or fifteen miles down the Muskingum.

"Here his mission was accomplished.

"A significant fact developed at Camp 14, twenty-two miles from the future site of Camp 16.

"At Camp 14 representatives of tribes from far and near presented themselves seeking terms of peace. For two days the colonel parleyed with them, but at length refused further discussion and the next morning started a forced march to the junction of the Tuscarawas with the Walhonding. While before this the colonel had contented himself with making eight or ten miles a day, on this day he drove his men, cattle, sheep, and horses, more than sixteen miles, a tremendous task, but one rendered neces-

sary by the perils of his surroundings. Search the map at this point and see how the genius and knowledge of Colonel Hutchins, the greatest engineer of his day in America, directed the line of march on practically an air line from the point of divergence of the two trails to the forks of the Muskingum.

"I am justified in this last observation by the fact that county historical societies of the various counties have succeeded in closely approximating the line of march and the various camps in their respective counties.

"According to their discoveries, this line of march entered Coshocton County at a point between one and two miles north of the southeast corner of Crawford Township."

COLONELS HUTCHINS AND SMITH

Judge Nicholas added that had Bouquet left the high ground which he had followed on his march down the Tuscarawas and veered to the west he would have been forced to cross the marshy, swampy valley of Mills Creek. To the Judge this would have been an unthinkable error on Colonel Bouquet's part. The remainder of Judge Nicholas' paper is not only interesting Coshocton County history but good biography, dealing as it does with two very worthy American pioneers, Colonel Hutchins and Col. James Smith:

"While the above manuscript was in the hands of the typist and while idly reviewing Mitchener's 'Centennial History of the Muskingum and Tuscarawas Valleys,' I find on page 55 what for years off and on, I have vainly striven for—who, if any one, acted as guide for Colonel Bouquet on this expedition. Though I knew Colonel Hutchins, his second in command, had traveled over Ohio both north and south of the expedition's point of destination, and had indeed made a map of the northern and southern portions of the state—though the map showed the country south of the Sandusky trail and north of about where Zanesville now stands as inexplored territory—yet I felt that some one familiar with the topography from where the colonel left the Sandusky trail on the west side of the river must have directed his route, I could not believe that chance alone could have directed this almost unerring air line toward his objective.

"On the above mentioned page I find that that wonderful old

character, Col. James Smith, of Pennsylvania, was the official guide of the expedition.

"A sketch of the career of Colonel Smith would fit nicely into this narrative and explain why Colonel Bouquet's line of march was ideal, but suffice it to say, that nine years before the expedition started, Colonel Smith had been taken prisoner by the Delawares, carried from his home to the Indian village of Tullihas, on the Walhonding (near the present site of the Village of Walhonding), where he was made a blood-brother to the tribe.

"For years, thereafter, until about the time of the Bouquet expedition, he roamed the country with his Indian brethren and became the ideal guide for he was a man of unusual character, ability, and experience, later commanding a regiment in the War of the Revolution, and finally [became] a member of the Kentucky Legislature."

M'DONALD DEFEATS THE SHAWNEES

Ten years later another demonstration against the Indians of the Muskingum valley was made when Col. Angus McDonald with 400 soldiers marched from Captina Creek, below Wheeling, across country to discipline the Shawnees located in villages on the Wakatomika, near the site of Dresden. The march through the wilderness was difficult and dangerous but McDonald and his men gave a good account of themselves when the Dresden villages were reached. They defeated the savages, burned five towns, destroyed 500 bushels of old corn and cut down 75 acres of standing grain. Then they turned back toward the Ohio, carrying hostages along. The march through the forest was one of hardship and suffering but the expedition had driven the Shawnees out of their position on the Wakatomika and added to the security of the whites of the Muskingum valley.

BRODHEAD'S FORCE MARCHES WESTWARD TOO

The next exertion of armed force in that valley followed seven years later when Col. Daniel Brodhead, commander of the Western Military Department with headquarters at Fort Pitt, organized 300 men at Wheeling. Early in the spring of 1881 hostile Indians had passed over the Ohio River at several points, bent on mischief. The little army left Fort Henry in April and

reached Coshocton on the 19th. Indians were captured on the east side of the river but those on the west side escaped. Sixteen of the captive warriors were killed and scalped. The redskins' town at Lichtenau, the abandoned Moravian village, was destroyed. The force returned to Wheeling with twenty prisoners, all of whom but a few women and children were killed by the whites.

Before this event occurred and after the attack made upon the Indians of the Wakatomika the Dunmore war had passed to its close with the victory of Gen. Andrew Lewis over Cornplanter at Point Pleasant and the treaty made with the Indians at Camp Charlotte by Dunmore. This was on the eve of the Revolution, which was to bring the British on the Lakes into alliance with the redskins.

CHAPTER C

THE MASSACRE AT GNADENHUTTEN

AFTER A DECADE OF PROGRESS IN RECLAIMING MANY INDIANS FROM SAVAGERY THEIR MORAVIAN FRIENDS WERE UNABLE TO SAVE THEM FROM BEING RUTHLESSLY SLAIN—BODY OF WHITES FROM BEYOND THE OHIO GUILTY OF THE CRUEL DEED—THEY DRAGGED THE DOOMED INDIANS FROM CHURCH TO "SLAUGHTER HOUSE"—"PASTURE OF LIGHT" (LICHTENAU) ESTABLISHED ON THE MUSKINGUM BY MORAVIANS WAS ABANDONED.

The Moravians who came into Ohio to establish a mission in behalf of the Indians settled on a spot called Schoenbrunn, situated ten miles north of New Comerstown. To this point in 1772 came those two deeply religious Moravian missionaries, David Zeisberger and John Heckwelder. In spite of the great difficulties encountered they made good progress in reclaiming many of the redskins; but on March 8, 1782, there was a massacre of ninety-four of their charges, men, women and children, by a party of whites, about eighty in number who had come from beyond the Ohio for the express purpose of killing the Indians.

MET ON THE BANKS OF THE OHIO

The story is horrible beyond words. The nearness to Coshocton County of the scene of this wholesale slaughter and the Moravians' efforts at Lichtenau, this county, to convert the savages add importance to the event in the minds of Coshocton County readers, even though nearly a century and a half has come and gone since it occurred. The men who were notified to meet on the Ohio, opposite Mingo, to carry the plot through reached there on March 4, 1782, some on foot and others mounted. Crossing to the Ohio side they chose officers and began the movement toward the Moravian settlement; following the Moravian trail, up Cross Creek. "They chose their own officers," says Doddridge, "furnished their own means and conducted war in their own way." Colonel Williamson was given command.

VAINLY PLEAD FOR HIS LIFE

Two days later in the evening, they were within about a mile of the middle Moravian village. The next morning having learned that some of their prospective victims were working on the west side of the river they sent a part of their force across to that side and approached the town from different directions. The first Indian this detachment saw was killed and scalped although he declared that his father was John Schebosh, a Christian convert. His appeals to be spared fell on deaf ears. Others met the same fate before the whites had reached the town.

CAME TO SLAY BUT RELENTED

The whites held off on March 7 while awaiting the return of those of their number who had been sent to Salem and Schoenbrunn to bring in the Indians who were there. It was on this day that the best among the whites sought to draw back, realizing that they were about to commit a terrible wrong.

Among the whites was a young minister who had joined the expedition in order to avenge the capture of his fiancee whom the savages had carried off.

The songs and prayers of the Moravian Indians while facing death broke down his bloody purpose and he was one of the eighteen who voted to carry the intended victims as prisoners to Fort Pitt and he sought to stop the murders, but as Farrall says:

"All in vain; the demon had been roused, and only blood could stay his hand. Whether Colonel Williamson witnessed the slaughter or retired from the scene with those who voted against it, we are not told, but to those who have visited the place and are familiar with the locality, that excuse is valueless. The river on the west side of the village runs deep in the earth, and it was under the bank where the eighteen retired, distant by measurement not more than seventy-five yards from the church out of which the victims were dragged to the slaughter houses. Standing there, they could not see, but could distinctly hear all that was going on above.

SWAM THE RIVER BUT WAS SHOT

"And one of those who stood there and lived to be the last survivor of the eighteen has told persons yet living that while so

waiting, a young Indian escaped from his murderers, and all covered with blood, came running to the river, plunged in and swam to the other side and was already clambering up the bank, when one of the party raised his gun and shot him through the body. Of the details of the massacre little is known."

PLUNDERED THE VILLAGE

Not satisfied with their crime against human life these men plundered the village and attaching the spoil to their horses they set fire to the houses and turned homeward, reaching Mingo on the afternoon of Saturday. Here they crossed to the east side of the Ohio and disappeared. Quoting again from Farrall:

"Whether they had agreed among themselves to say nothing is not known, but it is more than likely that on the way back to the river they had begun to realize what they had done, that they would be called to account for it by the military authorities at Fort Pitt and therefore the less said about the matter the better and no expedition of equal importance, military or civil so suddenly and so entirely disappeared from public notice, even the families of many of the members being entirely ignorant of their connection with the affair."

COSHOCTON'S "PASTURE OF LIGHT"

This was Lichtenau where the Moravians established a mission (on the Muskingum, two miles below Coshocton), and where David Zeisberger, John Heckwelder and nearly three dozen of their followers came in 1776. Netawatwees, the Delaware chief, who had heard Zeisberger preach on the Alleghany, granted him land on the Muskingum and Lichtenau was founded. The chief, his grandson, Killbuck, and Chief White Eyes were the Moravians' friends but other Delawares and members of other tribes were plotting with the British and the Moravians found it difficult to hold even their redskin friends to the paths of peace, for Captain Pipe, who was for war with the Colonists, exerted a dangerous power.

GIRTY IN HIS SATANIC CHARACTER

At length Newalike, the Munsey chief, brought a report from the north that the Wyandots were to come down the Walhonding,

destroy Lichtenau and carry back the scalps of Zeisberger, White Eyes and Killbuck. Simon Girty came to Coshocton from Fort Pitt with a band of deserters from the Colonial army and stirred the Delawares up with lies to the effect that Washington had been killed, his army scattered and that bodies of whites were coming west to slay the Indians.

WHITE EYES FRIEND OF THE WHITES

White Eyes denounced the lies and asked his tribe for a suspension of judgment. He plead for 10 days' time and it was granted. Meanwhile Fort Pitt heard of the situation on the Muskingum and Heckwelder was handed peace messages and dispatches to carry thither. He and an attendant galloped westward and arrived at the forks of the Muskingum none too soon. The time granted White Eyes had well-nigh expired and the warriors were almost on the point of opening hostilities. Confounded by the exposure of their false tales and the news that Burgoyne had surrendered, Pipe, Girty and their followers deserted the spot.

Zeisberger left Lichtenau for the Schoenbrunn mission on the Tuscarawas and later Heckwelder and others of the whites followed. Thus, at the end of about three years, Lichtenau was abandoned by its founders. White Eyes went to Fort Pitt and entered the Colonial army. He died from smallpox while in the service.

CHAPTER CI

TEN YEARS OF PIONEERING BEFORE COUNTYHOOD

CHARLES WILLIAMS CAME FROM VIRGINIA IN 1799 AND BUILT A TAVERN AT THE FORKS WHICH SERVED AS THE FIRST COURTHOUSE—OTHERS FOLLOWED UNTIL THE TERRITORY WAS THOUGHT WORTHY OF COUNTYHOOD BY THE LEGISLATURE—ACT OF ORGANIZATION PASSED APRIL 1, 1811—FIRST COURTHOUSE ERECTED IN 1824 AT A COST OF $2,000—THE 1873 COURTHOUSE COST FIFTY TIMES AS MUCH.

The county's Indian history has much to tell about white men who passed through it, traded in it, were brought thither as captives or came and went as soldiers under Bouquet and Brodhead, but this chapter is meant to deal with the earliest of those who settled at and near the forks of the Muskingum. These and the whites who had preceded them but not as settlers could tell inhabitants of the states east and south of the Ohio why the Indians had established a considerable number of their villages and the capital of their tribe at and near the forks—could tell eloquently of the broad valleys which converged there, of the region's rich soil and noble streams, of the game within its forests and the fish within its rivers.

In spite of these favorable reports the pioneer remained on the far side of the Ohio while the Indian remained hostile, and indeed it was several years after General Wayne's victory at Fallen Timbers (1794) before Coshocton territory began to receive permanent settlers.

SOME OF THE EARLY PIONEERS

Among the most famous of these was Charles Williams who at the age of 35 years came from Virginia (in 1799), by way of the Muskingum, accompanied by his wife and two children. For a while the family camped "in an open spot in the wilderness," says Bahmer, the historian, "a few miles up the Walhonding." Next year they came down to the forks, located where

the Delawares had located their capital and there Williams began to make salt and to keep a tavern. The latter stood on what is now Water Street, at the northeast corner of Chestnut. Fronting the river its night lights became the ferryman's guide. Originally built of logs a two-story frame annex increased its capacity to accommodate the traveler. The structure remained a Coshocton landmark until about 1889. We quote again from Bahmer:

"Williams was accompanied here by his brothers-in-law, the Carpenters and William and Samuel Morrison, who went to Holmes County. A brother of Williams was also on the ground, along with Isaac and Henry Hoagland, with their families; the Buckinghams, father and sister; William Scritchfield and daughter who married George McCullough, probably the first pioneer wedding here."

FOUR THOUSAND ACRES AT THE FORKS

The reference to Buckingham and his sister recalls the fact that John Mathews and Ebenezer Buckingham, Jr., had in 1801 purchased from Elijah Backus, of Marietta, 4,000 acres of land located at the forks, which had been granted to Backus in 1800 by deed signed by President John Adams. Buckingham and Mathews laid out a town, on paper, April 30, 1802, naming it Tuscarawa which on January 30, 1811, was changed to Coshocton by the general assembly. In about 1801 Isaac and Henry Evans and Charles and Esaias Baker were settled enough to be planting corn on the Tuscarawas bottom at what became Orange.

Others near the forks were John Noble and Benjamin Fry, J. Workman, the ferryman, the Moores, Fultons and Cantwells. By 1804 Thomas Wiggins and the McClains, Thomas and Seth, were in Lafayette Township. In 1806 George Miller was there. In the latter year Henry Miller, a soldier of the Revolution, with six sons, settled on what became known as the Haight farm, near Roscoe.

LOGAN'S CAPTIVE BECOMES A SETTLER

In 1801 Maj. William Robinson and his son Benjamin, located in Franklin Township. Logan, the Indian chief, had led the Major captive through Coshocton 27 years earlier. Michael Miller and his family reached the Robinson neighborhood in 1801

and later came three other of Robinson's sons and six daughters. James Craig and Ira Kimberly were in Bethlehem Township in 1801 and in 1806 another Revolutionary soldier, John Bantham, from Maryland, and Henry Carr, came to Bethlehem. The Darling family represented Virginia in the Walhonding Valley as early as 1806 and in the same neighborhood were John Elder, and the Johns, Pigmans, Elys, Duncans, Giffens, Merediths and Butlers.

Joseph Burrell, Adam Markley, William Speaks, another soldier of the Revolution, and Samuel Rea and Andrew Wilson, soldiers of the War of 1812, were also early settlers.

The home of the McGuires was east of the site of Canal Lewisville and Garrett Moore and James Oglesby came early from Virginia to what became Keene.

As early as 1806 a group of pioneers settled on Will's Creek —the McCunes of Revolutionary stock, the Addys, the Miskimins, the Mulvains, Waggoners, Leiningers, the Wolfes and the Loos family.

At about the same time the Drapers of Virginia were located in the northwest part of Virginia Township, the Croys, Chalfants, Hardestys and Ashcrafts in its southwest section and other settlers in the township were the Tiltons, Norrises, Wrights and McCoys.

To Bedford Township in the early years of the nineteenth century came the James, Haines and Wolford families; while to Adams Township, then a part of Oxford, came Robert Corbit, William Norris, Robert McFarland and the founder of Bakersville, John Baker.

> "A clearing in the wild-wood, a section square of land,
> An ax upon his shoulder and a rifle in his hand;
> A wife and tow-head children and an honest heart sincere;
> Were all the worldly riches of the Early Pioneer."

The foregoing paragraphs are in nowise intended as a history of the beginning of Coshocton County's settlement. They merely indicate that here there was a county in the making. The county was not made however in a legal and organized sense until April 1, 1811, when the legislature, then in session at Zanesville, struck off territory.

The meaning of the word was thus spoken of some years ago

by Thomas H. Johnson, chief consulting engineer of the Pennsylvania Lines:

"In the Delaware tongue 'Cush' is bear; Cushog black bear and 'Wenk' is town. In Central Pennsylvania the word survives in the names of several streams in the following forms: Cush Creek, Bear Creek; Cushian Creek, Cub Creek; Cush-Cushian, Bear and Cub Creek. The terminal 'Wenk' was anglicized by the early settlers and the place became known as Cush-og-town, from which is derived the later form, Coshocton."

TAVERN TURNED INTO COURTHOUSE

The first court was held in the year of county organization and as there was no courthouse the judges proceeded up the outside stairway of the Williams tavern and held session in one of its upper rooms. The president judge was absent but his three associates, Peter Casey, Isaac Evans and William Mitchell, were ready for service, and they opened court by appointing Adam Johnson clerk, ordering the election of justices of the peace.

The court's second session followed later in the year when Thomas L. Rue succeeded Adam Johnson as temporary clerk. The first grand jury's members were James Tanner, foreman, James Craig, Benjamin Fry, Samuel Clark, Samuel Hardesty, John Hanson, Isaac Workman, Charles Miller, Michael Miller, Philip Waggoner, W. Miller, Francis McGuire, Henry Miller and John Mills. The court adjourned after appointing William Lockard county surveyor.

LAWYER CASS' EARLY SUCCESS

Lewis Cass, afterwards famous as soldier, territorial governor, diplomat, democratic candidate for the presidency, and member of Buchanan's cabinet, from which he resigned because his chief would not reinforce Fort Sumter, came to Coshocton from his Zanesville home and won a case (tried before the new county's first petit jury) in which Landlord Charles Williams had sued Adam Markley for $9.56. The reader perhaps wonders what fee Williams paid Cass. The court appointed Warner Wright prosecuting attorney. A dealer in counterfeit money was fined $20 for his offense with 39 lashes on his back for good measure—at the

(Courtesy Coshocton Tribune and Times)

COSHOCTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE, COSHOCTON

Built in 1875 and still in use. Many able lawyers have tried important cases in its courtroom. A corner of the county jail is shown in the left foreground.

whipping post. The first jail, built by Adam Johnson, was of oak logs; the first sheriff was Cornelius P. Van Kirk.

It was in 1821 that the county commissioners planned to build a courthouse, but it was 1824 before it was completed (at a cost of about $2,000). This old structure was sold and removed in 1875. A proposition to erect another courthouse was submitted to the county's electors in 1872 and defeated by a large majority. In 1873, however, the legislature having passed an enabling act, the commissioners contracted for the building and work began on it that year. The county offices were established in it in July, 1875. It cost about $100,000. About the same time a jail and sheriff's residence were erected at a cost of about $25,000.

CHAPTER CII

OHIO CANAL A BOON TO COSHOCTON FARMERS

MUSKINGUM ROUTE CHOSEN AND COMMISSIONERS AUTHORIZED TO BUILD AT A COST OF $3,000,000—FREIGHT BEING TRANSPORTED NEW YORK TO COSHOCTON IN 1830—CANAL OPERATION ADVANCED PRICE OF WHEAT FROM 30c TO $1.00 A BUSHEL—JAMES A. GARFIELD DROVE THE TOW-PATH MULES—CANAL CARRIED COSHOCTON COAL TO NEWARK AND OTHER PORTS.

The question of building a canal in Ohio was submitted to the general assembly by Governor Worthington in 1816 and his special message was accompanied by a statement made in behalf of interior waterways by New York's governor, DeWitt Clinton. Four years passed without decisive action and that came in 1820 in the form of the appointment of three commissioners delegated to locate a canal route to connect Lake Erie with the Ohio River.

January 27, 1823, the legislature authorized the taking of steps to secure grants and donations, after having considered the report made by the commissioners the month before. Estimates on the work followed during the winter. In these it was reported that the Muskingum-Scioto route, including Cleveland, Columbus and Raccoon feeders, would cost $3,061,368.47. In February the commissioners were authorized to make a navigable canal on that route via Licking Summit. The route had a total length of 339 miles.

BROUGHT BLESSINGS TO THE FARMER

Ground was broken at Licking Summit, Licking County, July 4, 1825, under promising auspices, with a large attendance and impressive ceremonies. By May 30, 1829, the canal was reported to be completed between the Summit and Black Hand, Licking County, and it was announced that work would be done on the section eastward to Massillon by July 21. On September 4, 1830, Zanesville newspapers carried an announcement that the canal was in operation as far west as Dresden and that freight was be-

ing transported thither by the Erie Canal, Lake Erie and the new Ohio canal. This facility for shipping products to good markets came none too soon for the citizens of Coshocton County. Roads were well nigh impassable and constantly increasing crops were producing surpluses under the pressure of which prices were sinking lower and lower. Wheat had sold at 75 cents a bushel in 1818; in a few years it brought but 50 cents and in 1823 but 30 cents. The canal advanced Coshocton's wheat to a dollar a bushel and carried heavy cargoes of it to the markets. Roscoe soon became a busy shipping point. Bahmer tells about the results at that port.

ROSCOE ROSE TO PROSPEROUS HEIGHTS

"The town stirred with shipping life and scenes. There were the fleets of freighters that moved commerce between the Ohio River and Lake Erie. There was the passenger packet the sight of which aroused uneasy speculations concerning the disposal of passengers in the fiddle-case cabin. There was the confusion of the towpath, the tangle of long ropes, the teams and their drivers, puffy-faced with much talk, picturesque profanity, how-de-do and whistling the balance. Here, too, the barefoot Garfield drove the towpath mule, the canal boy stage of that historic life which ended in the White House."

Roscoe profited greatly from the canal. Half a dozen stores were established: LeRetilley's high warehouse stood where the freighters could float alongside; Renfrew & Hay's distillery was a busy place; the wheels of several mills were being turned by water power; the "Renfrew" canal boat had been built at Roscoe. Much faith was placed in the town's future and among the investors in its real estate were Leander Ransom, canal construction engineer, and Noah H. Swayne, then a Coshocton lawyer and later a justice of the United States Supreme Court. The Walhonding canal brought into prominence another Coshocton town, Rochester, in Tiverton Township. "The roads leading from the canal terminal were covered for miles with wagons bringing wheat from as far as Mount Vernon," says a local writer.

GOOD TIMES AT OTHER POINTS

Canal-day prosperity spread abroad. Walhonding grew with the canal on the site of Captain Pipe's old Indian village—grew

so fast that ambitious plans arose to make it the county seat of a new county and the bill intended to clinch the proposal failed in the legislature by but one vote. In Pike Township West Carlisle was in evidence with three stores, a tavern, two churches, a tannery, a hattery, a tailor shop and other shops quite as useful. In Perry Township arose New Guilford and Claysville, afterwards merged as East Union. Heaton's Town (New Bedford), a road house in 1817, developed stores, a blacksmith shop and a tannery. Keene broke through the wilderness with a schoolhouse, a tavern and stores. Warsaw bought and shipped grain and grew on the traffic. Canal Lewisville built three grain warehouses. Evansburg, later Orange, was proud of her warehouse, tannery, tavern and store.

The canal proved to be of striking value to owners of Coshocton County's mineral lands. It carried coal out of the county, for instance, delivering to buyers at Newark and other ports, while the farmer continued to need and profit by the waterway for years, as may be judged from the statement of an early writer, who declared that as late as 1876 there was not in Coshocton County a mile of turnpike or macadam roadway. Other aspects of the building and operation of the Ohio Canal will be found in the Licking and Muskingum County sections of this work.

The pioneer farmer's increase in the old canal days was wonderfully promoted by the productiveness of his virgin soil. His disadvantages as compared with those of present-day farmers were largely centered in the crudeness of his tools. This verse of an old poem suggests the fact:

"We did not have machinery then,
To sow and reap and thresh the grain,
But all was done by hand;
And those old-fashioned implements,
Have long been banished hence,
Or, rusting, lie inside the fence,
No longer in demand."

CHAPTER CIII

COAL DEVELOPMENT IN COSHOCTON COUNTY

MORRIS BURT BEGAN MINING IN 1834—OHIO CANAL CARRIED COAL CARGOES TO NEWARK ABOUT 1850—RAILROAD BUILDING QUICKENED PRODUCTION—DEVELOPMENT NEAR CONESVILLE WAS EXTENSIVE—COUNTY PRODUCED OVER FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND TONS IN 1910.

Morris Burt mined coal in 1834 just east of Coshocton. Near what became known as "Hardscrabble" Thomas Thornsley, Elisha Turner and John Robson mined coal a little later. Sixteen years later the county's largest mines were in the hills northwest of Franklin station on land controlled by H. Goodale. The coal went to Newark by canal. After the boats ceased to run a track to the Pennsylvania line was laid.

Foght Burt opened a mine about 1856, south of Coshocton, and it was connected with the Pennsylvania's line by rails over which the cars were at first hauled by horsepower and later by a small engine. Edward Prosser opened the Beech Hollow mine in 1861, operated it with profit four years and sold out to the Coshocton Coal Company. The Pennsylvania's engines coaled at Beech Hollow and the remainder of the mine's output was shipped to western markets. Prosser & Cassingham acquired the property about 1880 and exhausted the vein.

EXHAUSTED SOME DEPOSITS

This firm also mined all the coal in a mine which Mathias Shoemaker had opened on the Ricketts farm east of Coshocton and which the Miami Coal Company later operated. Prosser & Cassingham mined it profitably. Prosser mined "Pen Twyn" successfully until 1883, when the vein was exhausted. In 1868 N. E. Barney, D. L. Triplett, John A. Barney, S. H. Lee, G. W. Ricketts and Edward Prosser opened the Home Coal Company's mine at Hardscrabble, and sold it in 1876 to Edward Prosser, E. T. Dudley and J. W. Cassingham. A few years later the mine

became the property of G. W. Ricketts and David Waggoner, who mined all the coal left in it. The total output was very large. About at the close of the Civil war a mine was operated south of Coshocton, near the home of John Porteus, by the Union Coal & Mining Company. When the mine was abandoned J. W. Cassingham purchased its equipment and in 1887 opened a mine on the Vance and McCleary property.

NEW RAILROAD QUICKENED MINING

The building into Coshocton County in 1882 of the Conotton Valley Railroad (now the Wheeling and Lake Erie) had a good effect upon local development, connecting as it did the county mines with Cleveland. Taking advantage of this the Morgan Run Coal & Mining Company built a branch three miles long up Morgan run and shipped coal very extensively for years. The Wade Coal Company also became extensive coal operators on Morgan run. South of Rock run John Conly operated a mine which was later abandoned. In 1884 David Davis, J. W. Cassingham and D. M. Moore opened near the Pennsylvania line west of Conesville a large mine which became very profitable. Davis bought the Cassingham and Moore interests in 1885. He was at first an operator on a very small scale, hauling coal by wagon to the canal near where he was operating on a large scale in the middle '80s.

THE CONESVILLE DEVELOPMENTS

In 1887, after serving as county auditor, J. W. Cassingham opened a mine on the McCleary and Vance land and the output was hauled by the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad to points north. Until 1895 Cassingham operated it on a large scale and then sold it to the Coshocton Coal Company who worked it extensively. The Oden Valley Coal Company acquired a large acreage of coal land northwest of Conesville and opened there in the middle '90s mines connected with the Pennsylvania line, J. W. Cassingham being the company's chief stockholder. The Arnold Coal Company and the Burt Coal Company also went heavily into mining in the Conesville field and both properties were acquired by the Barnes Coal Company of Coshocton.

The Warwick Coal Company of Cleveland opened up one of

Coshocton County's most extensive mining districts when they purchased 1,200 acres of coal lands in Franklin Township and extending into Tuscarawas and Linton townships. The mines were equipped with electrical machinery and motor haulage, C. L. Cassingham, J. W. Warwick and Charles Zettlemyer being the owners. Under the lead of the mining enterprises named in the foregoing and of others there has been a constant growth in production until in 1910 the total was more than 400,000 tons valued at half a million dollars.

COSHOCTON COUNTY COAL PRODUCTION

In the general history which occupies the earlier pages of this work the mining returns of Ohio's coal counties are extensively set forth, covering, with five-year intervals, the period beginning in 1885 and ending in 1925. To Coshocton County readers the records reveal a steady production growth with two exceptions, which occurred in 1915 and 1925. The production of 99,609 short tons in 1885 climbed to 427,341 tons in 1910 and fell to 198,-434 tons in 1915 and to 202,014 tons in 1925. Since the strike of April 1, 1927, there has been of course a far greater reduction.

CHAPTER CIV

PATRIOTISM SHOWN IN ALL THE WARS

COUNTY BUT A YEARLING WHEN SECOND WAR WITH BRITAIN BROKE OUT BUT SOLDIERS WENT TO THE FRONT—MEXICAN WAR TROOPS LEFT ON CANAL BOATS—OVER TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED OF COSHOCTON'S SONS IN CIVIL WAR—LIST OF SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR RECRUITS—THIRTY-EIGHT PARTICIPANTS IN THE WORLD WAR GAVE UP THEIR LIVES AND 2,000 SERVED.

"Flag of the brave! Thy folds shall fly
The sign of hope and triumph high!
When speaks the signal-trumpet tone,
And the long line comes gleaming on,
Ere yet the life-blood, warm and wet
Has dimmed the glistening bayonet.
Each soldier's eye shall brightly turn
To where thy sky-born glories burn,
And, as his springing steps advance,
Catch war and vengeance from the glance."

—Drake.

COSHOCTON IN THE WAR OF 1812

The county was but a yearling when this conflict came. Her pioneers were anxious as to its effect upon the Indians in western parts. The British on the Lakes, it was feared, would urge the red men to harry the settlements on the Muskingum. Johnny Appleseed, at Mansfield, fearing for those settlements, hastened down the Walhonding into the county to warn her pioneers, to rouse them from their slumber, to cry "The Indians are murdering and scalping at Mansfield! Fly, fly for your lives!" But the foe came not. The settlers were safe.

WILLING SONS OF COSHOCTON

The settlers responded to the need for soldiers. A Coshocton County company went to the front and joined Hull's forces; after

that officer's ignominious surrender the company returned home, on parole. Isaac Evans organized a company that served under a far better general, William Henry Harrison, and helped to build Fort Meigs. The Evans company came home after victory and a six-months' service. Colonel Williams' command, the "Washingtonian Yellow Jacket Riflemen," served a month at Mansfield, to guard the frontier there and then came home. There were four companies in the command.

COSHOCTON IN THE MEXICAN WAR

Her citizens were quite as responsive to the government's call as were those in the year 1812. More than 100 of them volunteered, boarded canal boats at Roscoe, landed at Zanesville, went into camp on Putnam Hill and left by steamer June 7, 1846, descending the Muskingum and Ohio to Cincinnati where they were mustered into the Third O. V. I. as Company B. A great throng had seen the boys off at Roscoe and had cheered lustily as the boats pulled away.

Jesse Meredith was the captain. In due time Company B camped on the "Old Hickory" battlefield near New Orleans and a later date found the boys at Brazos, Santiago, whence they marched toward the Rio Grande. George Kitchens, John Darnes and Samuel Miller, members of Company B, had by this time died. In August the regiment garrisoned Matamoros. Others of the boys passed away—A. J. Darling, William Gardner, Henry Brown, Charles Wright and Joseph Parker. Captain Meredith resigned to come home. A part of February, 1847, was spent at Fort Camargo; in March they were ordered to Monterey. The remainder of their service has been thus described:

"Their route lay under the skirmish fire of General Urea's Mexicans. March 16 our troops routed the enemy and gave hot chase. A week later they joined General Taylor's forces and camped on the battlefield of Buena Vista until May, when the regiment was ordered to the Gulf. Robert Harbison, another of our Coshocton soldiers, rests in a grave at Mear. His company, mustered out upon the return to New Orleans, had seen a year's service and Coshocton welcomed back her sons."

Meanwhile, James Irvine, Coshocton attorney, was at the head of another Coshocton company which was en route to Mexico as G,

of the Fourth O. V. I. This command was on duty awhile at Matamoros but in September proceeded to Vera Cruz. On the March to the City of Mexico the regiment helped to drive the foe from his position at the National Bridge. As a part of Gen. Joseph Lane's brigade the Fourth Ohio helped rescue 1,800 sick and wounded American troops from the Mexicans. The boys of the Fourth were among those who led the attacking columns which drove the Mexicans out of their positions. A considerable number of Coshocton boys were in a company made up also of Muskingum and Morgan County soldiers.

COSHOCTON IN THE CIVIL WAR

Forty-eight hours had not passed after her citizens knew of President Lincoln's first call for troops when they were meeting to respond. John D. Nicholas, Josiah Given and Richard Lanning stirred the assemblage to enthusiasm and action with inspiring addresses.

Enlistments began, with R. M. Voorhees the first to sign, N. R. Tidball having been previously commissioned to raise a company. A subscription paper to raise funds for the support of the volunteers' families was headed by A. M. Williams with a $100 pledge. Womenfolk began to ply the needle and in Roscoe they made soldiers' blankets. Two companies were raised for three months' service under Lincoln's first call.

CHEERS AND TEARS AT THE STATION

James Irvine was captain of the first company and when the volunteers marched to the station to entrain they carried a handsome silk flag which the ladies had presented. The parting at the station was a mixture of enthusiasm and sorrow, as such partings always are. The volunteers were mustered into service April 27 as Company A, Sixteenth O. V. I. Captain Irvine became the regiment's adjutant and John D. Nicholas succeeded him as captain. In West Virginia movements Adjutant Irvine commanded the regiment, which was in the engagement at Phillippi in June, 1861. The second three months' company was mustered in April 27 as Company D of the Sixteenth O. V. I., with Richard W. McClain as captain.

COMPANY K IN A FIGHTING REGIMENT

When President Lincoln's second call for troops came Josiah Given raised a company for the three-years' service. It became Company K of the Twenty-fourth O. V. I. and was mustered in June 13, 1861. Captain Given became a colonel and established a notable military record. The Twenty-fourth saw active service, fighting at Cheat Mountain, Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, etc. Company K was mustered out June 23, 1864.

Another company was formed at Coshocton and it was mustered in August 31, 1861, with Wilson S. Stanley as its captain. It was assigned to the Thirty-second O. V. I. and participated in West Virginia engagements, also in the battles of Champion's Hill, Vicksburg, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and others.

OVER 2,500 SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD

Hunt says of the support which followed in Coshocton County that at "every cross road there was a recruiting station" and that "within a few months 1,000 men were recruited." Bahmer testifies to the county's patriotism thus:

"All the summer of '61 Coshocton County was astir with organization of troops. There were meetings attended by thousands. The daughters of Keene, Columbia-gowned with waists of starry blue and striped skirts in red and white, gave color to a great Union meeting in Chili Grove. The county organized five companies for the Fifty-first Ohio. This regiment, the half of it Coshocton, won high honor for its courageous part in famous battles."

Our object thus far has been to reveal the spirit which actuated Coshocton County citizens on being called to the support of their government when its need for troops was first made plain, after Fort Sumter had been fired upon. The scope of this work does not allow for the particulars of later organization nor can we describe the splendid part taken by the county's troops in the battles of the war.

"There was no arm of the service," says Hunt, "that did not find some of its strength in the warm hearts and brawny arms of Coshocton County boys. It is estimated that in all nearly 2,500 Coshocton County men entered the service and that between 300

and 400 fell by the casualties of war. Soldiers' aid societies were formed in almost every school district, gathering up comforts and delicacies for the camps and hospitals in which were the boys."

COSHOCTON IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN

The county exhibited no diminution in its willingness to make sacrifices in behalf of the nation when the war with Spain called for the services of her sons in the spring of 1898. As early as May 13 volunteers were organized and as Company F they were mustered into the Seventh Regiment O. V. I. Baxter D. McClain became captain; Charles A. McClure, first lieutenant; Charles B. Compton, second lieutenant; S. B. Hayes, first sergeant; John H. Lang, quartermaster sergeant; Harvey B. Davis, Charles Carpenter, Roy Carnes and Harry Hack, sergeants; Harry D. Moore, David Jackson, Robert M. Temple, George Callentine, Franklin Linn, Asa Williams, Grafton Carnes, Harry Culbertson, Carl Herbig, William Milligan and John Richards, corporals; Noah McClain and Albert Platt, musicians; Thomas Spahn, artificer; George Ferrell, wagoner.

PRIVATES IN COMPANY A, SEVENTH O. V. I.

Albert, John
Arnold, Robert
Bible, Adam
Bible, Howard
Burchfield, David
Bruminger, Clarence
Bock, Jr., George J.
Collins, Bert
Callentine, Charles
Carpenter, Adolph
Clark, James
Cochran, Bert
Courtwright, Harvey
Crawford, John
Compton, Wm.
Collins, Benj.
Carter, Charles
Dawson, Carlos
Dawson, William
Dunmead, Archie C.
Dunmead, John
Elson, Harrison
English, Oburn
Fortune, James
Freeman, Edward
Guild, Thomas
Gardner, John
Groh, John
Groh, Robert
Henderson, Charles
Howard, Harvey
House, Floris
Huffman, James
Hook, George
Hamilton, William
Hankins, Samuel
Jones, Edward
Jones, Lloyd
Kunnemund, Wm.
Koehler, Malcolm
Kastellar, Jacob (chief)
Longstreath, Stephen
Lamma, Andrew
Lane, Walter
Lazelle, John
Latham, Lemuel
Lynch, William
McMannis, Charles
Miller, Claude
Miller, Ernest
Mills, Earl
Monahan, William
Manning, William
McCarton, Arthur
McKenna, Huey
Mayer, Ralph

Poole, Charles
Phillips, William
Patton, Roy
Powelson, John
Richards, Thomas
Richards, John
Rudolph, Charles
Remer, Harry
Savrey, Eugene
Shepard, Clarence
Shumate, Guy
Smith, George
Squire, William
Shaw, George
Stafford, William
Scherrer, John
Senft, Charles
Snell, Eugene (died 1898)
Talmadge, Grey
Trippy, John
Trucks, Albert S.
Tish, Fred
Weller, Samuel A.
Wells, James
Woods, Melville
West, George
West, Thomas

ENLISTED WITH OTHER TROOPS IN SPANISH WAR

Allen, Thomas, Co. K, Seventh O. V. I.
Bahmer, Charles V., orderly at headquarters, Point Montauk, Long Island; detailed messenger to General Wheeler; attached to Hospital Corps, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.
Bible, Joseph L., sergeant Co. M, Fifteenth O. V. I.
Connelly, F. E., Co. M, Eighth O. V. I.
Caldwell, R. B., corporal Co. C, First Pa. V. I.
Coleman, Charles, Co. K, Seventh O. V. I.
Darr, L. S., Co. B, Eighth O. V. I.
Duggan, Charles, U. S. Navy, in battle of Manila.
Everhart, James, Co. B, Seventh O. V. I.
Fry, Edward D., Co. F, Twenty-second Kan. V. I.
Holland, James J., U. S. Navy, the *Nashville.*
Klineknecht, Henry M., Co. I, Sixth Artillery.
Lynch, William H., corporal Co. A, Fourth Col.
Milligan, W. Ernest, musician, Twenty-ninth O. V. I.
McClain, Robert, Co. G, Fifth O. V. I.
Norman, Frank, Seventh O. V. I.
Park, W. H. L., Co. A, First Ill. V. I.
Ralston, Karl, corporal Co. M, Sixth O. V. I.
Smith, George F., Co. B, Eighth O. V. I.
Stanbaugh, Charles L., Third Col.
Weller, Erwin, Co. C, First O. V. I.
Wills, W. M., corporal Co. K, Seventh Cavalry.
Wasseau, Bert, Co. M, Seventh Cavalry.

COSHOCTON COUNTY SOLDIERS IN PHILIPPINE SERVICE

Allen, Philip, Co. H, Sixth Regiment.
Brown, George, Thirteenth Battery.
Carpenter, Simon J., Co. M, Twenty-eighth Regiment.
Compton, Charles B., promoted from sergeant in Signal Service to lieutenant and captain in the Regular Army.
Carter, Charles, Co. F, Seventeenth Regiment.
Lower, Dr. W. E., surgeon, Forty-fifth Regiment, ranking as lieutenant.
Osler, Harry, Co. G, Seventh Regiment.
Potter, Isaac, Co. C, Forty-first Regiment.
Peairs, John, Regular Army.
Riggle, Frank H., corporal Co. A, Forty-first Regiment U. S. A.
Talmadge, Grey, Co. A, Forty-first Regiment U. S. A.
West, Thomas, Co. A, Forty-first Regiment U. S. A.

DID HER PART WELL IN THE WORLD WAR

Approximately 2,000 of Coshocton County's sons served in the great conflict with the central European powers, and of these thirty-eight laid down their lives. A list of the latter group follows. There were the usual touching scenes when the county's different units departed for service and her citizens did their duty in the purchase of bonds and in similar activities in support of the general government.

SOLDIERS WHO MADE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE

The following list names the homes and dates of the death of deceased soldiers:

Ammons, Abraham, Warsaw, October 23, 1918.
Baker, Lee E., Cooperdale, November 7, 1918.
Brigrigg, James, Coshocton, March 19, 1918.
Callentine, Benjamin F., Coshocton, September 17, 1918.
Cave, Blake L., Conesville, April 19, 1918.
Clark, Harvey, Coshocton, October 19, 1918.
Courtright, Ralph, Coshocton, October 12, 1918.
Crago, Lloyd F., Coshocton, September 28, 1918.
Crowley, James M., Shannon, December 3, 1917.
Cunningham, Earl E., Roscoe, October 4, 1918.

Davis, Harvey B., Coshocton, April 1, 1918.
Deeds, Solomon L., Fresno, October 28, 1918.
Dewitt, John C., Coshocton, October 8, 1918.
Digelman, Charles W., Coshocton, May 28, 1918.
Fair, Harry W., New Bedford, July 31, 1918.
Fortune, Byron L., Coshocton, April 24, 1919.
Fry, Absalom, Walhonding, November 29, 1918.
Gaumer, Harry C., Walhonding, October 9, 1918.
Gause, Claire E., Nellie, September 28, 1918.
Giffen, Donie A., New Castle, October 6, 1918.
Hagans, Benjamin F., Walhonding, October 6, 1918.
Hunt, Arthur H., West Lafayette, October 6, 1918.
Lane, George A., Coshocton, September 28, 1918.
Lawrence, Roe J., Coshocton, October 4, 1918.
Martter, Joseph E., Coshocton, December 19, 1917.
McClary, Ernest, Fresno, October 8, 1918.
Mercer, Clyde, New Bedford, October 29, 1918.
Norris, Robert C., Conesville, February 10, 1921.
Rine, Archie T., Tunnel Hill, March 18, 1918.
Schlarh, Irvin A., Baltic, October 15, 1918.
Semeak, Frank S., Warsaw, May 23, 1919.
Shook, William R., West Lafayette, October 9, 1918.
Sisley, Charles W., Coshocton, October 16, 1918.
Sprenkle, Clarence E., Coshocton, September 28, 1918.
Van Dusen, Henry, Coshocton, October 13, 1918.
Webb, Russell R., Coshocton, October 12, 1918.
West, Thomas M., Coshocton, October 13, 1918.
Wilson, William L., Coshocton, November 10, 1918.

This list is taken from Charles B. Galbreath's "History of Ohio." It is used with his express permission.

CHAPTER CV

A CHAPTER OF MISCELLANIES

FIRST RAILROAD, BEGUN IN 1851, NOW A GREAT PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM TRUNK LINE—IN FUGITIVE SLAVE DAYS THREE "UNDERGROUND RAILROADS" CONVERGED AT COSHOCTON—FIRST GAS WELL, SUNK IN NEW CASTLE TOWNSHIP IN 1865, HAD GOOD PRODUCTION THAT WENT TO WASTE—THE CITY'S STRONG BANKS—WEST LAFAYETTE.

THE COUNTY'S RAILROADS

The first of these was the Steubenville & Indiana Railway, now a part of the vast Pennsylvania system. This line was at first intended to extend from Coshocton up the Walhonding valley to Northern Indiana and Chicago, but a rival enterprise loomed up and the road was built to Newark instead. In 1850 the county took stock in the enterprise to the extent of $100,000. Lafayette Township added $20,000; Tuscarawas $30,000 and Franklin and Virginia each $15,000. Construction began in the county in 1851 and the road was opened for traffic between Newark and Steubenville in 1855. In 1872 a branch of the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad was located through Clarke, Bethlehem, Jefferson, Bedford and Washington Townships and some work was done on it. The Cleveland, Canton & Southern Railway came later. Coshocton County's existing steam roads are named in another chapter, where their respective valuations as public utilities are interestingly set forth. The Pennsylvania system's several sections are there called: Pennsylvania, Ohio & Detroit (Marietta division); the Pennsylvania, Ohio & Detroit (Akron division) and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis. The Wheeling and Lake Erie is the north and south line. Coshocton is well served in railway transportation.

FLIGHT OF FUGITIVE SLAVES THROUGH COSHOCTON

Coshocton was an important "station" on the nineteen "underground railroads" which extended northward from the Ohio River

to Canada in fugitive slave days. Indeed it was a point where three of these converged: No. 7 reached Coshocton by way of Marietta, Rainbow, Summerfield, Cambridge, Washington (Guernsey County); No. 8 by Parkersburg, Morgans, Zanesville and New Concord; No. 9 by Point Pleasant, Rutland, Albany, Hubbards, Athens, Trimble, Deavertown and Zanesville.

Many of the 40,000 black fugitives who fled through Ohio to Canada were hidden at Coshocton during the day and sent northward toward the land of freedom after nightfall. These Coshocton friends of freedom had obeyed the dictates of their consciences to "clear the way."

"Lo! a cloud's about to vanish from the day
And a brazen wrong to crumble into clay.
Lo! the right's about to conquer; clear the way!
With the giant Wrong shall fall,
Many others, great and small,
That for ages long have held us for their prey;
Men of thought and men of action, clear the way!"

—Charles MacKay.

COSHOCTON'S EARLIEST OIL AND GAS WELLS

The discovery of gas springs in the northwestern part of the county, where the Kokosing and Mohican streams join to form an angle, led to explorations as early as 1865 and to the drilling of a dozen or more wells by a company organized for the purpose. The first of these was sunk in the year named in New Castle Township on the south bank of the Kokosing. At a depth of about six hundred feet a strong outrush of gas came, but strange to say the well was left open a number of years with a great waste of gas, the extent of which is indicated by the fact that in 1887, when Doctor Orton, then state geologist, measured the well, he found it was producing 70,000 cubic feet a day.

The second well, drilled just across the Kokosing, produced gas heavily, but it remained open for nine years when it was cased and packed. In 1887 its daily production was nearly 165,000 cubic feet a day. During the succeeding 12 years six more wells were drilled, nearly all of which came in with oil, gas and salt water but none yielded a flow of gas equal to that from wells one and two. It is said that these operations cost about $85,000.

THE "STONE HOUSE," NEWCASTLE TOWNSHIP, COSHOCTON COUNTY

Erected about 1845 by Eli Nichols, pioneer settler from Belmont County.

Among other wells sunk in this territory all but two were failures. Says the State Geological Survey of this:

LAMP BLACK FROM NATURAL GAS

"The old wells were put to unique use, viz., the manufacture of lamp-black and for a time this was the only plant in existence in which natural gas was used for this purpose."

John Adams Bownocker, present state geologist, tells in the Geological Survey of Ohio, Fourth Series, Bulletin One, the following interesting story about some other operations of the '80s:

"A well is reported to have been drilled many years ago in the village of Roscoe and a little oil and gas found. Neither was ever used, however, owing to the small quantity. In 1886 a deep well was drilled in the valley at Coshocton. The drift was 171 feet deep and the Berea was found at 860 feet. It contained a little oil with salt-water. Not satisfied with this, work continued until the Ohio shales had been penetrated several hundred feet, but without success. Near the same time a well was drilled on the Crawford farm one mile southwest of Roscoe when nothing but salt-water was found. About ten years later a well was drilled on the Haight farm one mile northwest of Roscoe. In 1899 a well was drilled on land owned by John Hall. The Berea made nothing better than a show of oil. About the same time two additional wells were drilled in that locality, one on the Gross farm which made a show of oil and the other on the Stockum land. The latter produced some oil and was pumped as late as August, 1901. Encouraged by this success another well was drilled on the same farm at the time mentioned. These wells went to the Berea sand."

Five wells were drilled in Lafayette Township in the late '90s and early years of the next decade. None was a success. Seven wells drilled in Adams Township turned out no better. It was substantially the same with one well drilled in White Eyes Township, one in Linton, one in Franklin and three in Jefferson.

COSHOCTON'S PROGRESSIVE BANKS

These have been very strong factors in the city's development from a sluggishly-growing town to a busy and modern industrial and mercantile center and they have waxed constantly stronger, in keeping with the city's rapidly increasing demand for adequate

banking service. The banks' officers and directors have judiciously mixed helpfulness toward the worthy borrower with conservative general management and this wise policy, sagaciously carried out, has profited all concerned. A list of the city's banks and their chief officers follows:

Central Bank—J. W. Dinsmore, president; Carl O. McGinnis, cashier.

Commercial National—J. W. Cassingham, president; C. Ray Speckman, cashier.

Coshocton National—M. Q. Baker, president; R. Q. Baker, cashier.

Peoples Banking Company—L. P. Gallagher, president; J. Q. Almack, cashier.

WEST LAFAYETTE

This is one of Southeastern Ohio's most modern and prosperous villages. It was laid out in 1850 by Robert Shaw and William Wheeler and has advanced from a mere clearing in the midst of the wilderness to a long, narrow center of industry, agriculture and merchandising, with good churches, modern schools, paved streets and electric lights.

Located on the great Pennsylvania Railroad line, its transportation facilities are much beyond those of the average Ohio village. It is also on the great paved highway extending northward from Coshocton to Lake Erie and eastward to Pittsburgh. It is a neat and attractive spot where excellent homes and good stores abound. A Protestant Methodist college was maintained here for years, but its buildings now provide a home for the aged.

The Hanley Milling Company, the Jones Metal Products Company, and the Moore Enameling Company are busy and prosperous industries which give employment to a considerable number of West Lafayette's citizens.

CHAPTER CVI

NEWSPAPERS AND NEWSPAPERMEN

SURVIVOR OF A LONG LINE OF COSHOCTON NEWSPAPERS—TRIBUNE AND TIMES-AGE MERGED—FAMOUS JOSEPH MEDILL A COSHOCTON EDITOR IN EARLY DAYS—MANY NEWSPAPERS CAME AND WENT, WITH MANY CHANGES IN OWNERSHIP.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE AND TIMES-AGE

This is the newspaper which has survived all the Coshocton newspapers and now admirably serves the city, county and some outside territory. It is printed every evening except Sunday and on Sunday morning, and its circulation has advanced steadily while it has used its opportunities and influence to contribute to the city's population and progress. It is rated as an independent publication and is well edited and well managed. The evening issue's circulation has risen to the handsome total of more than 6,600 while the Sunday circulation is about as great. The Tribune Company is the publisher and Fred S. Wallace is the able editor. The *Tribune* and *Times-Age* were merged several years ago.

Many have been the changes of name and ownership in this field of activity. The *Republican* was launched late in 1825, a 12x18 inch sheet, irregularly issued by Doctor Maxwell, but turned over later to John Frew, and becoming the Coshocton *Spy*, Maxwell having departed for other fields. The *Spy* was at a subsequent period in charge of one O'Hara and later still Burkit E. Drone became editor, printer and half owner, calling it the *Democratic Whig*. After a year's suspension the paper was restored as the *Coshocton Republican*.

Hunt says that after a time Joseph Medill became connected with the *Republican* and he adds that Drone and Medill left and H. Guild became the paper's owner, only to suspend publication, "as others had done." The paper's name was then the *Republican*, and it was later owned by R. W. Burt. Bahmer records that Me-

dill was connected with the *Republican*, naming no dates, but writing as follows:

JOSEPH MEDILL AT COSHOCTON

"About the liveliest thing was county politics and it was boiling. It boiled in the *Republican* which was then edited by J. Medill who years afterward owned the *Chicago Tribune* and became a millionaire ten times over. Mr. Medill called the opposition a party of 'hunkers' and affectionately referred to his esteemed contemporary as the 'brazen-faced runt.' He denounced the caucus system as rotten and advocated the popular vote, giving to every man an equal voice in selecting the ticket." Bahmer in 1909 retold a New York newspaper man's story—one who once edited the *Coshocton Age* (Ernest E. Johnson) to this effect:

"In the garret of one of Coshocton's homes a bundle of musty newspapers, long since forgotten, came to light in 1889. They were yellow and crumbling with age. These primitive-looking little newspapers were the product of Medill's pen. The man who found them was a whig and in the dingy little newspaper office where boxes served for chairs, quills for pens and pokeberry-juice for ink they spent many hours debating the infant whig planks that grew to giants within a decade.

"The friend who perhaps sowed the seed of some of Joseph Medill's greatness was Thomas Humrickhouse. That musty old bundle of newspapers of another generation had more than a passing interest for him. He preserved them with jealous care until his death. There was history wrapped up in that nearly forgotten bundle. It recalled stirring times of half a century ago. Lincoln's greatness dawned only a little later.

MEDILL SAW LINCOLN'S GENIUS

"Medill had heard of the tall 'rail-splitter.' He and this friend whose council he had so often sought discussed the views taken by this man in Illinois. They read and reread an anti-slavery speech which the 'Man of Destiny' made at Springfield. 'Who is this man Lincoln?' inquired Medill editorially. That copy of the *Coshocton Republican* should have had a place in historical records. Thomas Humrickhouse never forgot it. He pointed out the paragraph to the narrator of this incident in 1889. There was history

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—there was prophecy in every line of it! Medill was essentially a man of action. He saw a wider field for the principles of which he was so ardent an advocate. He was one of the very first to discover the genius of Lincoln, concludes Mr. Johnson. Medill wrote to Horace Greeley, saying: 'This man Lincoln will bear watching. There's good timber in him.' What a prophet he was!"

ENTER THE COSHOCTON AGE

When Medill went to Cleveland the paper was acquired by H. Guild but it was again suspended. R. W. Burt bought the office and issued the paper as the *Progressive Age.* James Mathews and Thomas W. Flagg were associate editors and William A. Johnson was foreman. Several years later W. A. Hillier acquired the property, but soon sold it to Joseph W. Dwyer. When the latter retired, in 1861, Asa L. Harris became owner and rechristened the paper the *Coshocton Age.* When the Civil war closed Harris became postmaster of Atlanta, Ga., and T. W. Collier assumed the post of editor. A. W. Search and J. F. Meek purchased the *Age* about twelve years later and when the former retired Meek managed it alone. Ernest E. Johnson, Mr. Parrish and C. B. McCoy were connected with the enterprise until the Age Publishing Company was formed with a capital stock of $12,000 when a daily issue appeared, its first city editor being T. W. Morris, of Pittsburgh. In 1909 the editor was R. C. Snyder and the business manager, E. H. Mack, owner of the majority of the stock, the other shareholders being: W. A. Himebaugh, C. B. McCoy, E. L. Lybarger, J. F. Meek, S. M. Snyder, Iva A. McCoy, Mrs. R. C. Snyder, Mrs. P. P. DeHart, E. O. Selby, George M. Gray, J. M. Compton, W. H. Crawford, Dr. W. B. Litten, George A. Hay, Matthew Crawford, M. A. McConnell, R. A. Crawford. E. Compton was the city editor.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS AND PUBLISHERS

John Meredith launched the *Castle of Liberty* and the *Battle Axe of Freedom* at East Union in 1831, transferred it to Coshocton the following year and published it there a few months only.

County Treasurer William G. Williams started the *Western Horizon* in Coshocton in 1835 as a democratic newspaper. Later,

T. W. Flagg and Chauncey Bassett became its publishers and named it the *Coshocton Democrat.* Subsequent owners were: Avery & Johnson, James F. Weeks, Dr. A. T. Walling, Rich & Wheaton, Asa G. Dimmock, A. McNeal, Wash C. Wolfe, Dimmock and McGonagle. John C. Fisher of Licking County, became editor in 1866 and C. E. Cottom was with the *Democrat* before his connection with the *Standard.* While Fisher was in the state senate Rev. William E. Hunt, W. R. Gault and others did the editorial work.

The *Practical Preacher* was printed at Coshocton for a year or more after the Mexican war by Rev. C. E. Wirick, of Plainfield and Rev. H. Calhoun contributed sketches of the county's history. In the early '50s *Young America,* a literary periodical, was published for a short time in Coshocton.

The *Saturday Visitor* entered the field as a literary and local newspaper, H. D. Beach, formerly of the *Democrat,* and L. L. Cantwell being the publishers. In 1874 the *Coshocton People* was published for a year or so by H. D. Beach. L. L. Cantwell published the *Farmer's Journal* for a short period.

PATRONAGE DIVIDES "KIDS" AND "MOSSBACKS"

The *Coshocton County Commonwealth* was issued by the Ferguson Brothers at the beginning of the '80s and lasted as an independent newspaper for a few years. The democratic *Standard,* founded in 1879 by H. D. Beach, proved to be a rock of conflict within local democratic ranks. Beach sought to get a share of the county printing and Fisher had the support of democratic county officials in holding fast to it in behalf of his *Democrat.* To get officials more kind Beach organized the county's young democrats, called the "Kids," to attack the opposing "Mossbacks." The Kids landed Casimer Lorenz, of Adams Township, in the county commissioners' office and this broke the ice; from that time official patronage was given the *Standard* as well as the *Democrat.* The death of W. H. McCabe, of the *Standard,* marked that paper's end. It and the *Democrat* were consolidated, with a stock company (formed in 1901) as owner and a daily edition started. W. T. Albertson acquired a controlling interest and after 1905 the paper was known as the *Times.*

The *Coshocton Wochenblatt* was founded in 1880 by H. D.

Beach and L. L. Cantwell and Henry Minig was connected with the enterprise. In 1887 Jacob Werner bought the property.

In about 1895, for a few months, Clem Pollock, of the *New York World*, published the *Coshocton Herald* and in 1899 S. O. Riggs issued the *Coshocton Republican* for a brief period.

DID WITHOUT THE QUACKS AND LOST DOLLARS

The *Coshocton Bulletin* began its life of four years in 1899 also. T. F. Smiley and W. J. Bahmer, afterwards author of the "Centennial History of Coshocton County," were associated as its editors and publishers and R. A. Crawford was for awhile a partner. The *Bulletin* was republican to the core. "The principle of refusing to advertise medical quacks turned away dollars that were sadly needed," wrote Editor Bahmer in his history.

A near contemporary of the *Bulletin* was the *Democrat Review*, published for a short time by C. E. Cottom. Charles McCort and Rufus Wolfe established the *Union Laborer* in 1908.

In Warsaw the *Clipper* was printed at first by Mr. Crom and later by G. S. Bassett. Later came the *Neutral*, edited by E. E. Hays, author of the official report of "Ohio at Vicksburg" and the "History of the 32nd Ohio." Charles A. Platt issued the *Sentinel*. Harry Ferguson's witty and breezy *West Lafayette Indicator* soon made a name for itself. Ferguson's humorous writings under the nom de plume of Dan Fog, were widely read and greatly enjoyed. The *Indicator* ceased publication about 1913.

CHAPTER CVII

COSHOCTON COUNTY, PAST AND PRESENT

STRONG ALIKE IN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY—ILLITERATES RELATIVELY FEW AND HOME OWNERS ABOUND—FIFTH OHIO COUNTY IN NUMBER OF SHEEP AND VALUE OF WOOL—FULL OF INTEREST TO THE ARCHEOLOGIST—COUNTY'S PUBLIC UTILITIES VALUED AT NEARLY $9,000,000—GOOD PROGRESS IN EDUCATION—BRIEF STORY OF THE PIONEER SCHOOLS—FORWARD MOVEMENT IN ROAD BUILDING—FOUR COSHOCTONIANS NAMED WHO SERVED IN CONGRESS—COUNTY OFFICIALS LISTED.

For full information along this line the reader should study the tables forming a part of the general history which constitutes the introduction to this work. Here we point out a few of the salient Coshocton County features of the tables referred to.

It will be noted that the county is strong both in agriculture and industry. Among the Southeastern Ohio counties Coshocton holds fifth place in number of farms, their value and in the value of their products, the record standing at 3,011 farms valued at $14,453,423 and having production amounting to $2,033,712. The county is also fifth in wages paid out by her industrial plants, which have a total of $2,233,692.

The table covering Southeastern Ohio's illiterates is flattering to Coshocton County. The state's percentage of this class is 2.8 and Southeastern Ohio's is 2.42 while Coshocton's is but 1.6%, the county having but 372 of this class that are over ten years of age. Only Licking, Monroe and Muskingum excel in this particular, in the Southeastern Ohio group, and these enjoy but a slight advantage. Over 5,000 of Coshocton's 29,595 inhabitants own their homes. A high percentage as the table shows.

THE COUNTY'S GROWTH

Nine years after its organization, in 1820, Coshocton pioneers were slowly conquering the wilderness and registered a population of 7,086. In the following twenty years the inhabitants had

trebled, the census of 1840 representing a total of 21,590. The increase was in a lighter ratio in 1850, the total being but 25,676. Strange to say there were recessions in 1860 and 1870, but in 1880 and 1890 the county struck a better stride, registering 26,642 and 26,703, respectively. In 1900 there was another gain which sent the total to 29,337. The figures recorded since then are 30,121 for 1910 and 29,588 for 1920.

The following table gives the details of the county's population changes, by townships and towns, during the three decades ending 1920:

Minor Civil Division.	*1920*	*1910*	*1900*
Adams Township	715	815	968
Bedford Township	619	656	736
Bethlehem Township	552	606	730
Clark Township	811	929	950
Crawford Township	904	1,047	1,150
Franklin Township	1,358	1,384	1,137
Jackson Township, including Roscoe Village	1,570	1,610	1,696
Jefferson Township, including Nellie and Warsaw villages	1,242	1,322	1,264
Keene Township	623	734	799
Lafayette Township, including West Lafayette Village	1,667	1,585	1,393
Linton Township, including Plainfield Village	920	1,217	1,470
Mill Creek Township	467	476	539
Monroe Township	616	802	909
Newcastle Township	781	899	924
Oxford Township	840	904	1,031
Perry Township	509	587	823
Pike Township	513	507	615
Tiverton Township	632	737	876
Tuscarawas Township, including Coshocton City	12,116	10,797	8,339
Virginia Township	811	1,000	1,207
Washington Township	542	631	748
White Eyes Township	787	876	1,033

(Courtesy Coshocton Tribune)

A COSHOCTON COUNTY BEAUTY SPOT

Made up of the Warsaw Road, Walhonding Canal, lower basin of the Ohio Canal, Walhonding River, Lake Park and Boquet Hill. The county abounds in enchanting landscapes.

VARIED DATA FROM A HIGH SOURCE

The Ohio Archeological and Historical Society's recent publication, "Scenic and Historic Ohio," affords many evidences that Coshocton County is full of history and historic and prehistoric objects. It cites the pigmy burial grounds, south of Coshocton city, two and a half miles; West Lafayette's college, opened in September, 1900, by the Protestant Methodist Church (now a home for aged women); the only remaining historic block house in Ohio, located four miles east of West Lafayette; the surrender of 200 white captives to Colonel Henry Bouquet in November, 1764, near the site of Coshocton; Standing Rock, north of Fresno and near Chili; White Woman's Rocks, northwest of Coshocton, four miles; ancient flint quarries, three miles from Warsaw; the Johnson Mound, Walhonding. "Scenic and Historic Ohio's" other allusions to Coshocton County constitute a greatly condensed but highly informative sketch and read as follows:

INTERESTING HISTORIC DETAILS

First settled 1799; organized 1811. Name, Indian, meaning "Black bear town." Area, 552 square miles. County seat, Coshocton. Ranks fifth in number of sheep and value of wool. Leading industries, advertising novelties, boxes, cast iron and enamel ware. During the eighteenth century, six large Indian towns existed in this county. Mary Harris, the first white woman settler in Ohio, lived by the Walhonding River. This county possesses beautiful scenery, and many traditions remain of the days when Indians roamed through the hills, and sought game which abounded. It is also full of interest to the archeologist—over fifty mounds and other remains of the mound builder having been located. William Green, the president of the American Federation of Labor, was born in Franklin Township, 1873.

COUNTY'S PUBLIC UTILITIES VALUED AT $8,526,650

This is the showing Coshocton County makes in the State Tax Commission's report for 1926. The railroad valuations are responsible for the bulk of the showing but the reader will find all the items full of interest in the following table:

Coshocton County	*Total Valuation*
Electric Light Companies—	
Ohio Public Service	$ 607,380
Ohio Service	605,770
Total	$ 1,213,150
Express Companies—	
American Railway Express	4,630
Total	$ 4,630
Natural Gas Companies—	
Killbuck & Millersburg Oil & Gas	10,330
Logan Gas	26,510
West Lafayette Oil & Gas	8,580
Total	$ 45,420
Pipe Line Companies—	
Buckeye Pipe Line	126,920
Total	$ 126,920
Steam Railroads—	
Pennsylvania, Ohio & Detroit (Marietta Division)	1,099,190
Pennsylvania, Ohio & Detroit (Akron Division)	733,290
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	2,829,570
Wheeling & Lake Erie	2,232,250
Total	$ 6,894,300
Telephone Companies—	
Bakersville Stone Creek Telephone	720
Berlin Telephone	2,910
Birds Run Telephone	720
Coshocton County Telephone	11,850
Fiat Telephone	130
Frazeysburg Home Telephone	560
Millersburg, Wooster & Orrville Telephone	910
Ohio Bell Telephone	158,150
Total	$ 175,950

Telegraph Companies—	
Ohio Postal Cable	20,600
Western Union Telegraph	45,680
Total	$ 66,280
County Total	$ 8,526,650

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IS GOOD

We have the word of Ohio's board of public instruction that Coshocton County's public schools are making good progress. In the board's latest report readers are reminded that in Ohio's hilly counties, with their many unimproved roads, the work of getting away from the old one-room school buildings is necessarily slow but the board places Coshocton County among others which are going forward under difficult circumstances.

According to the reports referred to there were 112 one-room schools in the county in 1914 and these were reduced to 99 in 1924. The report for the school year of 1924-5 recorded 10 consolidated schools. For the latest school year reported the county's public schools had a grand total of receipts (including balance) amounting to $587,188.96 and of expenditures amounting to $491,821.22. The county's total school enrollment had reached 4,404; number of men teachers, 82; of women, 102.

The names of the Coshocton city school buildings are: Central High, Chestnut Street, Sycamore Street, Bancroft, Lincoln and South Lawn. Professor A. C. Pence is superintendent of the city schools and the city board of education consists of Edgar Marshall, Lester Page, A. P. Stewart, Charles E. Cooper and Ida M. Miller, clerk.

Professor Henry B. Pigman is superintendent of the rural schools and the members of the county board of education are G. C. Speckman, T. K. Finlay, Fred Sharpless and H. C. Miller.

In the Sacred Heart parochial grade and high school of Coshocton city there were 180 pupils and five teachers according to the last report by the state board of public instruction.

BRIEF REFERENCE TO BEGINNINGS

Without entering into details regarding the earliest schools it may be said that school districts were not fully arranged for

until 1821. In the county seat there was a 20x20 brick schoolhouse in the southwest corner of the public square in 1828. Among the early teachers were Noah H. Swayne, who became a justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1876; Charles Elliott, who became a famous Methodist Episcopal minister, and William B. Hubbard.

Between 1830 and 1850 district schoolhouses multiplied but as late as 1838 geography was the highest study in some of these schools. Between 1840 and 1850 a number of private schools came into existence. A great step forward was made in 1849 when graded schools were established in the Town of Coshocton and a board of education was chosen. Scholars were taught in a little frame building and in the basements of the Methodist Episcopal and Second Presbyterian churches.

TWO NEW BRICK SCHOOLHOUSES

In 1855 the city built a two-story brick schoolhouse. Its dimensions were 30x80 feet and it cost $4,500. It was located on the square at the north end of the town, the land having been given for the purpose by the owner. By 1871 the town's growth called for more educational facilities and the board of education provided them by erecting a two-story brick on the Dunmead and Taylor lots in John Burt's subdivision. In 1876 an imposing three-story front was added to the house on the Burt tract, at a cost of $10,885.

Roscoe's first schoolhouse was voted for March 15, 1851. In 1873 West Lafayette built a two-story brick schoolhouse and Jacobsport did the same that year. Warsaw had erected a good schoolhouse two years earlier. Keene and East Union in 1876 each had good two-story buildings and New Castle had also built a schoolhouse.

PROGRESS IN ROAD BUILDING

The county has done especially well in constructing traffic-bound county roads, of which it has about 300 miles. Its next best work has been done on hard surfaced state roads, of which there are 45.6 miles. The traffic-bound state roads have a total of 36.4 miles while there are but 3.6 miles of hard surfaced county roads.

OVER 2,000 TELEPHONE STATIONS BEING SERVED

The record is a good one. The first switchboard was installed December 10, 1894. The original subscribers numbered approximately 37. On August 28, 1896, the Citizens Exchange began operations. The first toll lines built by the Citizens Telephone Company were completed in 1897 and its first rural lines were completed in 1899. The Central Union Telephone Company's first rural lines were built in 1900.

FOUR U. S. REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE COUNTY

Four Coshocton County citizens have served the Coshocton County district in the nation's House of Representatives. David Spangler was a member of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Congresses; John Johnson of the Thirty-second Congress; Joseph Burns of the Thirty-fifth; John W. Cassingham of the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth.

LIST OF THE COUNTY OFFICIALS

Board of Commissioners—Val. Fortune, President, R. J. Burrell, Steve H. Davis.
Auditor—Chas. M. Dawson.
Treasurer—C. S. Underwood.
Judge of Common Pleas Court—J. C. Daugherty.
Judge of Probate Court—L. N. Staats.
Clerk of Courts—W. M. Hagans.
Recorder—Chas. E. Royer.
Surveyor—W. F. Park.
Sheriff—H. M. Marquand.
Prosecuting Attorney—C. O. Turner.
Coroner—Dr. Samuel D. Cohen.
Probation Officer—Geo. Hagans.
Supt. of County Home—Geo. Conley.

CHAPTER CVIII

THE CITY OF COSHOCTON FROM 1802 TO 1927

EARLY GROWTH WAS SLOW WITH BUT A SCORE OF RUDE HOUSES IN 1811—SMALL SOAP FACTORY AND A BREWERY BUILT IN THE EARLY FIFTIES AND IRON WORKS IN 1871—ELECTRICITY SUCCEEDED GAS IN 1888 AND ELEVEN YEARS LATER STREET PAVING BEGAN—BEACH AND MEEK LAUNCH ADVERTISING NOVELTIES—THEIR INDUSTRIES BECAME THE GERM OF COSHOCTON'S PRESENT PROSPERITY—NOVELTY PRODUCTS SHIPPED TO MANY FOREIGN LANDS—MERCANTILE PROGRESS FOLLOWS IN FOOTSTEPS OF INDUSTRY—CITY'S FUTURE ASSURED—CHURCHES, CLUBS AND OFFICIALS LISTED.

As is stated in an earlier chapter, Ebenezer Buckingham and John Mathews, who afterwards settled permanently in Zanesville and became prominent there, bought from Elijah Backus, of Marietta in 1801, 4,000 acres of land located at the forks of the Muskingum which he had acquired from the general government. Buckingham and Mathews laid the spot out as a town (on paper) in 1802.

The early growth of the little settlement was slow. One historian says that in 1811 but a score or so of rude houses were there. But the incoming of settlers which began with the dawn of the nineteenth century was accelerated in 1814 when, the War of 1812 having ceased, the pioneers felt that Indian hostilities need no longer be dreaded in the Muskingum valley. With peace came men whose handiwork and enterprise helped the Village of Coshocton to grow, to be self-sustaining. For instance Adam Wisecarver was a hatter; John Crowley, who came in 1815, was a carpenter; Richard Stafford was a wagon maker, who with John Darnes had come from Virginia; a blacksmith, Albert Torry, came from far-off Maine; James Renfew, Sr., opened a store in 1816; another hatter, Samuel Burns, arrived from Philadelphia. Early merchants were Benjamin Ricketts and Robert Hay. These and their contemporaries replenished their stocks with merchandise bought in the main at Pittsburgh and shipped by boat down the Ohio and up the Muskingum.

EARLY GROWTH WAS SLUGGISH

The county seat's growth continued to lag for many years, as did its industries. A small soap factory was established in 1850 and the first brewery was opened about 1852 (a second one followed in 1866). A paper mill went into operation in 1863, and a planing mill in 1869. In 1871 the Coshocton Iron and Steel Company was founded which by 1876 employed about one hundred men and boys. The Coshocton Gas Works went into operation about 1873 or 1874. H. N. Shaw & Co. were making boots and shoes in 1875.

In 1888 a forward step was taken when electricity superseded gas for street lighting and in 1899 street paving and sewer building began. In that year also a board of trade was formed, the country districts were connected with each other and with the county seat by telephone and rural free delivery was initiated. By 1907 ten miles of brick paving had been laid and the manufacture of advertising novelties was firmly established.

PUBLISHER HAD A HAPPY THOUGHT

H. D. Beach had originated this industry in a small way in 1888 as a Coshocton newspaper publisher, his original idea being to give his job-printing plant more to do. J. W. Meek, a rival publisher, followed suit and in 1896 Beach launched his big Standard plant. In 1901 Beach and Meek joined their forces and later Beach withdrew and built another plant.

In 1907 the *Times* said of Coshocton that it had sixteen churches, five school buildings (Sycamore Street, Walnut Street, Bancroft, South Lawn and Chestnut) the best county fair in Ohio, a public library, good stores, miscellaneous industries and three large companies manufacturing advertising novelties, the Meek Company, H. D. Beach Company and the Novelty Advertising Company, and it said of this particular form of activity that the beginning of Coshocton's progress from a village to a city "came with the founding of the advertising novelty business."

THE MANUFACTORIES OF 1909

In that year, Bahmer, the historian, said of industrial Coshocton: "Today Coshocton is a city of advertising, the metal sign industry having sent the city's name over the world. The first of these metal signs came from the presses of H. D. Beach and

(Courtesy Coshocton Tribune)

LEE'S EMPIRE MILL, COSHOCTON COUNTY

Built in 1856 and still standing. Fed by water from Walhonding Canal which is discharged into the Ohio Canal.

(Courtesy Coshocton Tribune)

OLD COVERED BRIDGE, CONESVILLE

Spans the Muskingum River, a type of bridge which is fast disappearing. Their prolonged usefulness tells of the excellence of the materials and workmanship which the builders of the early days furnished and rendered.

represents the important outgrowth of the novelty—advertising industry developed from the printing of burlap school bags and yardsticks by J. F. Meek in the days when Will Shaw showed the way to possibilities in this business. With its advertising institutions, its glass works, its pottery, paper mill, brick works, axle and machine shop, printing houses, corrugated paper plants, glove factory, piano works, furniture factory, foundry, packing plant, carriage shop, enameling plant, planing mills and retail establishments of the finest, Coshocton compels attention among industrial centers of Ohio. Lots were sold last year to bring the Clow Pipe Works to this city. When this plant is erected it is expected to employ more than a thousand men."

PROGRESS ALL ALONG THE LINE

Natural gas was piped to the city in 1902. The city-owned plant of the well system was pumping water to the top of Reservoir Hill in East Coshocton, whose basin had a capacity of 324,000 gallons. The city had a public library which cost $15,000 and was the gift of Andrew Carnegie. Churches and schools and larger and better stores were numerous and flourishing.

Continuing the story of Coshocton's forward movement, we copy a list of the city's industries which the *Times-Age* printed August 10, 1914:

American Art Works.
J. B. Clow & Sons.
H. D. Beach Company.
Beach Leather Company.
Coshocton Brick Company.
Coshocton Glass Company.
Coshocton Glove Company.
Coshocton Light & Heating Company.
Coshocton Provision Company.
Coshocton Straw Paper Company.
Hanley Milling Company.
Houston Hay Axle Company.
Hunt-Crawford Company.
Keagy & Lear Machine Company.
Marshall Manufacturing Company.
Novelty Advertising Company.
Pope-Gosser China Company.

The Edgar McDonald Company.
J. R. Stewart Carriage Company.
Horn Steel Fence Company.
W. H. King Foundry.
C. H. Leavengood.
Coshocton Lumber Company.
The Elliott Ice Company.
Wehrle Machine Company.
Felumlee & Milligan.
Coshocton Bottling Works.
Compton-Price Piano Company.
City Bakery.
Elder Baking Company.
Bon-Ton Bakery.
J. L. Dickerson, Ice Cream.
The Centennial Bottling Works.
Timmons Glove Company.
People's Ice Company.
Carl J. Cheney, Cigar Manufacturer.
Mike Abdoo, Ice Cream.
The S. & M. Tire & Rubber Company.
O. S. Bowen, Monuments.
Buckeye Planing Mill.
Marshall Manufacturing Company.
Gleason Lumber Company.
Beach Enamel Company.
The Coshocton Art Leather Company.

ADVERTISING NOVELTY INDUSTRIES

Thirteen years have passed since those forty-four Coshocton industries were listed, and here we submit a list of those in operation at the close of 1927. The new record does not indicate a great gain in number, but there has been a very great increase in the magnitude of Coshocton's splendid industries. The list begins with the following advertising novelty industries:

American Art Works, first of its kind established by J. F. Meek (The Tuscora Advertising Company) and H. D. Beach (The Standard Advertising Company) and now said to be the third largest in the world.
The H. D. Beach Company (general line).

The Beach Leather Company (leather novelties).
The Beach Enameling Company (enameled signs).
The Novelty Advertising Company (general).
The Coshocton Art Leather Company (leather and calendars).
The Coshocton Specialty Company (general).
The Buckeye Leather Company (leather).
The L. O. White Leather Company (leather).
The J. F. Meek Calendar Company (calendars).
The Guy S. Meek Calendar Company (calendars).
Meredith Canvas Specialties, Inc. (canvas specialties).
The McCormick Company (calendars).
The Begole Manufacturing Company (highway signs).
The Marshall Manufacturing Company (advertising thermometers).
The Broome & Herbig Company (folding cartons).

OTHER INDUSTRIES OF VARIED TYPES

The Coshocton Brick Company.
The Pope-Gosser China Company.
The J. B. Clow & Sons Company (iron pipe).
The Wehrle Machine Works.
The Coshocton Straw Paper Company.
The Hunt-Crawford Company (corrugated paper cartons).
The Admiral Tire & Rubber Company.
The Keagy & Lear Machine Company.
The Coshocton Lumber Company.
The Gleason Lumber Company.
The Coshocton Sand & Gravel Company.
Gary B. Ernest (cement blocks and tile).
The Hanley Milling Company.
The Lee Milling Company.
Balch Bros. (millers).
The Coshocton Glove Company (canvas and leather gloves).
The Leavengood Glove & Garment Company.
E. H. Frowine & Company (glove cuff manufacturers).
The Buckeye Fabric Finishing Company.
Conner Ice Cream Company.
Peerless Milk Company.
The Peoples Ice Company.
The Stradivara Company (phonograph manufacturers).

National Art Pottery Company.
The Columbus Coal & Mining Company.
The Barnes Coal & Mining Company.
The David Davis Coal Company.
The Conesville Coal & Mining Company.
The Warwick Coal Company.
The City Coal Company.
The Wright Company (coal).

MARKETS IN MANY FOREIGN LANDS

The markets of the advertising novelty industries are world-wide. The American Art Works, The H. D. Beach Company and several of the smaller concerns not only cover the United States with traveling representatives but also have agencies and make regular shipments of wall and art calendars, leather purses and cases, yard sticks and foot rules, thermometers, etc., to Europe, South America, Central America, Mexico, South Africa and Canada.

As to the products, they include practically everything made of wood, metal, paper, celluloid or enamel that can be used with the "ad" of a firm printed thereon for free distribution. However, possibly the largest single item is signs made of wood, metal or enamel for such national advertisers as Coca Cola, patent medicines, auto and tire manufacturers, etc.

CORRESPONDING MERCANTILE ACTIVITIES

With so many thriving industries and the consequent large employment of operatives Coshocton takes pains to measure up to the situation in a mercantile way. Her stores are well-stocked and well-managed shopping centers which render it unnecessary for the buyer to go abroad for merchandise. Admirably situated, well equipped with the needed utilities and as a pleasant place in which to live, with excellent schools and churches, with a trunk line and a second rank railroad to furnish transportation, with a population approximating the 100 per cent desirable class Coshocton looks forward with confident satisfaction.

COSHOCTON CITY'S CHURCHES

These are numerous and well supported for they are in the midst of a church-going community. The denominations are suf-

ficiently varied to secure the support of men and women of the differing denominational beliefs. A list of the city's churches and of their respective pastors follows:

Grace Methodist Episcopal—Rev. Isaac B. Harper.
First Presbyterian—Rev. Roy M. Kiskaddon.
Sacred Heart Catholic—Rev. Father Anthony Domm.
Christian Science—
First Baptist—Rev. W. M. Hart.
Trinity Episcopal—Rev. Herbert H. Parkinson.
Emanuel Evangelical Lutheran—Rev. M. W. Wappner.
Church of the Nazarene—Rev. A. H. Perry.
Church of Christ—Rev. Willard A. Guy.
United Brethren—Rev. C. W. Speakman.
Methodist Protestant—Rev. J. E. Tripp.
St. John's Evangelical—Rev. Theo. C. Honold.
First Christian—Rev. Miles Fiske.
St. Andrew A. M. E.—Rev. F. D. Dokes.
Shiloh Baptist—Rev. W. A. McWilliams.
Community—Rev. Percy O. Ortt.

THE CITY'S PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Mayor—Chas. T. Lightell.
President of Council—Edw. Gaumer.
Clerk of Council—J. C. Wright.
Councilmen—Johnson Smith, R. M. Eckles, C. O. Hershman, Wesley Clark, Harry J. Richard, W. M. Thresh, and M. G. Emler.
Auditor—Mrs. Ella Williams.
Solicitor—Milo C. Ely.
Treasurer—W. D. Sherrets.
Director of Public Service—O. L. Clark.
Chief of Police—Ray Duling.
Chief of Fire Department—J. I. Tracewell.
Superintendent of Cemeteries—Chas. Wells.
Inspector of Weights and Measures—D. W. Johnson.
Health Officer—Dr. D. M. Criswell.
Superintendent of Streets—James McDonald.

VARIOUS CITY ORGANIZATIONS

Coshocton Business Men's Association—Clyde Lorenz, President; Russell Jacobs, Secretary.

Kiwanis Club—Dr. F. M. Marshall, President; Clyde Wells, Secretary; C. O. McGinnis, Treasurer.

Rotary Club.

Coshocton Country Club—C. R. Frederickson, President; Geo. C. Mitchell, Vice President; D. G. Gayle, Secretary-Treasurer.

Coshocton Auto Club—Frank Pfous, President; A. C. Hale, Secretary; W. R. Lynde, Treasurer.

PERRY COUNTY

CHAPTER CIX

ABORIGINES FOND OF PERRY COUNTY

THEIR ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED BY A LEADING OHIO HISTORIAN—GLENFORD FORT A MOST IMPRESSIVE PREHISTORIC EARTHWORK—ITS STONE WALL OVER A MILE LONG—OVER 100 MOUNDS AND OTHER ANCIENT OBJECTS IN PERRY LAND—WILSON AND ROBERTS MOUNDS WERE FAMOUS WORKS—MANY WHITE CAPTIVES TAKEN OVER PERRY'S MUCH USED INDIAN TRAIL—ZANE'S TRACE THE WHITE MAN'S WORK.

Prehistoric man was active on a large scale in what is now Perry County. To introduce this strikingly interesting subject we quote the following statement from the "Archeological Atlas of Ohio," whose author is W. C. Mills, curator of the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society. Says Doctor Mills of the Perry County earthworks:

"The large stone enclosure near Glenford, known as Glenford Fort, is one of the most impressive of the so-called hill-top enclosures in Ohio. This great work is located on the top of a hill, which stands about 300 feet above the level of the stream at its base and is practically isolated from any other elevated area in the vicinity. The only connection with the higher ground is to the southeast, where a narrow ridge connects the fortified hill with the main land. The top of this eminence contains about 26 acres and is practically level, with the sides dropping off in a vertical ledge.

ENCLOSURE MORE THAN A MILE LONG

"The stone wall follows generally close to the ledge, its entire length being 6,610 feet and its height at the present from one foot to six feet. A larger stone mound was located within the enclosure. The Glenford Fort, from its strategic position and rugged location, its great size and impressive character, is one of the interesting prehistoric works of the state. Northern Perry

County is rich in mounds and enclosures, with a considerable number of prehistoric sites throughout the county.

OVER ONE HUNDRED OBJECTS

"The total number of sites is 103, consisting of 7 enclosures, 86 mounds, 4 village sites, 1 group of flint quarries and 5 burials." The location of these by townships is as follows: Thorn Township, mounds 22, enclosures 2, village sites 1; Hopewell, mounds 19, enclosures 4; Madison, mounds 2, village sites 1; Reading, mounds 16, village sites 1; Clayton, mounds 7; Harrison, mounds 5; Jackson, mounds 5; Pike, mounds 4, flint quarries 1; Bearfield, mounds 1, burials 2; Pleasant, burials 1; Monday Creek, mounds 3, village sites 1; Monroe, mounds 1, burials 2; Coal, mounds 1, enclosures 1. Totals, mounds 86, enclosures 7, village sites 4, burials 5, flint quarries 1.

WONDERFUL OLD STONE FORT

The stone fort attracted Caleb Atwater's attention in 1840, and after looking it over he wrote a "glowing description" of its remarkable features. Many archeologists from different sections have examined it. Time long ago laid his heavy hand upon the remains and man has followed suit. Perry County's historian, the late Clement L. Martzolff, wrote about it as follows in 1902:

"It is made entirely of stone and the pieces are of various sizes. None are larger than what can be easily carried and many are much smaller. The present condition of the walls shows only a winrow of stones. Many have been hauled away. When originally built the wall must have averaged from seven to ten feet in height. The entire length of the rampart is 6,610 feet. Within the enclosure is a stone mound 100 feet in diameter and 12 feet high. No stones are found within the enclosure. They were evidently utilized in building the work."

CLIMBED THE STEEP SIDES

The Mound Builders climbed steep sides to reach the summit. A narrow ridge leads to the higher level beyond, on which rests the Wilson Mound, eighteen feet high and spreading over an acre of ground. From it the aborigines could see the earth enclosures to the north and the famous Roberts Mound, east of Glenford. The builders constructed a moat and a wall to protect the

approach to the fort by the Wilson Mound. It has been said that if the fort was built for defense there should be signs of a cemetery.

WILSON AND ROBERTS MOUNDS

By sinking shafts into the Wilson Mound it was found to be half stone, many parts of which appeared to have been touched by fire; and old clay, ashes, bits of mica and scraps of bone were excavated. The Roberts Mound, east of Glenford, is a large one —120 feet in diameter and 27 feet high. Partly cremated skeletons have been found within it.

The fortifications north of Glenford, on an elevation about 100 feet high, and the circle south of it, which has a circumference of 652 feet, a width of 31 feet, and a height of 4 feet, are worthy the archeologist's notice. Within this circle the aborigines constructed the effigy of a bird 48 feet long from head to tip of tail and 20 feet wide, with outstretched wings, one of these measuring 122 feet and the other 111 feet. No copper objects have been found in Perry County mounds.

Readers who desire to learn more details concerning the activities of the Mound Builders in Central and Southeastern Ohio will find some of these in the histories of Licking, Coshocton, Muskingum and Washington counties that are included in this work and a great mass of additional particulars in the Mills Atlas, from which we have here quoted, and in the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society's publications, of which there are thirty-three volumes. Doctor Mills' account of explorations carried on at Flint Ridge have especial interest for Perry Countians, because of the Ridge's nearness.

THE INDIAN IN PERRY COUNTY

Having indicated the riches which Perry County's prehistoric earthworks offer to the inquiring reader, we turn very briefly to the inhabitants of this region who succeeded the Mound Builders, the American Indians—very briefly because Perry County does not appear to have been for extended periods the home of the red man. It is known, however, to have been one of their favorite hunting grounds and to have been marked by well-trodden Indian trails. Of the latter, Doctor Mills says in his Atlas of Ohio that the trail which he designates as No. 13

and as starting from the Scioto at what is now Chillicothe was a well traveled one connecting the Scioto Indian towns with Southwestern Pennsylvania. It passed through Perry County and crossed the Ohio from the Washington County shore of the river. Martzolff calls this the Monongahela Trail, and adds that many white captives were taken along it from Pennsylvania settlements to the Scioto Indian towns. He states that the old Marietta-Lancaster road was located in part on this trail. He mentions other minor Indian pathways—the Shawnee Run, the Flint Ridge, the Scioto-Beaver and the Moxahala trails. The redskins often hunted in the Sunday and Monday Creek valleys and the "Great Swamp," now Buckeye Lake, was a favorite fishing spot for them.

ZANE'S TRACE HELPED PERRY

This rude pathway through the wilderness began at Wheeling and ended at what is now Maysville, Ky. Work was started on it under the control of Ebenezer Zane in 1796. It traversed Belmont, Guernsey and Muskingum counties and entered Perry. Its exact route through the last-named county is disputed. Clement L. Martzolff, who became very familiar with the subject, says of the route:

"There is considerable conjecture as to where it (Zane's Trace) really did pass through the county. The writer has been for three years gathering data on this 'first highway' and he has found in Perry County more uncertainty about the actual route than in any other same distance between Wheeling and Maysville. By many it is supposed to be the same as the Maysville Pike. Others confuse it with the Old State Road surveyed in 1809. And others still think that the Old Drove Road was the original Zane Trace. From such a diversity of opinion it is difficult to ascertain the exact truth."

CHAPTER CX

PERRY COUNTY WAS ORGANIZED IN 1817

FIRST COURT HELD IN JOHN FINK'S SOMERSET HOME, WHEN FIRST COUNTY SEAT WAS ESTABLISHED — COURTHOUSE COST $3,450 — NEW LEXINGTON LAUNCHED CAMPAIGN FOR THE SEAT OF JUSTICE AND SOMERSET STRUGGLED TO RETAIN IT—LEGISLATURE, COURTS AND PEOPLE APPEALED TO—NEW LEXINGTON WON AT THE POLLS—TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES, WHEN ESTABLISHED.

The act organizing the county was passed in December, 1817, and on April 26, 1818, the county's first court of common pleas assembled at the house of John Fink, in Somerset, its members being William Wilson, president; C. C. Hood, David Beckwith and John McMullen, associate judges, all of whom had been chosen by the Legislature. The judges appointed John Beckwith clerk, and Thomas Slaughter, of Lancaster, became prosecuting attorney. On the first Monday in April, 1818, Leonard Ream was elected sheriff by the county's voters. The commissioners who had been charged with the duty of locating the county seat reported as follows:

"We the commissioners appointed, etc., having been duly sworn and having satisfactorily explored and examined said county, have selected the eastern public square in the town of Somerset as the most eligible place for the permanent seat of justice and we do accordingly report that the seat of justice shall be fixed at that place."

PLAN FOR JAIL "DIGESTED"

The first session of the county commissioners was held in John Wilson's house, but the second and some later sessions were held at the home of John Fink. The courts also assembled at Fink's for a year. The Fink house was also a Somerset tavern. Before adjourning June 3, 1818, the county commissioners stated they

had "digested a plan for a jail" and had called in an installment of the subscriptions taken to erect county buildings. On the same day the commissioners announced they had "sold the building of the jail to John Bugh, John Murray and George Jackson for $2,335." On August 20, 1819, the commissioners "received the jail and gave it into the care and keeping of the sheriff."

The first story of this building was of stone and the second of brick. In the second story court was held during about ten years, and in that story also the county offices were placed for a while. The building also was provided with jury rooms. At length, August 8, 1826, the commissioners accepted courthouse plans drawn by James Hampson, and on August 29 they "sold the building of the courthouse of Perry County to William P. Darst and George Jackson for the sum of $3,450." The next session of court was held in the new structure before it was completed. The commissioners accepted the building May 15, 1829. The Perry County historian, Ephraim S. Colburn, says of it, in part:

FLAMES TOOK THE OLD JAIL

"The courthouse of 1829 was a square, two-story brick building. The first floor was for the court room and the second was for jury rooms and public offices. The old jail in South Columbus Street continued to be used as a prison and the sheriff sometimes had his residence and office in the upper story. Some of the public offices were situated in the second story of the new courthouse, as stated, and others were located in rooms built for the purpose in the neighborhood of the public square. The old jail became very insecure and was finally burned down and a new jail became imperative."

A new jail was erected in 1846-7, north of the courthouse, on Columbus Street, at a cost of $6,195.92—a large stone structure with a considerable open space within the outer walls and cells in the building's center. The auditor's, treasurer's, recorder's and sheriff's offices were on the second floor and were reached by an outside stairway. The old jail on South Columbus Street was torn down. A group of men bought the courthouse of 1829 and the new jail on North Columbus Street, combined the two buildings, and turned their upper stories into a town hall.

PERRY COUNTY'S "OLD SQUARE" COURTHOUSE, SOMERSET

Used until New Lexington wrested the county seat from Somerset. Chiseled into the panel on the front of this old building are the words: "Let Justice Be Done Though the Heavens Should Fall." The Sheridan monument, on the left, was erected by the State of Ohio and unveiled in 1905 with impressive ceremonies and before a great throng.

THE COUNTY SEAT STRUGGLE

Daniel Convers, James Wilson and David Shelby were the commissioners appointed to decide upon a seat of justice for Perry County and as soon as was practicable after December, 1817, when the county was created, these gentlemen took up their task. They found the following villages were candidates for the honor: Overmyertown, Somerset, Rehoboth, New Lexington and Bristol. Somerset, the largest of these, contained several hundred inhabitants; the others were small settlements, New Lexington having been very recently laid out. The commissioners visited these places afoot. Southern Perry was almost an unbroken forest and full of wild animals. In the end the commissioners located the county seat at Somerset, as stated.

NEW LEXINGTON MOVES AGAINST SOMERSET

The adherents of Rehoboth and New Lexington were particularly dissatisfied. In the winter of 1843-4 a large meeting in behalf of the county seat's removal was held in the Presbyterian Church at New Lexington, which was addressed by John Manley Palmer of Somerset, George Redmond of Reading, Dr. F. L. Flowers of Rehoboth, and by a number of residents of New Lexington. A resolution was adopted declaring that the county seat should be removed nearer the county's center.

When Robert McClung, of Pike, was elected member of the Lower House of the Legislature it was expected that he would accomplish something in behalf of removal. He failed in that, but did succeed in fathering an act to establish a graded road between Lancaster and McConnelsville, to pass through New Lexington. There was such bitterness of rivalry between the latter place and Rehoboth that no unity of action was possible. At length, in the '40s, many Rehoboth residents removed to New Lexington and became partisans of the latter's cause.

PROBLEM PUT UP TO THE PEOPLE

Early in the legislative session of 1850-51, Napoleon B. Colburn, representative in the Lower House for the Perry-Fairfield-Hocking district, introduced a bill authorizing the taking of a popular vote on the question of removal which the Committee on New Counties recommended the passage of and which the House

unanimously enacted. The Senate made a shuttle-cock of the measure, Somerset meanwhile doing its utmost to block removal, but losing out in the end. Presently came a fierce contest throughout the county. Meetings were held, speakers harangued, bands played, drums rattled, glee clubs sang, newspapers thundered. When voting day came the removalists were 292 ahead.

But Somerset was no quitter. Her people attacked the vote on legal grounds and the case was tried at Somerset in the District Court, in the fall of 1852. Hon. Allen G. Thurman, then a judge of the State Supreme Court and a member of the District Court, delivered the opinion, which sustained the removal vote. Somerset then sought from the Legislature what county and court had refused.

SOLONS FAVORED SOMERSET

William E. Finck, of Somerset, was in the State Senate, and John O'Neill of Zanesville was in the House, when Somerset partisans presented petitions praying for the removal of the seat of justice from New Lexington to the former county seat, and a bill to that effect was passed—early in 1853—in spite of New Lexington's continual efforts and protests.

The county seat campaign of 1853 was even more bitter than that of 1851. The whigs of the county went into a state of suspended animation, while the democrats nominated two tickets on sectional lines. Somerset won by a small majority on the face of the returns and remained in possession of the seat of government, for this had not yet been removed to New Lexington.

Now it was the latter's turn to seek victory in the courts and a suit was instituted which found its way to the State Supreme Court. Decision was delayed until December, 1856, when the court announced that the law of 1853 was unconstitutional, whereupon the county commissioners examined the new county buildings which had been erected at New Lexington and accepted them. There were delays, but in January, 1857, the transfer was made, wagons being used to convey county records and other county property from Somerset to the new county seat.

THIRD AND LAST CAMPAIGN

But Somerset still fought on, urgently demanding another popular vote, and the State Senate enacted a law granting it

which the House refused to pass. At length, however, another enabling act passed the Legislature, and in 1859 the third county seat campaign was fought out. Securing a majority of 300, New Lexington's victory was decisive and thus ended Perry's third and last spectacular county seat war.

Perry County's Townships and Towns

BEARFIELD TOWNSHIP

This civil subdivision was organized in 1818, when it was of full size, containing thirty-six sections, but in 1850 nine sections of its southwest corner were taken to form a part of Pleasant Township. A vein of four-foot coal underlies Bearfield and potter's clay abounds. James Black is said to have been the first settler, locating where Porterville now stands, in 1812 or earlier. Most of the land was entered directly at a cost of $1.25 an acre. It is said that James Moore, of Bearfield Township, invented and operated the first portable steam sawmill ever used.

The Town of Porterville was laid out by John Porter in 1848.

CLAYTON TOWNSHIP

A part of Muskingum County before the creation of Perry County, Clayton was organized about 1810. When Perry County was created, or a little later, four of Clayton's sections were transferred to Harrison. It has been a good wool-growing and fruit-raising section. Potter's clay abounds and two seams of good coal were stored away by nature under about three-fourths of the township's surface. Coal has been mined in Clayton for almost a century. Rehoboth was laid out in 1815 by John and Eli Gardner. Rehoboth became in the '30s and '40s a busy village, with a large tobacco warehouse as a center of activity. Soon after 1842 the tobacco trade fell off and the town's prosperity followed suit.

COAL TOWNSHIP DATA

Coal, originally a part of Saltlick, was created in 1872. The building of the Straitsville branch of the Hocking Valley Railroad and the establishment of New Straitsville led to the township's establishment.

The Straitsville Mining Company laid out New Straitsville in 1870 and the place grew rapidly. Coal mining and shipping were done on a large scale. Newcomers from many parts of the land multiplied. Straitsville was laid out in 1835 by Jacob and Isaac Strait. Located a mile distant from New Straitsville, the old town is situated on a commanding ridge.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP

This subdivision was created in 1820, having been taken from Clayton. It contains but twenty-four sections. Under most of its surface lie coal seams Nos. 5 and 6. McLuney was established in 1855 and became an important little mining center.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP, ORGANIZED ABOUT 1810

A fine agricultural township with well cultivated farms. The quarrying of its glass rock has been an important industry. In prehistoric times Harrison Township territory was a favorite haunt of the aborigines and a description of "Old Fort" and the "Stone Fort," located near Glenford, will be found in the introduction to this Perry County history.

RAILROAD MADE THE VILLAGE OF GLENFORD

Glenford came into existence after the Newark, Somerset & Straitsville line was established. It became an important shipping point for stone and glass sand. The famous "Old Fort," less than a mile away, can be seen from the village.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP ORIGINALLY IN FAIRFIELD COUNTY

Its fertile soil and favorable topography have lent themselves to Jackson's agricultural development, and fruit production has been a source of profit. At one time iron ore was mined and shipped to Zanesville, Shawnee, etc. The township was first settled in 1802 or 1803.

Junction City—Laid out by George Wolf and John Edmiston in 1872. It had been known for a generation as Wolf's Station, a point on the C. & M. V. Railway. Three railroads pass through it—the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, and the Baltimore & Ohio. These, the discovery of oil and the drilling of many wells developed it into a busy spot. By 1909 it had, as

a Perry County chronicler has said, "large industries, a bank, fine schoolhouses, many stores, two hotels, lumber yards and machine shops." This writer of 1909 added that Junction City had become "the busiest place in Perry County." The 1920 census gave the village a population of 890. It is a prosperous place in 1928, with its three railroads, sewer pipe works, oil interests, and nearly three dozen business establishments of various kinds. The Junction City Bank is a useful financial institution. Its president is D. T. McCann; its cashier, J. C. Henry.

Middletown, Crossenville, Clarksville, Mount Hope and Wolftown are Jackson Township's other contributions to Perry County's village list.

MADISON TOWNSHIP

One of Perry County's original townships and surveyed at an early day. One of its earliest settlers, William Dusenbury, a Revolutionary soldier, came to Perry County about 1800 from Sussex County, New Jersey, and located at the junction of Jonathan Creek and Turkey Run. He lived there all his life and was laid away on his own farm, having been buried with the honors of war.

Mount Perry's first lots were laid out by Nathan Melick, perhaps in the late '20s. In 1876 John Danison laid out the Danison Addition. By 1880 it had about 110 inhabitants, an academy, three churches, two stores and a post office.

Sego enjoyed the distinction in 1849 of having a mill which, built by Benjamin Williams, carded, spun and wove woolen goods. Run by steam, this plant operated during four years, when fire destroyed it. The owners did not rebuild.

MONDAY CREEK TOWNSHIP ONCE IN FAIRFIELD

Organized in 1823. At one time landowners occasionally mined their iron ore deposits and hauled the ore to the Logan furnaces. A furnace was built in the eastern part of the township in 1874. It is said that pig iron was more cheaply produced here than at any place in the world.

Maxville was laid out in 1850 by William McCormick, on Little Monday Creek. Plasterers' lime was for a considerable period made there. The Maxville limestone is widely known among geologists, manufacturers and builders. By 1880 Max-

ville had a population of 200 to 300. Baird's furnace was at work in 1883.

MONROE TOWNSHIP ONCE PART OF BEARFIELD

It was organized as an independent township in 1823, however, with six full sections, but lost five of these later to Pleasant Township. The whole township lies in the Hocking Valley and is in Ohio's richest coal section, with the "Great Vein" seam under most of its surface and the Norris and Stallsmith beds also present. Potters' clay also abounds. John McDonald and James Dew were the earliest settlers—in 1814. Tobacco was much cultivated in Monroe at one time. Some of Monroe's coal mines were opened and worked in a small way as early as 1832.

In 1879 and 1880 came completion of the Ohio Central road to Rendville and Corning, and later the building of the line up Sunday Creek's west branch, and coal development then began in earnest at Rendville, Corning, below Corning, Hemlock, Buckingham and Borbec. By 1882 Monroe's coal shipments exceeded those of any township in the county.

Millertown was laid out by Jacob Miller in 1834, and by 1880 its inhabitants numbered eighty-four.

Thompsonville was laid out in 1849 by George Thompson and Bryan Murtaugh. The village is usually called Chapel Hill.

Ferrara was laid out in 1871 by James Taylor and Nelson Rogers.

RENDVILLE—Established in 1879 by William P. Rend, Thomas J. Smith and others. Coal mines were opened and worked with marvelous speed and the appurtenances of a new mining town followed with corresponding quickness. Although it had been just established, Rendville exhibited a population of 349 in the 1880 census tables. Two years later it could lay claim to a railroad station, a post office, two churches, a large union school, a hotel, numerous stores—and its population was estimated at 2,500.

CORNING—Came into existence in 1878, when Joseph Rogers laid it out. The phenomenal building campaign which followed was of a substantial character and many beautiful homes were from time to time erected, as well as the ordinary miners' residences. Within four years Corning possessed post office, railroad

station, large union schoolhouse, a newspaper, two churches, many stores, and several attorneys and physicians were practicing there. The 1880 census gave it a population of 270, and two years later estimates gave it a population of 2,500. The census of 1920, however, credited Corning with 1,628 inhabitants. A brief survey in 1927 listed nearly fifty business activities of various kinds. It was a very busy coal mining center before the strike of April, 1927.

Buckingham was laid out by Benjamin Sanders and James Taylor in 1873, but did not grow until 1881, when, the Ohio Central extension reaching it, mining began. Borbec became a mining town in 1881 and the home of a large colony of German miners.

PIKE TOWNSHIP

This subdivision was organized in 1814, when a part of Fairfield County. Four sections of the original southeastern corner were later made a part of Pleasant Township. About two-thirds of Pike's territory is in the Hocking Valley and one-third in the Muskingum Valley. Nature underlaid the township with two valuable coal seams. John Fowler was the first settler, locating about three-fourths of a mile east of New Lexington's public square. He came to Perry County about 1811. The first school was taught where New Lexington now stands, about 1815, an Irishman, Jonathan Sturgeon, being the master.

A log schoolhouse was erected about 1820 on the lot back of the Horahan Block, on Jackson Street, and it was used for school purposes eight or ten years. The township was divided into school districts about 1830. About at this time the second schoolhouse, a frame, was built in the New Lexington district, where its Jackson Street predecessor had stood. It was abandoned after being in use for school purposes over twenty years. After this, schools were taught in the churches and rooms about town until 1858, when the new brick union schoolhouse was erected, and in this the graded schools were housed. A considerable addition was made to it in 1876.

Bristol was laid out by Samuel and Jacob Hattenback in September, 1816, and at first called Burlington. Dicksonton was laid out by W. H. Price and George Detwiler in 1875.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP

Nine sections of the township came from Bearfield Township, three from Pike and one from Saltlick, and organization was effected in 1850. A four-foot vein of coal underlies the territory. A vein of iron ore was found south of Moxahala seven feet in thickness. When William Fowler settled in section 30, about 1814, there was but one house between it and New Lexington, seven miles distant.

Moxahala was laid out by A. S. Biddison in 1873. At the end of ten years it had acquired a blast furnace, two hotels, five stores and had a population of about 400.

READING TOWNSHIP

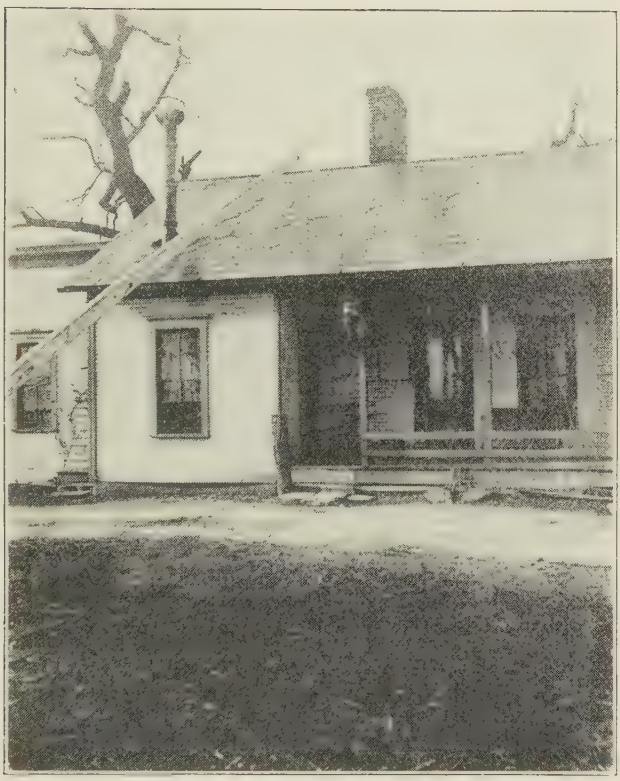
Although this subdivision seems to have been chartered as early as 1805, the records of 1807 are the first to show its organization. Peter Overmyer, who came to the township in 1802 from Reading, Pennsylvania, named it in honor of his home town. Reading was originally a part of Fairfield County. It has earned good repute as an agricultural township.

BRIEF HISTORY OF SOMERSET

John Fink and Jacob Miller laid out Somerset in 1810 and it was at first called Middletown. Its early growth was slow. A Perry County historian has gone into details on that score, and this is what he says of the village at a later date:

"As early as 1844 Somerset was compactly and neatly built up, in a great measure of brick, and was one of the handsomest towns of its size in Ohio. It just about held its own in population and business from 1844 to 1857, when the seat of justice was removed to New Lexington. This did not prove as much of a calamity as was feared, though it had a depressing effect for several years. When the railroad was built in 1871 the old town revived to a great extent."

The account given on other pages of the contest over the county seat has much to say about this beautiful, well built, prosperous village which is so attractively located and is the center of so rich a farming country. The old courthouse still stands, and in front of it is a fine equestrian monument to the memory of Gen. Phil Sheridan, whose boyhood days were spent in Somerset,



(Courtesy L. E. Farren)

OLD TIME TOLL GATE

A type of the toll gates used on the Maysville Pike, Perry County's chief highway, in early days. These little buildings were both home and office to the toll-taker.

which still preserves also the old home where he lived. By 1920 the population was 1,339. It is a much admired spot in 1928, as are the fine farms which surround it.

New Reading is Perry's oldest village. In early times better known as Overmyertown. New Reading was laid out in 1805, by Peter Overmyer.

SALTLICK TOWNSHIP

Organized about 1823, this subdivision took its name from a deerlick located near what is now McCuneville. When Pleasant Township was formed it was given a small part of one corner of Saltlick, and when Coal Township was created Saltlick gave its southern part to the new township. Extensive seams of coal were deposited by nature beneath the township's surface. In 1829 a company was organized which erected salt works at the deerlick and for years it produced there a good quality of salt.

SHAWNEE—Laid out in 1872 by J. T. Davis. Its mining operations underwent a great growth and four furnaces were established, the two together bringing about a marked increase in the population. Ten years after it was founded Shawnee had a newspaper, a large union school, two hotels, five churches and many stores. The Masons, Odd Fellows and Pythians all maintained lodges and the town's total population grew to about 3,000.

McCuneville was founded in 1873.

THORN TOWNSHIP

This subdivision was a part of Fairfield County when created about 1804 and now forms the northwest section of Perry County. As Walnut Creek heads in Thorn's western part and flows into the Scioto River, it may be said that a small area of the township lies in the Scioto Valley, and that portion of Thorn which is drained into Buckeye Lake is in the Muskingum Valley. Thorn's farm lands are regarded as the best in Perry County in fertility and its farmers are progressive and enterprising.

The early settlers in the north section of the township found several little lakes here in whose pure, clear waters were many fish. These little lakes became a part of Buckeye Lake. Most of Thorn's pioneers previous to 1820 were Pennsylvania Germans and it has been said that the township's prevailing language "in churches, schools and society" was German in early times.

THORNVILLE—Laid out in about 1811. The Thornville of 1928 is beautifully situated, has a population of 451, and thirty-four business establishments serve the community. The farms around it are large, fertile and productive. The eastern end of Buckeye Lake is very near. The Thornville People's Bank cares for the community's financial needs.

Additional mention of a number of the Perry County towns and villages will be found in the chapter on coal development.

TOBACCO CROPS AND INDUSTRY IN EARLY DAYS

Tobacco houses and fields were familiar objects in the '50s. Tobacco was a boon to the farmers of southern Perry, especially where the soil produced good crops of it with comparatively little labor on the owner's part and prices were remunerative. Martzolff says of results:

"Rehoboth and Maxville were the tobacco emporiums of the county. Huge warehouses were erected at these places and the business that was done in a single day during the tobacco season was greater than is now done (1902) in the same village in two months. It has not been many years since the old warehouse at Maxville was razed to the ground. The tobacco house occupied a very prominent place in the industrial history of the county."

If little labor was required to raise tobacco, the farmer did not find it so in getting his wheat ready for market. The following verse indicates how it was done in pioneer days:

"The young man now would be amused
To see some things his grandsire used,
Some things he ne'er had seen:
The way in which we cleaned our wheat,
When two strong men with blanket sheet
Would winnow out the chaff and cheat,
And twice or thrice the thing repeat
Until the grain was clean."

CHAPTER CXI

EARLIEST WORSHIP IN HOMES, BARNS AND GROVES

THEN FOLLOWED LOG MEETING-HOUSES AND LATER THE BRICK CHURCHES—PERRY COUNTY'S FIRST SERMON PREACHED IN GEORGE WEISMAN'S ORCHARD—OHIO'S FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH ORGANIZED AT NEW READING AND HER FIRST CATHOLIC CHURCH AT SOMERSET—THE MANY AND VARIED CHURCHES OF TODAY.

"The groves were God's first temples. Ere man learned
To hew the shaft and lay the architrave
And spread the roof above them—ere he framed
The lofty vault to gather and roll back
The sound of anthems—in the darkling wood,
Amid the cool and silence, he knelt down
And offered to the Mightiest solemn thanks
And supplication. Let me then, at least,
Here, in the shadow of this aged wood,
Offer one hymn—thrice happy if it find
Acceptance in His ear."

—William Cullent Bryant.

In Perry as in other Ohio counties during pioneer times early religious activities were plain and simple. Settlers and their families gathered in private homes, in barns or in groves to hear the gospel from the lips of the itinerant preacher. Then came the log church and more frequent gatherings. Progress was slow but the pioneers were steadfast, substituting for the old log meeting-house a neat frame, and later still a brick. Gradually the circuit of the minister was shortened, religious services were thereby increased, and in due time each growing congregation was prosperous enough to support a pastor of its own, while Sunday schools became useful adjuncts. Writing in 1882, E. P. Colburn, the historian, was of the opinion that the Methodist Episcopal organizations were then the county's strongest, and those of the Catholics probably next. The records left by all of the county's religious bodies are so complimentary to their faith and zeal as to merit much fuller mention than we have space for

here, and we must be content with the following curtailed references to Perry's pioneer churches:

ORCHARD THE FIRST PLACE OF WORSHIP

Rev. William Foster, a Lutheran missionary from Pennsylvania, came to Overmyertown soon after its settlement. The first sermon ever preached in the woods of Perry, it is said, was heard in an orchard owned by George Weisman. The first Lutheran church in the state was organized at New Reading in 1805. In 1806 Zion's Church, Thorn Township, was erected by the Lutheran and German Reformed congregations, and it came to be known as the second oldest in the county. The Reformed minister, Rev. John King, who settled in the county in 1803, was the first to permanently locate here. Rev. Foster organized the Somerset Lutheran Church in 1812. He died in 1815 and is buried in Zion Cemetery. The Somerset Church, located in what became known as the Old Lutheran Cemetery, was built of hewed logs and had a gallery and pipe organ. In this church, in 1818, the Joint Synod of Ohio was organized, and Rev. Andrew Hinkle, the first preacher, was licensed to preach. The *Lutheran Standard*, the official organ of the Synod, was once printed in Somerset. Reverend Foster, in conjunction with Reverend King, of the Reformed congregation, organized the Thornville Lutheran Church (in 1810).

SUNDRY ORGANIZATIONS

In 1815 Lebanon Lutheran Church, at Junction City, began its existence. For many years the Reformed people worshipped in it. The Lutheran and Reformed congregations jointly built St. Paul's, at Glenford, in 1818.

The Shelly, or Good Hope Church, was organized in 1818. St. John's Lutheran Church, in Monday Creek, was organized by Reverend Frankenburg in 1841. During six previous years services were in homes and barns.

The United Presbyterian Church, on Jonathan Creek, was the third (1807) to organize in the county. Their earliest services were held in a schoolhouse, or a tent. The first pastor was Rev. Abraham Craig.

ZANESVILLE PREACHER AT UNITY

Clayton Township's Unity Presbyterian Church began its career in 1809 with transient services in barns and houses. Rev. James Culbertson, of Zanesville, came once a month in 1811. Formal organization came in 1816, when Reverend Wright, of Lancaster, became pastor. At first an old log schoolhouse was used. The log church was built in 1826. Unity had great influence and scholarly pastors. One was a Dartmouth and Yale graduate and another was of Princeton. In the cemetery, beneath the shadow of the church, the pastor, Reverend Moore, rests. To Unity in 1866 came Rev. Henry Beeman, who for years served faithfully.

In New Lexington the Presbyterian congregation was organized in 1837. Reverend Moore had preached to the people before. This society earned the right to be called pioneers.

THE BAPTISTS WERE ZEALOUS

The Dunkers, or German Baptists, worshipped in private houses in Thorn Township as early as 1810. In 1817, in Madison Township, near Mount Perry, a congregation was founded.

Hopewell Baptist Church, on Zane's Trace, in Hopewell Township, was organized in 1812. For many years it was one of the most influential of all the local Baptist societies.

The Hazelton graveyard, in Saltlick Township, is an old landmark. A church was there which occupied a prominent position and its influence enhanced its prominence. The Hazelton Baptist Church was the first in Saltlick Township and the second of that denomination in the county. The church building, begun in 1820, was long ago destroyed and the congregation disbanded. John Hazelton, for whom it was named, was a soldier of the War of 1812.

Not long after the organization of the church in Saltlick Township the Baptists in the vicinity of New Lexington concluded to support a church, and about 1821 the organization was effected. They built a new church of hewed logs. It had a gallery and was quite commodious for the time. In 1845 a second church was built.

The Baptist congregation which existed for years at Oakfield should be listed as a pioneer. In 1814 they built a church, but

the congregation was small and it soon disbanded. A society of this denomination was at Bristol in 1832, and in the same year, Ebenezer, in Monday Creek, was founded.

METHODISTS WAXED IN STRENGTH

The first Methodist class was not begun till 1811, but the pioneer Methodist circuit rider came into the county very early. Rev. James B. Finley organized the congregation at Somerset in 1811. The next year a class was formed at Rehoboth, where church services were held in a private house until 1818. A log church was then built. The Hopewell class, or, as it is better known, the Chalfant's Church, was formed the same year.

The Fletcher, or Holcomb M. E. congregation, in Bearfield Township, built a church in 1825, after having for ten years met in private houses. The first church in Harrison Township was the Iliff, whose log meeting-house was built in 1819. Bishop Iliff of the M. E. Church came from this place.

Bethel M. E. Church, in Madison, antedated Iliff by one year, organizing in 1818 and erecting a hewed log church in 1819.

Zion Church, in Madison also, began about 1834. It is in its cemetery that General Richey, ex-congressman, lies buried. New Reading M. E. Church was organized in 1825.

The New Lexington congregation was organized in 1828 and held its first services in the old log Baptist Church. In 1839 they built a church which fire destroyed in 1875, when the brick structure was erected.

The Asbury M. E. Church, in Monroe Township, founded in 1830, belongs in the pioneer list.

VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS

The Bible Christians of Monroe Township built a log church in 1820. A frame building was more recently erected.

The Disciples' pioneer church was in the eastern part of Saltlick Township, where in 1830 a congregation began its existence.

In 1847 Daniel Rusk, father of the famous Jeremiah Rusk, was at the head of a congregation organized at Porterville. A log church was supplanted by a frame building. Daniel Rusk's body lies in the cemetery adjoining the church.

St. Matthew's Disciple Church, near Mount Perry, was launched in 1851. Disbanded in 1867, it was reorganized in

1880. A Disciple church existed at Oakfield a few years subsequent to 1848.

Otterbein United Brethren Church, built on the pike four miles west of Somerset, became Perry County's first church of that denomination. It dates from 1818.

Zion Church, in Jackson Township, held services in the woods before a church home was procured. When autumn frosts fell, worshippers burned log heaps. This society was launched in 1830.

The Mennonite Church in Monday Creek became the only representative of that denomination in the county, but the exact date of the beginning is unknown—certainly prior to 1830. Germans made up most of the membership.

Perry County's first settlers were mainly Protestants. The German element predominated in the north, mostly Lutherans and German Reformed Dunkers. In the central and southern parts, where Virginians were in the lead, the Methodists and Baptists were most numerous.

CATHOLIC ACTIVITIES

But in the Somerset neighborhood were some German Catholic families. Bishop Fenwick was not only the missionary priest of Perry County, but the first to settle in Ohio. It is said that in traveling through the state he reached John Fink's Somerset tavern and, on finding that his host was a Catholic, celebrated mass there, as far as known the first mass ever said in Ohio and the beginning of the Catholic church in Ohio. The bishop was a Dominican priest and the order had established the Convent of St. Rose, in Kentucky. Father Fenwick was ably assisted in his missionary work by his nephew, Father Young.

The Ditto and Fink families had entered 329 acres of land located two miles south of Somerset. To Father Fenwick they gave the land to establish a church and convent of the Dominican order. Fathers Fenwick and Young came to care for this endowment and reached their destination about December 1, 1818. On the 6th the little log chapel in the forest was dedicated. It was Ohio's first Catholic church and the congregation consisted of but six families. Before the end of the year a stone addition was built to the chapel.

Holy Trinity Church was organized in 1820 at Somerset by the Dominican Fathers. Catholics began to settle in the county

and it was found that Holy Trinity and St. Joseph's could not accommodate all. Arrangements were made to enlarge the latter and in 1829 a substantial brick edifice took the place of the original St. Joseph's structure.

Clement L. Martzolff said of this institution in 1902:

"St. Joseph's was the headquarters of the Dominican Order in America. From its Convent walls, its preachers, for preaching is what the Dominican priesthood stands for, went into all parts of the country. With the exception of the Pacific coast, St. Joseph's is yet the American center of the Order. Most of the Catholic organizations in the county were organized through the agency of the priests at St. Joseph's. While all of these congregations, with the exception of Holy Trinity, have passed under the ecclesiastical control of the Bishop of the Columbus Diocese, the honor of their organization belongs to the Dominicans. The Church and Convent were destroyed by fire in 1862. The present buildings were then erected. For a time St. Joseph's was also a college, where a purely secular education could be received. It is now but a Theological school. It has a magnificent library of about ten thousand volumes. Many of these are quite old and valuable. The Convent is to be taken to Washington City. At present the students begin their study at St. Rose's, Kentucky, and complete it at St. Joseph's. After the removal the initial work will be done at St. Joseph's and its completion at the Capital City. The *Rosary Magazine* at Somerset is published under the auspices of the Order. Father Fenwick, who became Bishop of Cincinnati, purchased land opposite the church in Somerset for the purpose of founding a female academy. This school was opened in 1830 in connection with a Convent. Its success was unbounded till it burned to the ground in 1866. Because of a generous offer from Columbus, it was determined to accept the new location. The well-known school, St. Mary's of the Springs, in Columbus, is the successor to St. Mary's at Somerset."

A few years after St. Joseph's was founded a log church was built by Catholics in the eastern part of Clayton Township. It was used till 1833, and then abandoned. The congregation then met at Rehoboth, in a large building built for a grist mill. It served as a church till 1851, when a new one was built near McLuney. The Rehoboth congregation then worshipped at the

new location. The McLuney church was later united with the new organization at Crooksville.

St. Patrick's Church, near Junction City, organized in 1830 by Father Young, is a child of St. Joseph's. The first building was of brick and was quite small. A much larger edifice was erected in 1845.

The famous old Stone Church in western Saltlick dates back to 1825. The building was erected in 1839. It was a magnificent structure for its day and became a southern Perry landmark.

CHAPTER CXII

EARLIEST SCHOOLS DECIDEDLY PRIMITIVE

SCHOOLHOUSES OFTEN USED AS PLACES OF WORSHIP—TEACHING BEGAN VERY EARLY AT NEW LEXINGTON AND SOMERSET—MT. PERRY'S MADISON ACADEMY HAD DISTINGUISHED VISITORS—FREE SCHOOLS AND GRADED SCHOOLS A LONG TIME COMING.

All activities were plain and primitive while the white man was wrestling with the Perry County wilderness, and that of teaching the pioneers' children how to read, write and cipher could not be otherwise. The first teachers drew meager remuneration by the subscription process and it was a long time before the free school came into existence, and a longer time still before the graded system and uniform school books followed.

Many of the first schoolhouses were abandoned log huts until the pioneer began to build log schoolhouses, and even the latter were very rude and primitive, with their earthen floors, slab seats and "desks" and glazed paper windows. The subject is exceedingly inviting and we could with pleasure write chapters about Perry's schools. Instead of that, we must be content with pages only.

THE EARLIEST SCHOOLHOUSES

In Martzolff's "History of Perry County," the chapter on schools has the following enlightening introduction. There is no way to state the case better:

"There were two factors in the development of education in our county. The Germans built the schoolhouses and the Irish furnished the teachers. In the settlement of our county, the church in every community was the first institution to be organized; the school was the second. The result was that the school and the church were usually built near each other. Often the church building was used for the school, and more often the schoolhouse served in the double capacity. The primitive schoolhouses of the woods were crude affairs. They were all built on

the same general plan. A pen was built of unhewn logs; the spaces between the logs were filled with 'chinks' and mud; one end of the building was occupied by a huge fire-place, in front of which half the pupil alternately roasted and froze, that particular half being dependent upon whether he sat with his face or back to the fire. In this huge fire-place, the 'dinners' would often be placed to keep them from freezing."

EDUCATION NOT NEGLECTED

In searching for the first school in Perry County, we would naturally look toward New Reading, the oldest settlement. A subscription school of three months was conducted there during the winter of 1808. But it was not the first school; it was the second.

In 1807 an English school was taught about two miles east of Somerset, and at New Reading a subscription school was conducted in 1808. An English and German school was taught in Somerset the very first year of the town's organization.

Before New Lexington was laid out there was a school there. The building, a log cabin, stood at the foot of Brown Street, near the spring. This was in 1815. Five years later a schoolhouse was built where the McClelland livery barn was afterward erected. At about the same time, the rural districts bestirred themselves and a school was opened near the Arthur King home on the Logan road. In 1830 Pike Township was divided into districts.

Madison's first school was located about one and a half miles south of Mount Perry. The date is to the writer unknown, but it was an early school. Bearfield began to have schools about 1820. Prof. Charles Nourse taught a select school in Somerset, called "The Somerset Collegiate Institute." Later he became principal of the New Lexington public schools and was one of the examiners of Perry County, and an examination taken under him in 1866 is described as follows: "There were thirty-two applicants—ten men and twenty-two women. The applicants were arranged as a class in school and the examination proceeded orally. It seems that Prof. Nourse was the only examiner present. The questions were given to the head of the class and if answered correctly due credit was given, if not it was passed to the next, and so on through the class. When the examination

(Courtesy of Eugene Hynus)

ST. ALOYSIUS ACADEMY, NEW LEXINGTON

was completed those who had passed successfully were given certificates at once. At this examination all the ladies received certificates, but only four of the men were successful. In giving out the certificates, the examiner, who was evidently somewhat of a ladies' man, remarked that it was no more than right to indulge the ladies."

MADISON ACADEMY AT MOUNT PERRY

Mount Perry's Madison Academy was the pride of the village when it drew young men and young women to the place and gave them draughts from the fountain of knowledge; when William R. Harper of Chicago University spoke inspiring words within the institution's walls and when William O. Thompson of the Ohio State University came to attend Mount Perry's church and Sunday school.

Founded in 1871 by Rev. James White and controlled by the United Presbyterian Church, Madison gave youths from the district schools that higher education which the high school had not yet come forward to offer. The academy building was in due time turned over to the board of education in consideration of its being maintained as a township high school.

ST. ALOYSIUS ACADEMY

This well known Catholic institution, organized in 1876 by Sisters of the Franciscan Order and located near New Lexington, has grown steadily in number of students and influence.

Additional data relating to the public and parochial schools of today will be found in a later chapter.

CHAPTER CXIII

MANY CHANGES IN PERRY COUNTY NEWSPAPERS

"WESTERN WORLD AND POLITICAL TICKLER" THE FIRST TO START, IN SOMERSET—"THE FLAG OF '76" A SOMERSET NEWSPAPER OF 1836—A WAR DEMOCRAT'S NEWSPAPER OF THE EARLY SIXTIES—FIVE WEEKLIES NOW PRINTED IN PERRY COUNTY—TITLES AND PROPRIETORS' NAMES GIVEN.

The *Western World and Political Tickler*, launched at Somerset March 28, 1821, appears to have been the first newspaper printed in Perry County, and John Lidey and E. P. Alford were its publishers. The *Perry Record* succeeded the *Tickler* in the spring of 1822 and its publisher was John M. Laird. Laird returned to the east about three years later and the *Record* was discontinued, the *Peoples Advocate*, its successor, being published by John Miller, while Henry Filler and Henry Crumrine are understood to have been its owners.

In May, 1831, William F. and Louis J. Moeller purchased the *Advocate* and changed its name to the *Western Post and Perry Advertiser*. A few months later the former assumed full control and named the paper the *Western Post*. In January, 1835, Louis J. Moeller acquired ownership and changed the title to the *Western Post and Perry Democratic Advertiser*. In April, 1837, Samuel McAfee and Jonathan W. Ream bought Moeller out.

CHANGE FOLLOWED CHANGE

McAfee and Ream dissolved partnership in September, 1839, and S. H. McAfee and John H. Shearer were its owners. In August, 1840, William F. Moeller bought McAfee's interest and a few weeks later sold it to A. T. M. Filler. In September, 1840, the firm name was changed to J. H. Shearer & Company and later to Shearer & Filler. February 1, 1845, Shearer purchased Filler's interest and on November 1, that year, renamed the paper the *Western Post*. Until 1840 the *Post* was neutral, but in that year it championed the whig cause. Shearer leased the *Post* in 1847

to James W. Shirley and John W. Bugh for two years. The latter retired in 1848 and in 1849 Shearer again assumed control and maintained it until 1855 when E. S. Colborn bought the establishment and merged the paper with the *Perry County American and Somerset Post.*

"THE FLAG OF SEVENTY-SIX"

In 1836 E. J. Ellis began at Somerset to publish the *Perry Democrat.* A year later Ellis enlarged the *Democrat* and called it the *Ohio Courier and Perry Democrat.* In 1838 John W. and Henry Davis bought the paper and a little later sold it to Isaac Pepper, who in 1839 changed its name to the *Somerset* (Ohio) *Advocate and Perry Democrat,* and later to the *Democrat and Advertiser,* of which paper Henry M. Davis became the sole proprietor in 1841. A year later Robert H. Hickman of Mount Vernon, Ohio, bought the paper and called it the *Flag of Seventy-six.* Two years later Hickman sold it to Daniel Kelley. A year later Hiram Shaw became the owner, who at the end of another year or so parted with the paper to James Sheward. In 1849 Sheward sold the establishment to E. J. Ellis. Ellis changed the paper's name to the *Perry County Democrat.* In June, 1851, he sold the property to Vanatta, Forquer & Company, of New Lexington and E. S. Colborn became editor and business manager. At the end of about a year the latter and W. C. Hickman acquired the property. The latter retired after a few months and Colborn became sole proprietor. In November, 1853, the *Democrat* ceased publication. The publication for a few months that year of the *Perry County True Democrat* caused party divisions and other damaging conditions which were the main reasons for the discontinuance of the *Democrat.*

COLBORN'S PERRY COUNTY AMERICAN

In December, 1854, E. S. Colborn reestablished in a new Somerset building the old *Perry County Democrat* office and launched there, January 3, 1855, the *Perry County American.* Two years later the *American* was discontinued and the office materials were transferred to New Lexington. In 1854 E. S. Colborn had renounced allegiance to the democratic party and allied himself with the new republican party. The *Perry County American* then became a republican newspaper, supporting Salmon P. Chase for

the Ohio governorship in 1855 and John C. Fremont for the presidency in 1856.

The materials of the *True Democrat* office came into James Sheward's possession and in 1855 he began publication of the *Democratic Union.* A few months later Dr. Martin Kagay became his partner and remained as such until the close of the presidential campaign of 1856. With minor intermissions the *Union* was published during 1857 and 1858. George M. Dittoe purchased the property soon after October, 1858, and sold it to Charles E. McGruder in the spring of 1864, who at the end of about a year sold it to Charles D. Elder. Elder published the paper in Somerset until May, 1866, when the paper and office were transferred to New Lexington.

A WAR DEMOCRAT'S PAPER

John H. Shearer purchased from E. S. Colborn in 1857 some of the materials of the *Somerset Post* and began to publish a neutral newspaper, the *Somerset Review.* W. C. Hickman bought the *Review* and discontinued it at the end of a few months. During the summer of 1861 the *Semi-Weekly Flag,* a war democratic newspaper, was published by Martin Kagay. Established in the fall of 1866, the *Somerset Advocate,* a neutral sheet, was published about two years by Kagay. J. F. McMahon founded the *Somerset Tribune* in the fall of 1871, the county's first nine-column paper. Removed to New Lexington in March, 1873, it became a republican newspaper. The *Somerset Press* was established by an incorporated company in 1873. M. J. Mains was editor and publisher. W. P. Magruder became its editor and proprietor in 1879.

The *Plain Dealer* was a transient sheet printed in Somerset about the time of the war with Mexico.

The *Somerset Visitor,* published in 1881 by William Mains, lasted but six months.

NEW LEXINGTON NEWSPAPERS

The *New Lexington Visitor,* an independent newspaper, was published about a year (1848) by James Taylor and discontinued. The *Democratic Organ* was conducted about a year, beginning December, 1853, by M. A. Boling, when it also gave up the ghost. With P. Bastian as proprietor and James Taylor editor the *New*

Lexington Locomotive succeeded the *Democratic Organ*. It was republican and lasted about two years.

The *Democratic Sentinel's* existence began in May, 1859, and ended in about eighteen months. At different times P. J. Ankeny, John R. Meroy and Robert G. Mossgrove were its proprietors. E. S. Colborn began early in 1857 the publication of the *New Lexington Ambrotype*. At the end of two years the office came under the control of P. J. Ankeny who started the *Democratic Sentinel*. In October, 1859, E. S. Colborn came into possession of the old *Ambrotype* office and having purchased new type started the *Perry County Weekly*. The paper had one or two brief suspensions but lived about ten years.

REPUBLICAN AND TRIBUNE MERGED

Mr. Colborn leased the *Weekly* to Dr. Jerome Oatley for a few months in 1868 and in the spring of 1870 changed the paper's name to the *Mineral Region News*. In August, 1872, he sold the newspaper to the New Lexington Publishing Company. The *Perry County Weekly*, the *Mineral Region News* and the *Ambrotype* were all republican newspapers. The publishing company started the *Perry County Republican*. At the end of seven months the paper and the *New Lexington Tribune* were merged.

After Charles D. Elder transferred the *Democratic Union* from Somerset to New Lexington in May, 1866, he published it until December, 1867, when the office passed to the ownership of Butler, Duffy & Meloy, who changed the paper's name to the *Democratic Herald*. A little later Lewis Green acquired Butler's interest. In the spring of 1870 George Hendricks purchased the property but at the end of a few months sold it to the former owners, Duffy, Green and Meloy. There were ownership changes until 1876, after which time the *Herald* was printed by Green & Meloy. In 1881 Philip Cullinan, of Zanesville, bought Green's interest and then the paper was published by Cullinan & Meloy.

The *New Lexington Tribune*, started in Newark, 1873, by J. M. McMahon, became the republican organ of the county. John H. Marlow & Company launched the *Perry County Democrat* September 11, 1879, and after publishing it ten weeks sold it to E. S. Colborn & Company, who published it until March, 1881, when they discontinued it.

OTHER PERRY COUNTY NEWSPAPERS

Junction City's first newspaper, the *Perry County Vidette*, was established in 1880 by James Haynes and discontinued about a year later.

The *Shawnee Journal* was started in 1878 by Cook & Davy. It was discontinued after about a year. Two years later the *Shawnee Banner* was unfurled.

The *Corning Times* had been published about a year by Sopher & Weaver in 1883.

The *Collegian*, a monthly, was in 1854-5, for a year or two, published at St. Joseph's College.

PERRY COUNTY NEWSPAPERS OF TODAY

Five weekly newspapers printed in four villages, aid in their respective localities in distributing news happenings. These papers are sold under titles of the *Perry County Tribune*, a consolidation of the *Crooksville Advance* and the *New Lexington Tribune;* the *New Lexington Herald*, the *Shawnee Advocate*, the *Somerset Press* and the *Thornville News.* The *Herald* and the *Tribune* are both printed by H. J. Bierly, owner and publisher. The *Press* is printed in Somerset, being an independent paper published by C. L. Mortal and A. K. Kyle. The *Shawnee Advocate* is edited and published by John C. Fleming and the *Thornville News* by D. N. Bell and Son.

CHAPTER CXIV

RAILROADS ARE PARTS OF THREE GREAT SYSTEMS

PENNSYLVANIA LINE, BEGUN IN PERRY 1853, OPENED THE NEXT YEAR—LIVELY CONTEST OVER ITS LOCATION, AND NEW LEXINGTON DEFEATED SOMERSET—BUT THE OLD COUNTY SEAT WON THE STRAITSVILLE ROAD AND PHIL SHERIDAN'S FATHER WAS ONE OF THE CONTRACTORS—PERRY REJOICED OVER ACQUISITION OF THE OHIO CENTRAL LINE—RAILROADS WERE STRONG FACTORS IN PERRY'S DEVELOPMENT.

The Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad was chartered by the Ohio Legislature during the session of 1850-51 to build a line between Morrow, Warren County, and Zanesville, through the counties of Morrow, Clinton, Fayette, Pickaway, Fairfield, Perry and Muskingum. These counties were authorized to subscribe for stock in the road provided a majority of their voters were in favor of it. Through Perry County two main routes were proposed, one through Rush Creek Valley and New Lexington; the other, by way of Somerset.

LIVELY CONTEST AS TO ROUTES

The friends of these two routes each raised about $100,000, to be paid on condition that the route was run as they had specified. The directors of the company found it difficult to decide, but in December, 1852, they formally located the line on the New Lexington-Rush Creek route. Construction began in the spring of 1853 but cars from the west were not running to New Lexington until September, 1854. During several months stages carried passengers and mail between New Lexington and Zanesville. When the tunnel located three miles east of the first named was completed train service between Zanesville and Morrow was established. This road is now a part of the great Pennsylvania system.

SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD

This line was chartered in 1849 with Newark and Portsmouth as the terminal points. In the session of 1850-51 the law was

amended so that the route might run through Perry and Hocking counties if the directors thought best. These officials did not decide upon the location until 1853 when, at Portsmouth, they chose the Perry County instead of the Fairfield or Pickaway route. It was a knowledge of Perry's vast coal deposits which moved the directors in her favor. Says Historian Colborn of this victory:

"The people of Somerset and vicinity were much elated at securing the location of the Scioto and Hocking Valley. There was an impromptu but great celebration in honor of the event which lasted nearly all night. Immense bonfires were made, tar barrels burned, speeches delivered, songs sung and every demonstration of joy was made. The result was scarcely expected and when assured was almost overwhelming. Perry Countians subscribed about $185,000 for this enterprise and all but $13,000 of that sum was expended upon construction of the line.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S FATHER A CONTRACTOR

The section of the road between Portsmouth and Jackson was completed in 1852 or early in 1853. Among the contractors on the section between Jackson and Newark were Adam Fink and Henry Dittoe, of Somerset, operating as Fink and Dittoe. Their contract called for making a deep cut at Somerset. They worked with a large force throughout six or eight months, when financial troubles compelled them to cease. Their northern section was sublet to John Sheridan, father of Gen. Phil Sheridan, who completed the contract.

Financial difficulties made life miserable for directors, stockholders, contractors and sub-contractors. Foreclosure finally was made in 1864 when a Providence, Rhode Island, bank became the road's purchaser, paying $411,000. Between 1854 and 1861 the Scioto and Hocking Valley company made strenuous efforts to get on its feet and complete the road, but the coming of the Civil war "closed all negotiations."

NEWARK, SOMERSET & STRAITSVILLE RAILROAD

Incorporated in 1869 this company purchased that part of the Scioto and Hocking Valley line located between Newark and the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley's (the old C. W. & Z.'s) tracks and in 1870 began construction at the Newark end. In the next spring work on that difficult stretch, the deep cut at Somerset, was

undertaken. Meanwhile the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company leased the Newark, Somerset & Straitsville road and pushed construction with great energy and by 1872 the whole road was built to Shawnee, its southern terminus. The completed road developed a huge traffic in coal and helped to make growing towns of Shawnee, McCuneville, Dicksontown, Junction City and Glenford.

HOCKING VALLEY ROAD'S STRAITSVILLE BRANCH

This link is twelve miles long and connects old and New Straitsville with Logan. The railroad company was incorporated in 1869 and cars were running in 1870. Its activities created the now large town of New Straitsville and multiplied by four the population of old Straitsville.

ATLANTIC & LAKE ERIE RAILROAD

Credit for the inauguration of this enterprise was earned by a group of New Lexington men who, having gathered information as to Perry County's mineral wealth, realized that only by tapping it with a railroad along the right line could rapid development be achieved. They concluded that a road stretching from Toledo to Pomeroy which should pass through New Lexington and pierce the great Sunday Creek coal region was something well worth working for. In due time the Atlantic & Lake Erie Company was organized with that object in view and it was incorporated in 1869.

The line first surveyed from New Lexington northward traversed Clayton and Madison townships in Perry County and ran thence via Brownsville, Licking County, to Newark. The citizens of Newark seemed to be rather lukewarm and heavy grades were encountered, whereupon surveyors were directed to run a line by way of Bremen, Rushville, Pleasantville, Millersport and Hebron, which was meant to leave Newark several miles distant on the east. This route was adopted and construction began at New Lexington June 22, 1870. Colborn has left us a vivid account of how Perry's county seat disported itself on that occasion.

NEW LEXINGTON REJOICED

"The day was one of great pomp and magnificence. A large meeting was held in Kelly's grove, at a point now within the corporate limits. Speeches were made by Charles Follett, of New-

ark, Ohio; D. B. Swigart, of Bucyrus; Darius Talmage, of Lancaster and by various other gentlemen. Thomas Ewing, Sr., who had intended to be present and speak, but was unable to attend, sent a carefully written address which was read at the meeting. The meeting was extraordinarily large and its proceedings were telegraphed to leading newspapers in all parts of the country. The ceremony of breaking ground took place precisely where the track is now laid, a few rods north of Water Street. A few weeks later work was commenced upon the tunnel, one and a half miles southeast of New Lexington and a little later upon the one at Carter's Summit, near Oakfield."

PANIC WROUGHT HAVOC

Construction went on along the line northward during 1871-72-73 but the financial panic of that period checked operations at a time when grading was nearly completed between the New Lexington tunnel and the northern terminus. The company, by this time known as the Ohio Central, was forced to sell its entire property in March, 1878, and eastern capitalists were the purchasers. These sold that portion of the road between Granville, Licking County, and Chauncey, Athens County, to a syndicate who organized a company for road construction from Columbus to the Sunday Creek Valley, intersecting the Ohio Central line at Bush's Station (Hadley Junction), Fairfield County. The contractors began on this Columbus and Sunday Creek Valley line and had it completed in the early part of 1880, including the 1,600-foot tunnel at Carter's Summit, with cars running between Columbus and Corning. Early in 1881 cars were running between Corning and Toledo and Corning and Columbus, intersecting at Bush's Station. The public utilities table on another page is very enlightening, especially as to Perry County's railroads.

CHAPTER CXV

PERRY COUNTY IN THE COUNTRY'S WARS

HER TERRITORY SENT MEN TO FIGHT UNDER HARRISON—TWO COMPANIES SERVED IN THE MEXICAN WAR—THREE THOUSAND BOYS IN BLUE HELPED TO SAVE THE UNION—MORGAN RAIDERS GALLOPED ACROSS THE COUNTY.

Perry County had no official existence when the United States and Great Britain clashed for the second time but the territory now forming the county furnished its quota of soldiers. These were mainly mustered into service with Muskingum and Fairfield companies. They were ordered to Northern Ohio and some of them were among the troops surrendered by Hull. But most of them served under General Harrison and at Fort Meigs helped to defend it.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO

Fletcher Noles and Isaac DeLong, both of Somerset, recruited the first Perry County company after Congress had declared that war with Mexico existed and Noles and DeLong became the company's captain and lieutenant, respectively. Enlistments included men from various parts of the county. Perry's two militia regiments were massed in Dittoe's woods, west of Somerset, which then was the county seat, and fervent speeches were made urging the men to enlist. "A creditable number of volunteers" is said to have been obtained that day.

Captain Noles marched his men to Zanesville and there they went into camp on Putnam Hill. After several days of drill the command went to Cincinnati by steamer and were organized as Company H, Third O. V. I. Not long after this the regiment descended the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans, whence it proceeded to Point Isabel and went into camp.

COMPANY MET WITH HARDSHIPS

Later the regiment was ordered to Matamoros and did garrison duty there. It proceeded successively to Camargo, Monterey and Buena Vista. Before it could participate in other campaigning its term of enlistment expired and the regiment came home, after being mustered out at New Orleans. Historian Colborn states that although the soldiers had taken part in no pitched battles they saw many hardships. Several of Captain Noles' company died from sickness and others passed away after reaching home, from disease contracted while in the service.

TO THE FRONT IN A CANAL BOAT

Warren Filler and Thomas Ross, members of Company H, recruited the second company and became its captain and lieutenant, respectively. A few members of the company were from other counties. Rendezvousing at first at Somerset the company marched to Lancaster, embarked in a canal boat and proceeded to Portsmouth. Thence it went to Cincinnati where it became a part of the Third Regiment O. V. I. The journey to New Orleans was made by steamer; thence the regiment went to Vera Cruz. It was in skirmishes with guerillas but in none of the pitched battles. After the Mexican capital fell the Third Ohio proceeded to the capital, doing camp and guard duty. When peace came the regiment returned to New Orleans and the boys were mustered out. Some of Perry's soldiers died away from home and others from sickness which began before they reached home. Other sons of Perry served in regiments other than the Third Ohio.

PERRY COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR

"Ah! then there was hurrying to and fro
And gathering tears and tremblings of distress,
And cheeks all pale which an hour ago
Blushed at the praise of their loveliness;
And there were sudden partings such as press
The life from out young hearts and choking sighs
Which ne'er might be repeated; who could guess
If ever more should meet those mutual eyes."

When President Lincoln's first call for troops was issued Lyman J. Jackson, Perry County's prosecuting attorney, asked Governor Dennison for leave to enlist a company of soldiers and on

obtaining the same launched the local campaign of patriotism. A meeting was held at the courthouse and addressed by Mr. Jackson and W. H. Free, each of whom enlisted then and there. Other speeches and enlistments followed and the latter went on next morning. Volunteers poured into New Lexington. Courthouse meetings were daily and nightly occurrences.

The roll of the company was completed in a few days and when the volunteers assembled at New Lexington Lyman J. Jackson was elected captain of the company, William H. Free first lieutenant and Benjamin S. Shirley second lieutenant. The ladies of New Lexington were meanwhile coming to the front. At the courthouse they were turning bolts of red flannel into shirts and presently they had a garment for each volunteer.

"IN THE NAME OF THE LORD"

These the boys wore without coats and thus they had a rather striking negligee uniform. Those were busy days at the county seat. Drums were beaten, fifes were played, drilling went on, the country folk flocked to town and came under the spell of the spirit of war. There was a Sunday which followed the company's organization during which drilling and other military activities went on. But Rev. L. F. Drake, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, did not forget the spiritual claims of the day, for at the regular hour of service, on the greensward fronting the church he spoke to the soldiers and people on the text "In the name of the Lord we will raise up our banners." Before the volunteers turned away each was presented with a copy of the New Testament.

SKIRMISHING IN WEST VIRGINIA

Having reported at Lancaster, Captain Jackson's company entered the three-months' service as E of the Seventeenth O. V. I. The regiment joined General McClellan's forces in West Virginia and first trod the soil of that state on reaching Benwood, appearing successively at Clarksburg, Grafton and Buckhannon. The command rendered effective service in a number of skirmishes. On one of the scouting expeditions Lieutenant Free and a detachment captured a group of influential Confederates and they were taken to the military prison at Camp Chase. The Seventeenth Regiment served four months instead of three and was mustered out at Camp Goddard, Zanesville. The service had made good

soldiers of Perry County boys without taking any of their lives and it is to their credit that a majority of them re-enlisted in three-year regiments and served gallantly on many battlefields.

CAPTAIN FREE TO THE FRONT

John W. Free, a New Lexington man but at the time engaged in business at Straitsville, asked and obtained leave to raise a company for the three years' service, as soon as he learned that the president had made a call for troops. Free was captain of an independent military company organized at Straitsville. A majority of its members enlisted and soon the new company's quota was filled. Free's achievement was looked upon as marvelous and on returning to his New Lexington home on Saturday evening he announced that his new company would be in New Lexington the following Tuesday to take the train for Camp Chase. Historian Colborn wrote a thrilling account of that arrival which we submit in full:

COMPANY ROYALLY RECEIVED

"About 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a great cloud of dust was seen to rise in McClellan's lane, about a mile south of town. It was produced by the members of Captain Free's company and their friends in buggies, expresses, carriages, wagons, on horseback and afoot, preceded by a good martial band, altogether making a procession of nearly two miles in length. In many cases not only fathers and brothers, but mothers, sisters, cousins and sweethearts accompanied the boys to this place.

"As the imposing and altogether unprecedented procession moved into town windows, doors, balconies, and sidewalks were filled with spectators, handkerchiefs and flags were waved and cheer upon cheer was given for the Union and the starry banner that symbolized it. Just such a demonstration the town never saw before or since and probably never will again. When the volunteers got aboard the cars there were many tearful words and sad farewells as well as many a jovial laugh and cheerful kindly goodby.

GOODBY DAY AT NEW LEXINGTON

"As the train moved slowly away from platform and car windows came a half tremulous yet loud and exultant cheer that will

linger long in the memory of those who heard it. Many of those brave boys never saw home or friends again; and of those who did, on furlough of some kind, many died afterwards in hospitals, on the march, in their tents or amid the awful carnage and surroundings of the battlefield. Many of them repose in unknown graves. Capt. J. W. Free's company reported promptly at Camp Chase and at once became Company A of the Thirty-first O. V. I."

THE SPIRIT AND ATMOSPHERE

The foregoing history of the earliest local activities connected with the Civil war tells of the spirit which actuated those who enlisted and those who served the Union cause while remaining at home. We must be content with a setting forth of that spirit and with indicating the atmosphere of the times which immediately followed the attack on Fort Sumter and President Lincoln's early call for troops.

In a history of this scope it is impracticable to describe the enlistment of all the Perry County companies which followed into the field those whose organization has been here described and to report the campaigns which those companies took part in. All we have space for is a condensed list of the regiments which the sons of Perry served in and a statement to the effect that about three thousand of those sons fought for the Union cause.

The Ohio volunteer regiments which contained groups of Perry County soldiers are given in a history of the county published in 1883 as follows:

The Thirty-first, Thirtieth, Sixty-second, Nineteenth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, Seventeenth, Sixty-first, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixtieth. Many other Perry County boys served in the Civil war in various other Ohio regiments, the Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Thirty-second, Forty-sixth, Seventy-fifth, Sixty-eighth, One Hundred and Twenty-second. Several Perry County detachments were in cavalry regiments, among the sharpshooters, in the artillery companies and in the signal corps. Perry County soldiers did their full duty at Bull Run, Rich Mountain, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, South Mountain, Antietam, Gettysburg, Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg, Kenesaw, Fort Wagner, in the Wilderness,

at Winchester, Petersburg, Cedar Creek and on other important battlefields.

MORGAN RAIDERS IN PERRY COUNTY

When John Morgan's command left Nelsonville, Athens County, July 22, 1863, it appeared to be headed toward New Lexington and an excited resident of Vinton County rode furiously toward the town to give warning. Citizens hastily concealed money and valuables and rode or sent their horses out of the raider's reach. The morning went and no Morgan came. At Sunday Creek cross roads he had the choice of riding to New Lexington or to Glaud Run, with little difference in distance, and he chose the latter, turning to the right and passing in through Middletown to Chapel Hill, camping all night of the 22nd on Island Run, near Porterville. He had sacked the stores at Middletown and Chapel Hill, confiscated whiskey, and there and at other points had taken fresh horses and left his wornout ones behind; had taken possession of food on tables and in pantries. The story of the crossing of the Muskingum River at Eagleport, of the march through Muskingum, Guernsey and Harrison counties and into Columbiana where he was captured, has been told elsewhere in this work.

IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

The call to arms in '98 was answered in Perry County by 106 patriots, of which number seventy-one immediately volunteered when the summons was issued April 15.

Only three days were required for mobilization which took place in the basement of the present courthouse, then used as an armory. Shortly after the company had been organized orders for their removal to Chillicothe were issued. It was at this place that the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment was mobilized and the brave sons of Perry County became members of Company A.

After remaining in Chillicothe some ten days they were transferred to Camp Bushnell for more than a month's encampment, when they were dispatched over the Toledo and Ohio Central, through New Lexington, to Camp Alger, Virginia. While there much time was devoted to military maneuvers and intensive drills. From Camp Alger they went to Camp Meade, near

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Their stay there and in Virginia occupied almost six months.

From Camp Meade the company returned to Camp Bushnell. While there a thirty-day furlough was granted by Congress with pay, which served as a bonus. The company was then granted a leave and after the required period returned and was discharged.

While at Chillicothe Capt. Thomas D. Binckley and Sergt. J. W. Patton, returned to New Lexington for recruiting purposes and signed thirty-five additional volunteers which brought the total enlistment to 106. Col. Arthur L. Hamilton was in charge of the regimental mobilization at Chillicothe.

LIST OF PERRY'S SONS WHO SERVED IN WAR WITH SPAIN

The roster of the first seventy-one volunteers in Perry County follows:

Captain, Tom D. Binckley. First lieutenant, Dell W. Stinchcomb. Second lieutenant, Arthur J. Teal.

SERGEANTS

(First) James W. Patton; (Q. M.) John H. Emrick; Whitney P. Carroll; Harvey L. Irvin; Charles R. Bowman; Fred L. Minor.

CORPORALS

John H. Siemer, John W. Hitchcock, Rufus S. Mason, Victor F. Wilson, Howard S. Ricket, William T. Rambo, Edwin B. Milnor, Earle E. Gaver, Harvey H. Harper, Charles J. Spencer, Caleb Blake, Charles E. Adams.

Bugler, T. R. Kelley; Bugler, Ed. H. Bowman; Art., Ed. M. Watkins.

PRIVATES

Allen, Martin H.; Alvis, James R.; Braddock, Frank M.; Brown, Charles; Bland, Septimus; Brown, Harry Lee; Blair, Charles D.; Boling, Ralph W.; Brown, William J.; Bell, Eli F.; Black, William E.; Colborn, Charles E.; Colborn, George B.; Crawford, Charles; Carson, Clarence C.; Carson, Ira H.; Compton, Fred W.; Connor, Paul M.; Crooks, Shelby B.; Cooke, Herbert M.; Drake, John W.; Ferriter, Richard; Funk, Charles A.;

Freeman, Frank M.; Goodin, George B.; Garlinger, William; Ginder, Samuel; Hankison, Worle H.; Horton, Fred C.; Holcomb, Ephraim K.; Harmon, James A.; Johnson, Frank F.; Keck, Jacob W.; Kelley, Joseph A.; Lewis, Schuyler C.; Lewis, James; Lowery, Muril C.; Larimer, Vernon A.; McKiernan, Edward I.; Penrod, Cyrus F.; Patch, Jesse C.; Penrod, Peter S.; Perrigo, William H.; Quest, Frank P.; Rarick, Samuel A.; Rinker, Samuel; Ricket, Charles C.; Ricket, Leo P.; Rinehart, James C.; Seifert, Birchard R. H.; Sheppard, Howard E.; Sheppard, Thomas D.; Slisher, Harry R.; Spencer, Paul R.; Sperry, Charles M.; Sowers, Marvin L.; Steele, Charles W.; Stine, Forrest R.; Stowe, Samuel E.; Skinner, Charles C.; Severance, Jacob; Sheldon, Virgil C.; Spitzer, Elmer; Tague, Jerome; Teal, James A.; Voorhees, Alfred N.; Wallace, Edmund S.; Warfule, Frank H.; Whitmer, Charles E.; Williams, Thomas B.; Wahl, Joseph F.; Williams, Lewis C.; Wright, Thomas H.; Wiseman, John A.; Walker, Harry J.; Walker, George M.

Discharges: Sergt. Arthur J. Teal, (Promoted to Second Lieutenant); Wagoner James Edward; Privates Guy A. Boring, Marcellus D. Davis, Benjamin Graves, Weaver E. Mason, Robert W. Puterbaugh, John L. Port, W. Lee Rowe and Carlos A. Whitaker.

Transfers: Pvt. William J. Isham, to s. c.; Pvt. Horace S. Taylor, to Company D, Seventh O. V. I.

DECEASED VETERANS

The following veterans who saw service in the Spanish-American war are now deceased:

First lieutenant, Dell W. Stinchcomb; first sergeant, James W. Patton; corporal, Rufus S. Mason; bugler, Ed. H. Bowman.

PRIVATES

Ralph W. Boling, Ira H. Carson, Shelby B. Crooks, Richard Ferriter, Charles A. Funk, Frank M. Freeman, Ephraim K. Holcomb, Jacob W. Keck, Joseph A. Kelley, Muril C. Lowery, Vernon A. Larimer, Jesse C. Patch, Frank P. Quest, Samuel Rinker, James C. Rinehart, Thomas D. Sheppard, Jerome Tague, Joseph F. Wahl, Thomas H. Wright, Harry J. Walker, Guy A. Boring, Weaver E. Mason, Robert W. Puterbaugh, John L. Port.

Arthur J. Teal enlisted in Company A, Seventh Regiment, Ohio National Guard, May 19, 1888, under Capt. T. J. Smith, was

commissioned Second Lieutenant May 18, 1890, and served as such during the Spanish-American war; enlisted after the Spanish-American war and was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company H, Seventh Ohio National Guard, June 16, 1902, under Capt. T. O. Crossan. Discharged at Camp Sheridan, Ala., June 12, 1918, after having served twenty-nine years and eight months continuously. Served as First Lieutenant of Company H, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, of the Thirty-seventh Division.

TWELVE HUNDRED PERRY'S SONS IN THE WORLD WAR

Col. Tom O. Crossan and staff, the headquarters company and Company H, Seventh Regiment of Ohio Infantry were given a fitting farewell by New Lexington and Perry County residents on their departure to Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., October 14, 1917. More than 10,000 persons saw them off that Sunday morning, 4,000 of whom marched to the station as a guard of honor.

The last morning for the soldiers in New Lexington was made a pleasant one. Homes were thrown open to the boys for breakfast and each member was given a well-filled lunch box to take along. Many of the churches suspended morning services and the whole town turned out to pay the boys tribute. The parade and demonstration was one of the biggest ever held in Perry County. A. D. Fowler was grand marshal and the formation was as follows: Roseville-Crooksville band, public and parochial school children, Boy Scouts, Spanish-American war veterans, G. A. R., Crooksville band, Red Cross women, Knights Templar, Masons, Maccabees, Odd Fellows, Knights of Columbus, Holy Name Society, Elks, Seventh Regiment band, Col. Tom O. Crossan and staff, headquarters company, Company H and citizens.

Farewell addresses were made by Judge John T. Pyle and Dr. J. H. Dobbyn.

These men numbered about two hundred, just about one-sixth of the total number representing Perry County in the war. They were trained at Camp Sheridan and in due time sailed overseas but not as soldiers of the Seventh Regiment, for a reorganization of regiments caused them to be transferred. They became soldiers of the famous Thirty-seventh Division and as such fought in some of the bloodiest battles "over there." Following is a list of Perry County men who gave up their lives in the World war.

It was a feature of C. B. Galbreath's "History of Ohio," and is here submitted with his permission.

THE PERRY COUNTY DEAD

Allen, Elmer L., Crooksville. October 11, 1918.
Beever, John A., New Lexington. October 5, 1918.
Burrell, Guthrie O., New Lexington. September 26, 1918.
Christie, Alfred D., Crooksville. November 5, 1918.
Cobel, Guy R., Chalfants. November 18, 1918.
Cooperrider, Lorin H., Glenford. July 28, 1918.
Deavers, William D., Dixie. April 15, 1919.
Dew, Charles V., Crooksville. October 17, 1918.
Elder, Charles M., New Lexington. October 7, 1918.
Ferguson, Fred, Corning. October 8, 1918.
Hankinson, Ben H., New Lexington. October 22, 1918.
Hankinson, Earl D., Crooksville. October 8, 1918.
Kaldt, Davis S., New Lexington. October 31, 1918.
Knaup, John, Corning. October 12, 1918.
McNulty, Hugh, New Lexington. November 4, 1918.
Miller, James G. October 31, 1918.
Milliron, Jesse E., New Straitsville. November 4, 1918.
Orr, Edgar A., Thornville. October 28, 1918.
Palmer, Lester A., Corning. October 31, 1918.
Penrod, Milford S., New Lexington. October 5, 1918.
Ridenour, Edgar R., Glenford. March 20, 1918.
Robinson, George E., Junction City. July 21, 1917.
Ryon, Leo, Somerset. April 20, 1918.
Snyder, Albert V., New Lexington. October 5, 1918.
Sweet, Earl W., New Lexington. October 5, 1918.
Tague, John A., New Lexington. October 31, 1918.
Welch, Emmert, Shawnee. October 6, 1918.
Williams, Charles F., Saltillo. July 18, 1918.
Wilson, Clarence L., Congo. November 2, 1918.
Wohrle, Christian W., McCuneville. November 5, 1918.

CHAPTER CXVI

THE COUNTY'S VAST MINERAL WEALTH

HER THICK VEINS OF HIGH GRADE COAL WERE LONG UNHEEDED—COL. TAYLOR DID MUCH TO START DEVELOPMENT, BUT REAL MINING CAME IN THE WAKE OF RAILROADS—PERRY FIRST IN PRODUCTION IN 1878, 1885, 1890—RICH IRON ORES USED IN SEVEN LOCAL BLAST FURNACES—OIL ACCIDENTALLY DISCOVERED AT CORNING IN 1891—PERRY'S PEAK PRODUCTION NEARLY HALF-MILLION BARRELS, IN 1896—GREAT GAS WELLS CAME IN WHEN CORNING TERRITORY WAS TAPPED.

COAL DEPOSITS LONG UNHEEDED

The average pioneer knew nothing of the mineral riches hidden in his hills and did not need coal for his own use since his fast-multiplying clearings yielded more waste wood than he could burn. In the absence of authoritative knowledge as to when Perry's coal was first discovered we may report that limited quantities of it were used as early as 1816. Somerset drew her earliest supplies from mines of St. Joseph's neighborhood. Doctor Ponjade, a Frenchman, opened a mine near Rehoboth in 1830 and in that year some Saltlick and Monday Creek mines were opened. The building of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad in the middle '50s brought about mining at McLuney. It was Col. Jas. H. Taylor who gave that publicity to Perry's coal which has so greatly added to the county's wealth. His distinguished part therein is reported in the biographical sketch on another page. The real coal era began in 1870. By 1878 the county led all the counties dealt with in this work, its coal production, according to assessors' reports made in May, being 11,672,138 bushels, Athens coming next with 9,829,991 bushels and Meigs third with 6,868,003 bushels.

VILLAGES, RAILROADS AND MINES

The rise and growth of these in Perry County furnish a highly interesting composite story. Shawnee and New Straitsville, laid out in the early '70s, grew with marked rapidity when the rail-

roads reached them. Their growth was about equal, Shawnee shipping great quantities of coal by the B. & O. Railway and New Straitsville by the Hocking Valley.

By 1883 about ten mining companies were busy at each place. The Atlantic, Pacific and Erie, completed between New Lexington and Moxahala in 1874, did not do a great deal for mining until the Oakfield tunnel was opened up and the road had been extended down Sunday Creek valley. This and the completion of the road to Columbus and Toledo, developed mining at Rendville and Corning.

Late in 1880 and early in 1881 the railroad extension from the main line below Corning up the west branch of Sunday Creek to Buckingham and Hemlock brought about development there, a feature of which was the importation from Germany of nearly eight hundred skilled miners.

NOTABLE RECORDS IN COAL PRODUCTION

Readers who are interested in mines and mining will find food for reflection in the production table included in the general history which introduces this work. The Perry County reader will find the figures worth weighing for the reason that Perry has stood in the front rank as a mining county for years.

In 1885 and 1890, for instance, Perry County's coal production exceeded that of any of Ohio's other thirty coal counties and only Jackson County was ahead of Perry in 1895. In 1900 the county was still in the second rank, with Hocking in the lead. Although the county's records were only a little lower in 1905 and 1910, four other counties outranked her in each year. In 1915, however, her production fell off about one-half. A strong upward trend took place in 1920 but five years later production fell off again in Perry as it had done in other Ohio coal counties. The strike of April, 1927, of course put Perry County's mines substantially out of business.

PERRY COUNTY'S IRON ORES

With more than a dozen strata of ores in their hills Perry Countians years ago felt that their territory would some day become a great metal-working center, the greatest of these deposits being what is usually called the Black Band Ore. It lies about one hundred and fifteen feet above the Great Vein coal seam and

showed up in the days of its working with a thickness of from three to five feet. It was at one time mined at Bristol, Moxahala and east of New Lexington on the Hone farm.

BLAST FURNACES SEEMED PROMISING

There was a time when seven blast furnaces were operated in Perry County, turning the county's own ore into pig-iron and using her own coal in the process. Samuel Baird pioneered in this industry in Monday Creek, purchasing a tract of land and planting his furnace at a point three miles distant from railroad service.

But he managed well, placing the stack against the hillside and mining coal in the rear of it. The native ore was near and the Maxville and Zoar limestones were brought to the plant for flux. Other furnaces followed: The Bessie, built near Straitsville by Moss & Marshall; the Fannie, the XX and the New York, at Shawnee; another at Moxahala, which later was removed to Columbus. All were taken away or went to ruin, because larger ore fields were discovered and the price of iron declined.

PRODUCTION COST VERY LOW

The *American Manufacturer* of January, 1876, described the Baird furnace and submitted the following estimate of the cost per ton of its iron:

Two and three-fourths tons of coal at 50 cents, $1.375, say	$ 1.40
Two and three-fourths tons of ore at $2.25	6.00
Three-fourths of a ton of limestone at $1.30 or $1.05	1.10
Labor	3.00
Repairs	1.00
Interest and discount	.50
	$13.00

Says Martzolff of results:

"The cost of the furnace was $45,000. After constructing the road over which the iron was hauled by oxen and counting the cost of construction as current expense the net profits of the

first year's work was $25,000, or 55 per cent of the original cost of the furnace."

THE DISCOVERY OF OIL IN PERRY

Perry County's great development of coal and coal lands, beginning in the '70s, had a corresponding repetition in the '90s as a result of the discovery of oil in the Corning district. The latter was not the first event of the kind, however. Back in the '60s at a point in Sunday Creek Valley about four miles south of Corning a well, reported to have been sunk to the salt sand, liberated salt water. The Geological Survey of Ohio, Fourth Series, Bulletin One, says of it: "This well, however, seems not to have aroused suspicion that there might be valuable liquids other than salt water buried in the rocks." Along with that water there was gas enough to be ignited. Bulletin One then tells of an event that did count:

"The discovery of oil in the Corning field was a matter of accident and resulted directly from a scarcity of water for the Toledo and Ohio Central Railroad. To remedy this a deep well was drilled in August, 1891, at the round-house, about three-fourths of a mile south of Corning. The only water found was in the salt sand, which is reported to have been struck at a depth of 630 feet. The supply was copious but the salinity prevented its being used in locomotives. This brine was shut out of the well by casing and the drill forced down to a depth of 1,507 feet. Finding no water at that depth work ceased, but a few days later oil was thrown to the top of the derrick and there were smaller eruptions later. However, further disturbances of this sort were prevented by the company closing the well."

TO CHECKMATE STANDARD OIL

The well was closed but the story of that oil which had shot up derrick-high from the depths opened human curiosity, cupidity and enterprise so wide that oil men soon began to pour into Corning in streams and to lease territory. Fearing that the Standard Oil Company would capture the field and seal it up, Corning citizens organized (in February, 1892) the Sunday Creek Oil and Gas Company and began the work of development.

Success followed. By January 1, 1898, stockholders had received 255 per cent in cash dividends and by July 1, 1900, twenty

wells were being pumped, with a daily production of forty barrels. The company's first well was sunk on the William Fisher farm in Monroe Township, the Berea sand having been reached at a depth of 1,012 feet. The signs were so discouraging that nitro-glycerine was not used to test the well until June 2, 1892, nearly a month after drilling ceased, when eighty quarts of nitro brought results. The well began to produce twelve barrels a day and a year later it gave a daily yield of ten barrels. The drilling of other wells followed in nearby sections and among twenty-five but three came in dry.

The field was presently enlarged, with the Corning district as a center. In 1900 the Oakfield territory was developed. The first well was located on the Porter farm and it yielded thirty-five barrels of oil the first day; the second well, on the Monahan farm, followed a little later with a flow of forty-five barrels a day. Two wells on the Lonstreth farm produced fairly well. Another on the Donnelly place yielded 125 barrels the first day and two on the Grannan farm followed with 75 and 90 barrels, respectively.

ROSE TO A PEAK AND THEN FELL

Great impetus was given development when, on August 13, 1893, the Buckeye Pipe Line was completed to the Perry County field, boosting production from about 500 barrels a day to 1,300 in 1896. There was a later decline, as the following table of production figures proves:

	Barrels		*Barrels*
Part of the year 1893	128,918.03	1898	196,417.75
1894	322,313.71	1899	211,060.22
1895	428,385.03	1900	256,586.99
1896	469,258.78	1901	200,081.07
1897	328,188.11	1902	140,527.98

On July 1, 1900, the Perry County producing wells exceeded six hundred and on August 1, 1902, the number was 688. About one hundred dry holes had been drilled and about as many had been abandoned, which indicates that up to the date last named approximately nine hundred wells had been sunk.

THE COUNTY'S GAS WELLS

By 1902 developments revealed good gas territory as existing along Muddy Fork in Sections 22 and 29, Trimble Township,

Athens County. The largest well began with 3,000,000 cubic feet a day and a rock pressure of 400 pounds. Drilled in the fall of 1897, it was producing 2,000,000 cubic feet a day a year later and 1,500,000 cubic feet in 1899. By 1902 the rock pressure in this field had dropped to 200 pounds.

OIL AND GAS FROM SAME WELLS

Another Perry County gas spot of importance during the same period is known as the Oakfield. Four wells there began with a flow of 2,000,000, 1,500,000, 500,000 and 250,000 cubic feet per day, respectively. The two smaller wells were abandoned after a period of production lasting two years. When four years old the largest was producing 500,000 cubic feet a day and when three years old the second largest was having an equal flow. So much oil had accompanied the gas in these wells that some persons rated them as oil wells.

Other productive fields of the period were located about a mile northwest of Corning; about two miles north of it (on the Newberry farm), and about six miles northeast of it on the Finley, Devore and Stoneburner farms. These Corning-territory wells lasted about three years. The rich Crooksville oil and gas field is dealt with in a later chapter.

PERRY'S EARLY LIME KILNS

Maxville, with its deposits of very choice limestone, was at one time the busy center of the county's productive lime-burning industry. The kilns were stone. The county's last kiln is said to have ceased operations in 1885.

GAS FOR TOWNS AND VILLAGES

In the year 1900 about one thousand five hundred families were using the local gas supplies, Corning in the lead with 300 families; Glouster and New Lexington following with 250 families each. Shawnee's number was 200, New Straitsville 150 and other towns a total of 350.

We have found it impossible to gather authentic data concerning development in Perry County's rich oil and gas fields since the Ohio Geological Survey's report was made in 1903, but in the Crooksville chapter will be found a story covering the remarkable production today.

CHAPTER CXVII

SOME OF PERRY COUNTY'S SUCCESSFUL MEN

COLONEL JAMES H. TAYLOR TOLD THE WORLD ABOUT PERRY'S FABULOUS MINERAL WEALTH—EDITOR COLBORN SET FORTH THE COUNTY'S RICH AND VARIED HISTORY AND MARTZOLFF FOLLOWED HIM UP—JAMES M. COMLY WAS SOLDIER, EDITOR AND HIGH OFFICIAL—PHIL SHERIDAN'S BOYHOOD WAS SPENT IN SOMERSET AND MACGAHAN WAS BORN IN NEW LEXINGTON—SENATOR ELKINS A NATIVE OF PERRY AND CABINET MINISTER RUSK WAS BORN JUST OVER THE LINE—RICHEY, FINCK AND UNDERWOOD IN CONGRESS.

To make special mention of Perry County's prominent sons without omitting from the list some whom the average reader is certain to think of as entitled to a place therein is impossible. In the brief biographical sketches which follow we have recognized those who remained at home to serve their county, as well as those who went out from it to win national or international fame.

The former group was nobly represented by Col. James H. Taylor, who was born in Harrison Township, this county, May 3, 1825, and who died January 25, 1891. Colonel Taylor came from patriotic stock and inherited a patriotism which caused him not only to serve the Union throughout the Civil war but to serve his county by convincing the financial world of her marvelous mineral wealth. Colonel Taylor's grandfather was an officer in the Revolutionary army and his father served his country in the Mexican war.

TOLD GOOD NEWS BUT THEY DIDN'T BELIEVE

When Colonel Taylor came home to Perry County from the fields of war in 1865 he began the work of prospecting, carrying a carpetbag into which went samples of coal and iron ore which he had dug from the hills as he went from farm to farm. He confidently told the owners thereof that they held fabulous wealth, but many of his hearers faithlessly made a wheels-in-the-head

movement of the hand as soon as Colonel Taylor's back was turned.

Having spent three years at this work, Colonel Taylor, now convinced that Perry's minerals were equal in kind and deposits to his earlier conception, proceeded to tell the outside world all about them. Articles which he wrote for New York, Cincinnati and Columbus newspapers brought the answer. Capitalists came to Perry to buy coal lands and to build railroads. Some of these —Samuel Thomas, Calvin S. Brice and Charles Foster—became very rich. Colonel Taylor missed that prize, but he soon saw his home county rolling in such wealth and business that within ten years her population was doubled. The last fifteen years of his life were spent successfully and usefully in the office of the *Ohio State Journal* at Columbus, of which he was the editorial writer.

E. S. COLBORN, PERRY'S HISTORIAN

If Ephraim S. Colborn had not written that history of Perry County which was published in 1883, someone else would have done so—perhaps. The present writer attaches the qualification with the recollection that he has been unable, after a search, to find histories of four Ohio counties.

We hereby acknowledge our own obligations to Ephraim S. Colborn's "History of Perry County," and her citizens are under such obligations to it as are not to be expressed in words. Clement L. Martzolff, who followed in 1903 with a smaller history of the county, regretted that his predecessor did not receive for his work the rewards which it merited. If the appreciation of his fellow citizens did not make up for this, it was not his fault, for Mr. Colborn's history of the county was compiled with painstaking care and he wrote with great charm and thoroughness. Martzolff's history also deserves great praise.

E. S. Colborn was born in 1828 and became a school teacher in early life. Later he studied law and was admitted to the bar. But his tastes were journalistic rather than legal and he took up newspaper work, following it in Somerset and New Lexington most of the time for many years after 1851. He was an able writer on many subjects and a forceful public speaker. The history of Perry County's newspapers, on another page, tells of Mr. Colborn's journalistic activities.

JAMES M. COMLY, SOLDIER AND EDITOR

Like Col. James H. Taylor, Major Comly served gallantly in the Civil war and, like E. S. Colborn, he was an editor for many years. Born in New Lexington, March 6, 1832, the son of the James Comly who laid out the town, he walked to Columbus while little more than a boy and entered the *Ohio State Journal* plant to learn the printer's trade. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Columbus. He studied law and began to practice it in 1859. When Lincoln called for soldiers in 1861, he promptly enlisted as a private and rose to the rank of major. His military record is a good one.

In October, 1865, he became editor and owner of the *Ohio State Journal* and made of it a central power in the affairs of Ohio republicans. In 1870 President Grant appointed him postmaster of Columbus; he was reappointed to that office, and in 1877 President Hayes sent him as minister to the Hawaiian Islands, where he rendered exceptional service. At the end of five years he returned to Ohio and purchased an interest in the *Toledo Commercial.* He died in 1887.

GEN. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN

This famous Civil war soldier was born in Albany, N. Y., March 6, 1831, and died at Nonquitt, Mass., August 5, 1888. He came with his parents to Somerset in 1832, where his boyhood days were spent. For a while he served as a clerk in Somerset stores. He entered West Point at the age of seventeen, and was graduated therefrom in 1853. His military record needs no description here. Every schoolboy knows that he was a central figure, with Grant and Sherman, in putting down the rebellion. Somerset and Perry County are very proud, and for good reasons, of his brilliant career. His monument graces the square at Somerset and the old family home is still standing at Perry's old county seat. His body rests in Arlington.

JANURIUS ALOYSIUS MACGAHAN

This eminent son of Perry was born at New Lexington, June 12, 1844. His youth was spent on his mother's Perry County farm and his early education was acquired in the common schools. For eight years ending 1868 he was a bookkeeper, part of the

time in St. Louis, where he also was a newspaper correspondent. In 1869 he went to England and the continent and a year later became correspondent for the *New York Herald.*

Thus began his great career as a writer, traveler and observer of European peoples and governments. These activities continued until 1876, when he saw and described Turkish massacres in Bulgaria. Their recital aroused the civilized world and led to Russia's attack upon Turkey. MacGahan witnessed part of the campaign and became known as the "Liberator of Bulgaria." He fell ill of typhus fever, and died June 9, 1878. His body was laid away at Scutaria, but in 1884 the Ohio Legislature arranged for its removal to this country, and it now lies in the New Lexington Cemetery. Its arrival there, on September 11, was the occasion of an immense outpouring of people and of ceremonies altogether worthy of MacGahan's extraordinary achievements.

LATE SENATOR ELKINS A NATIVE OF PERRY

Stephen B. Elkins was born on a farm three miles southeast of Thornville, September 26, 1841, but the family removed to Missouri when Stephen was a boy. There in due time he studied law and was admitted to the bar. From Missouri (in 1864) he went to New Mexico, where important official posts were conferred upon him. He was elected the territory's delegate to Congress and reelected.

In 1878 his removal to West Virginia occurred, and there he carried through great coal land developments and became very wealthy. In 1891 President Harrison appointed him secretary of war, and in 1895 he was elected to represent West Virginia in the United States Senate. His death occurred January 4, 1911.

JEREMIAH M. RUSK CONSIDERED PERRY'S SON

This distinguished soldier, governor and statesman was born June 17, 1830, a few rods beyond the Perry County line in Morgan County, but the 500-acre farm on which he was born and reared and whose affairs he conducted for a while after the death of his father, which occurred when Jeremiah was but sixteen years of age, was mainly located in Perry County. He was taught at first in a subscription school and later in the public school. He acquired marked skill as a horseman and presently went to Zanes-

MacGAHAN MONUMENT AT NEW LEXINGTON

The remains of the "Liberator of Bulgaria" were brought from the Near East and laid away here in the midst of ceremonies which drew a vast throng and were characterized by impressive tributes to great achievements.

ville, where he secured the place of a stage-coach driver on the line between Zanesville and Newark. The era of railroad building brought him back to Perry County and he became a boss in the work of tunneling the New Lexington hill.

His real career began with removal to Wisconsin, in 1853, where he farmed and was chosen sheriff and state legislator. He fought for the Union in many battles from 1862 until the close of the war and came out of it a brigadier-general. In 1870 he was elected to represent his Wisconsin district in Congress. President Garfield offered him several appointments which he declined. Three times was he elected governor of Wisconsin. He was secretary of agriculture under President Harrison. His death occurred at Viroqua, Wis., November 21, 1893.

THREE PERRY COUNTIANS IN CONGRESS

Gen. Thomas Richey, a Madison Township farmer living about a mile west of Sego on the Maysville pike, was the first of these. Elected in 1846, he had the honor to give Phil Sheridan that appointment to West Point which led to his high fame in the Civil war. Richey was reelected to Congress on the democratic ticket in 1852. His remains were buried in Mount Zion Cemetery, Madison Township.

William E. Finck, of Somerset, was elected as a democrat in 1862 to the Thirty-eighth Congress, was reelected to the Thirty-ninth, and later served through H. J. Jewett's unexpired term to represent the Twelfth District. He was born in Somerset in 1822; studied law and began its practice at the age of twenty-one; was appointed prosecuting attorney a little later; represented Perry and Muskingum counties in the Fiftieth and Fifty-first General Assemblies. He was originally a whig.

Mell G. Underwood is the third Perry Countian to serve from the district of which the county is a part. He was elected to the Sixty-eighth Congress and reelected to serve in the Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Congresses, and is now serving his third term.

CHAPTER CXVIII

PERRY COUNTY FEATURES OF THE PRESENT DAY

EXCEEDINGLY RICH IN COAL, CLAY, OIL AND GAS—FARMS AND SHOPS SHOW UP STRONG AND POPULATION IS WELL MIXED—ANNUAL INDUSTRIAL PAY-ROLL MILLION AND A HALF AND ANNUAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS VALUED AT ELEVEN MILLIONS—VALUE OF PUBLIC UTILITIES OVER SIX MILLIONS AND GRAND TAX DUPLICATE TOTALS OVER FORTY MILLIONS — EDUCATION WELL CARED FOR — MISCELLANEOUS FEATURES.

In the statistics forming part of the general history which introduces Volume One of this work the Perry County reader will find much of value relative to his own territory. While Perry lacks the extent of wide valleys which nature has given to some of Southeastern Ohio's agricultural counties, the figures show that her farmers make good use of their opportunities.

Her 2,110 farms (with 399 square miles of area) have as great a value as the census returns credit to any of five or six other Southeastern Ohio counties of larger area and more farms, and they yield farm products of substantially the same value as do those more favored counties.

MINES, FARMS AND SHOPS

Perry's industries are of course less numerous than are those of the great manufacturing counties of the district, but they are by no means negligible, with their annual pay roll of about a million and a half and annual products having a value of over $11,000,000. It may be said indeed that Perry is strong in mines, farms and shops. Her recent marked progress in natural gas and oil production is dealt with on another page.

PERRY'S POPULATION WELL MIXED

Many of the county's early settlers were Pennsylvania Germans who chose lands in Hopewell, Reading and Thorn townships. Pioneers of English descent also came from Pennsylvania,

and at the same time or a little later came Virginians and Marylanders. Still later, not much after 1820, many of the newcomers were Irish who settled in groups in Monday Creek, Harrison, Jackson, Clayton, Reading, Monroe and Pike townships.

WELSH, GERMAN AND NEGRO MINERS

With the opening of the county's coal mines in the early '70s came entirely new elements of population. Welshmen arrived in large numbers and there was an influx of Englishmen. A Negro population of nearly 1,000 settled at Rendville and Corning. To the new mines at Buckingham and Hemlock came direct from Germany a colony of about 1,000 persons, some 700 of whom were active miners.

CENSUS RETURNS 1900, 1910 AND 1920

The effect of mine development upon the county's growth in population may be measured by the census returns for 1900, when the inhabitants numbered 31,841; for 1910, when the total was 35,396, and for 1920, when the total was 36,098. The following table divides these totals into township and village groups:

	1920	*1910*	*1900*
Bearfield Township, including part of Santoy Village	1,620	1,223	923
Clayton Township	1,586	1,341	1,379
Coal Township, including New Straitsville Village	2,965	3,027	3,139
Harrison Township, including Crooksville Village and part of Roseville Village	5,819	5,634	2,817
Hopewell Township	1,173	1,212	1,245
Jackson Township, including Junction City Village	2,194	2,274	1,671
Madison Township	507	602	651
Monday Creek Township	657	741	868
Monroe Township, including Corning and Rendville Villages and part of Santoy Village	5,286	4,812	5,455
Pike Township, including New Lexington Village	5,049	4,585	3,147
Pleasant Township	1,020	1,110	860

Reading Township, including Somerset Village	2,879	3,003	2,967
Saltlick Township, including Hemlock and Shawnee Villages	3,673	4,088	4,914
Thorn Township, including Thornville Village	1,670	1,744	1,805

PUBLIC UTILITIES VALUED AT OVER $6,000,000

The details of the following table, which show the nature and worth of the corporations whose property was valued in 1926 at the sum given, are interesting and significant, and the section listing the county's railroads, whose value is a little more than half of the total, is especially worthy of attention:

	Valuation
Electric Light Companies—	
Guinsler Electric	$ 8,000
Ohio Power	1,220,050
Ohio Public Service	26,400
American Railway Express	2,670
Natural Gas Companies—	
Logan Gas	38,130
Moxahala Natural Gas	3,410
Ohio Fuel Gas	841,500
Zane Gas	17,480
Pipe Line Companies—	
Buckeye Pipe Line	361,270
Pure Oil Pipe Line	53,620
Steam Railroads—	
Hocking Valley	128,930
Kanawha & Michigan (main line)	336,800
Kanawha & Michigan (Buckingham branch)	25,540
Kanawha & Michigan (Ohio Midland branch)	456,730
Pennsylvania, Ohio & Detroit (Zanesville division)	689,030
Sunday Creek	157,450
Toledo & Ohio Central (New Lexington to Corning)	692,990
Toledo & Ohio Central (Corning to Chauncey)	41,510
Toledo & Ohio Central (Buckingham Branch)	5,030
Zanesville & Western, Main Line	401,030
Zanesville & Western	491,570

Zanesville & Western (Shawnee Branch)	40,100
Zanesville & Western (Drakes to Carrington)	47,360
Telephone Companies—	
Buckeye Lake Home Telephone	180
Crooksville Telephone	13,500
Maxville Telephone	2,080
Ohio Bell Telephone	53,000
Perry County Telephone	176,230
Rush Creek Telephone	14,480
Rushville Bell Telephone	1,040
Somerset Telephone	11,950
Triadelphia-Sayre Telephone	1,450
Union Telephone (Glouster)	690
Western Union Telegraph	37,000
Total	$6,159,190

Grand Duplicate of the whole county in 1926, $41,068,560, an increase of $4,152,680 as compared with 1925.

NEARLY 200 MILES OF IMPROVED ROADS

The county has made excellent progress along this line as is shown by the following figures from the county surveyor:

	Miles
Hard surfaced State highways	57.03
Traffic-bound State highways	31.67
Gravel or Traffic-bound county roads	97.10

With nearly 200 miles of improved roads and ten or more motor-bus lines traversing them daily Perry Countians have ample facilities for speedy journeys to all parts of the county and sections outside of it.

EDUCATION IN PERRY COUNTY

The report for the biennium ending June 30, 1926, made by the state superintendent of public instruction, carried items concerning the county's schools which we here copy for the information of readers interested in local education. It shows progress all along the line.

For instance, the county maintained 99 one-room public schools in 1914; in 1924 these had been reduced to 68. In 1924 there were ten two-room, two three-room and three four-or-more-room schools. The pupils attending one-room schools numbered 1,113 in 1924; those attending two-room schools, 619.

TRANSPORTED 176 PUPILS

During the 1924-25 school year the county supported one centralized, seven consolidated and thirty-one supplanted schools. The pupils transported daily to consolidated schools in 1924 numbered 96 and to centralized schools, 80. The county's receipts for school purposes amounted to $859,712.39, and its expenditures to $732,605.38. Among the items included in the expenditures was $9,121.34 for transporting pupils to school; $193,463.74 for new buildings; $216,093.23 for the salaries of women teachers, and $51,500.39 for the salaries of men teachers. The school enumeration revealed that 9,146 children were of school age and the enrollment was: boys, 3,834; girls, 3,708. Of the teachers, 64 were men and 219 women.

THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

The state superintendent's report on the county's parochial schools for the school year 1925-26 is arranged in the following table:

Schools	*Pupils*	*Teachers*
Corning, St. Bernard	168	4
New Straitsville, St. Augustine	99	3
Shawnee, St. Mary's	78	3
Somerset, Holy Trinity	171	3
Somerset, St. Joseph's	50	2
New Lexington, St. Rose	229	4

Miscellaneous Information

PERRY COUNTY BANKS

New Lexington—	*President*	*Cashier*
Citizens National Bank	A. A. Garlinger	Geo. L. Rodgers
Perry County Bank	C. P. Thacker	J. O. Newlon

BARNESVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Crooksville—		
American Savings Bank	W. A. Brown	A. A. McGonigle
Crooksville Bank	W. N. Burley	J. L. Bennett
Somerset—		
Citizens State Bank	C. E. Love	Harry G. Hughes
Somerset Bank	J. E. Murdock	Thos. H. Moore
Shawnee—		
Shawnee Bank	H. R. Blaire	Jas. F. Collins
New Straitsville—		
Martin Bank Co.	Frank Hoy, Jr.	N. F. Otey
Corning—		
Bank of Corning Co.	Geo. W. Bright	John M. Sweeney
Thornville—		
Peoples Bank	C. R. Johnson	G. E. Schenk
Junction City—		
Junction City B'nkg. Co.	D. T. McCann	J. C. Henry

EXISTING COUNTY OFFICERS

Probate Judge	A. Edgar Hammond
Clerk of Courts	P. E. Jones
Sheriff	Harley McNabb
Auditor	J. W. Quinn
County Commissioner	Thomas J. Price
County Commissioner	John W. Klinger
County Commissioner	James T. Murray
Treasurer	David J. Lewis
Recorder	Ida J. Miller
Surveyor	Evans Rees
Prosecuting Attorney	John W. Dugan
Coroner	H. R. Minshull

PERRY COUNTY TELEPHONE HISTORY

The first Bell Telephone pay station was installed in Montgomery & Thacker's Grocery Store, New Lexington, in 1887. The first telephone exchange in New Lexington was established in the summer of 1897 by Mr. L. K. Mihill of Akron, Ohio, under the name of U. S. Hunnings Telephone Company, serving about ten subscribers.

Soon after the exchange was in operation, two toll lines were

built. One line terminated at Somerset, Ohio, and the other terminated at Roseville, Ohio. The first line serving rural subscribers was built in 1898.

In 1900 Messrs. Allen and Ross organized the Sunday Creek Telephone Company. The Central Union Telephone Company opened an exchange in 1902 with about eighteen subscribers. On June 1, 1905, the Sunday Creek Telephone Company and the Central Union Telephone Company merged into the Perry County Telephone Company which operated exchanges at New Lexington, Somerset, Corning, New Straitsville, Shawnee, and Crooksville. On May 1st, 1927, the Perry County Telephone Company sold its properties to The Ohio Bell Telephone Company.

CHAPTER CXIX

JAMES COMLY WAS THE FOUNDER OF NEW LEXINGTON

TOWN WRESTED COUNTY SEAT FROM SOMERSET IN 1857—HAD BUT 100 INHABITANTS IN 1840—INDUSTRIAL GROWTH HAS BEEN GOOD IN RECENT YEARS—ROOFING TILE SHIPPED TO FOREIGN LANDS—STREETS ALL PAVED AND ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED—MODERN WELL SYSTEM OF WATER WORKS—A MOTORIZED VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT—SEVEN HOUSES OF WORSHIP SUPPORTED.

James Comly, father of James M. Comly, whose career is briefly sketched elsewhere in this work, founded New Lexington and named it in honor of the Massachusetts Lexington of Revolutionary fame. He was of Quaker stock and a fine type of pioneer. His New Lexington lots were sold at auction and they ranged in price from $20 to $50. The town grew slowly; by 1840 its population was but 100; by 1880, but 1,357; in 1920 it had grown to 3,157 inhabitants. A census taken in 1926 by the Kiwanis Club indicated a population of 4,200.

When the county seat was transferred from Somerset to New Lexington the courthouse and jail were ready for it, standing at the corner of Main and Brown streets on ground donated for the purpose by James Comly. The county buildings had been built by the "Friends of Removal" with funds obtained through popular subscription. Samuel Feigley, of New Lexington, was the contractor. The removal law of 1851 provided that New Lexington must erect, free of cost to the county, a suitable courthouse and jail acceptable to the county commissioners and these were duly accepted in 1857.

In 1909 when Phil M. Cullinan issued his "Book of Perry County" the county seat was described as a "healthy" village with good graded schools, 12 teachers and 739 pupils, a $30,000 public school building having just been erected. There was a school and public library. The St. Aloysius Female Academy was described as an educator of pupils from all over this country and

from foreign lands and with a new $75,000 addition to its buildings. There were three banks, eight churches, a planing mill and lumber yard, three grist mills, a sawmill and a foundry. Since then much all around progress has been made especially in industry. A list of 1928 manufactories follows:

NEW LEXINGTON'S MANUFACTORIES

The town is not only a good agricultural trading center, but maintains factories manufacturing roofing tile, brick and other clay products, a foundry, and several small metal and woodworking industries.

Ludowici Celadon Tile Plant—Is a manufacturing industry in which the people, not only of New Lexington, but of the entire county, take an especial pride. The plant is located a short distance west of the railroad station at New Lexington and is said to be the largest roofing tile plant in the United States, if not in the world, and its products are shipped to all parts of this country and to foreign lands. Its terra cotta roofing tiles are superior to anything of like nature produced elsewhere. The buildings and machinery are complete in all respects, the latest and most modern inventions being used. More than three hundred men are constantly employed at the plant and orders are always greater than the output. T. J. Chadwick is superintendent, succeeding Sam Frew, who died shortly after his efforts brought recognition to the plant.

The Star Manufacturing Co.—This is one of the oldest industrial institutions of the county. In recent years its production has been somewhat limited but by the re-incorporation which was completed in the fall of 1927, a new outlook exists. This plant has been in operation for nearly sixty years and has made a steady and healthy growth. It was started in 1871 by J. W. Woodcock and J. H. Kelly for the purpose of manufacturing feed grinders, stoves, plows, etc. In 1875 the firm was J. W. Woodcock, Sons & Co., and in 1885, J. S. Woodcock and C. T. DeVelling purchased the property and the name was changed to Farmer's Choice Feed Mill Co. In 1886 F. A. Kelly purchased the interests of Mr. DeVelling and the name was changed to the Star Manufacturing Co., as it is known today. At this time an additional line was added in the manufacture of mine cars for the rapidly developing coal operations in Southern Ohio. On June 1, 1895,

Mr. Kelly's interest was taken by Luther Stewart, H. F. Acker and A. J. Ward. On January 1, 1903, the business was incorporated under the name of The Star Manufacturing Co., with a capital of $50,000. During these years additions were built, and in 1903 the plant was remodeled and additions made. In recent years additional brick buildings have been constructed and the property, which spreads over several acres, is covered by commodious and modern buildings.

New Lexington has inexhaustible quantities of the finest and best clays for the manufacture of pottery ware, sewer pipe, tile roofing, press and fire brick and has seams of first-class grade of moulding and plastering sands.

Ohio White Brick Company—A new era in the manufacture of brick has come in New Lexington under the supervision of C. B. Young, in property recently vacated by the Central Refractories Company, formerly the New Lexington Press Brick Company. This recently organized company is gaining wide recognition for the white-face brick which it is manufacturing. The company has received inquiries from all over the United States and foreign countries regarding the marketing of their product.

Snider-Flautt Lumber Company—This concern is located on the Pennsylvania Railroad east of the station, and is a large distributor of building supplies. Branches of this concern are found in Somerset and Zanesville. Wm. Welker is executive of the local plant.

A MODERN COUNTY SEAT

Its streets in general are paved and lighted electrically. New Lexington is putting down additional paving in 1928 which practically completes the street improvement in the residence and business districts. Only a few outlying roadways remain to be paved. The streets are seventy-five per cent improved.

New Lexington maintains a strictly volunteer fire-fighting organization under Chief I. G. Natcher. Other members of the department consist of one assistant chief, two lieutenants and eighteen others. Drills are held about every two weeks during the summer months. The apparatus is kept in a room in the town hall, a two-story brick building. Two new pieces of motor-driven fire apparatus were delivered in December, 1923, replacing hand-power devices which were in use for years.

One of these is a Dodge-Graham 1½-ton truck carrying a 275-gallon-per-minute pump, 1,200 feet of 2½-inch cotton rubber-lined hose, 250 feet of 1-inch water hose and a reel; two hand chemical extinguishers; 14-foot roof ladder and a 25-foot extension ladder.

The other truck, a Dodge, has a three-quarter ton capacity, two 40-gallon chemicals; 400 feet of chemical hose; and four portable chemical extinguishers, etc. Located in a separate building is an old hand-drawn 4-wheeled ladder-truck.

The fire alarm is an electric siren operated either from the telephone exchange or from a switch on the street in front of the town hall. There is also a weighted trip fire bell. At night the telephone exchange endeavors to call all the firemen individually, in addition to sounding the general alarm. The telephone exchange is located in a two-story brick building with incombustible roof. There are about 1,000 telephones connected locally.

MODERN WATER WORKS

New Lexington has municipally-owned water works with a one-story brick pumping station, in which is housed a combined gravity and direct-pressure system, but seldom operated as a direct pressure. Water from several drilled wells is forced by small motor-driven pumps into two receiving wells from which it is forced directly into the mains by a new motor-driven triplex pump having a rated capacity of 300 gallons per minute, the excess going to a 66,000-gallon elevated steel tank. The average daily consumption is about 45,000 gallons and the maximum about 60,000 gallons. There are no very large consumers, as practically all industries have their own water supply. There are approximately 300 service connections, all of which are metered.

There are ten drilled wells, two of which are active. They vary in depth from 80 to 300 feet. The capacity of each is generally limited by its individual pump, ranging from about 20 to 35 gallons per minute. The total amount available at present is about 150 gallons a minute. The wells discharge into a new receiving well forty feet in diameter and ten feet deep, with a capacity of 94,000 gallons. This well connects with another receiving well having a capacity of 33,000 gallons. The total low-storage capacity is 127,000 gallons.

An elevated steel tank gives pressures of from 55 to 60 pounds

in the mercantile district and approximately 100 pounds in the manufacturing district. There are approximately 5.7 miles of pipe in the distribution system, which includes some 67 hydrants.

SEVEN HOUSES OF WORSHIP SUPPORTED

The following religious census was taken during the spring of 1926 by the local Kiwanis Club, in connection with their intention to ascertain the population of the village at that time, which figured 4,197—of that number there were fifty more females than males.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. A. P. Cherrington, pastor. Membership, 1,359.

St. Rose Catholic Church, Rev. Fr. A. A. Cush, pastor. Membership, 1,283.

Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, Rev. C. H. Herrnstein, pastor. Membership, 244.

First Presbyterian Church, Rev. John H. Wicherson, pastor. Membership, 218.

United Brethren Church, Rev. Paul H. Brake, pastor. Membership, 176.

Baptist Church, Rev. J. M. Cosby, pastor. Membership, 229.

Church of Christ—No permanent pastor. Membership, 94.

THE NEW LEXINGTON METHODISTS

The few Methodists among the early settlers of Pike Township had their membership with the church at Rehoboth. Asa Brown organized the first Methodist class or society at New Lexington about the year 1832. The society was regularly continued, and prayer and class meetings held at private houses. George Gardner, of Rehoboth, a local minister, probably preached the first Methodist sermon in New Lexington. It was his custom to walk over through the woods and preach, by appointment, at the old log Baptist Church, where he was sure to have hearers of all denominations.

The New Lexington Methodists prospered, but in consequence of the near proximity of the Rehoboth Church and another (Saffells) three miles west, together with the smallness of the village itself, the society did not build a house of worship until 1840, when a neat frame was erected upon the site of the present building.

The frame church was used from 1840 until 1875, when it accidentally caught fire and was consumed. The loss was not considered very great, though the house had answered a good purpose. The present large, elegant and substantial brick structure was soon after built. The walls were erected in 1875, and the Sunday school, or lecture room, finished in 1876. This is, itself, an audience-room of large size, and church, Sunday school, and all other services, were held in it until 1880, when the principal audience-room was completed, and the church formally dedicated.

Rev. A. P. Cherrington is the present pastor of the church, which is located on South High Street. Reverend Cherrington succeeded Rev. C. H. Borror, who in turn succeeded Rev. A. J. Hawk. Reverend Hawk now occupies the pulpit in Newark and Reverend Borror is in Columbus.

HOLY TRINITY EVANGELICAL UNION

Thirty-seven faithful men and women were convinced that the Evangelical Lutheran Church had a place to fill in New Lexington and because of this conviction a congregation was organized on July 14, 1867, and a church building was erected.

Tradition tells that it was with a great struggle and with much sacrifice that the congregation secured a church home. Three families were moved by their loyalty to the cause to sell part of their land to help the congregation meet its obligations. This was not forced upon them but they gave gladly that the church of their choice should gain a foothold in this community.

From incomplete records and from tradition we gather that Rev. George Yung, under whose leadership Holy Trinity was organized, became the first pastor of the congregation. He was then serving the Junction City parish. Reverend Yung served Holy Trinity faithfully from 1867 until 1877.

The week of June 6, 1926, was devoted to the dedication of the new house of worship. Rev. C. H. Herrnstein is the present pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NEW LEXINGTON

The New Lexington Presbyterian Church was organized in October, 1837, with nineteen members who had moved from the Unity Presbyterian Church located within seven miles of New

Lexington. The old church was located on North High Street until about 1916 when the former Protestant Episcopal Church building was acquired by the congregation, located at South Main and Church streets. Since then the adjoining building on Main Street was bought in 1925 and in 1927 the next building on Main Street was added to the property, so that at present the church holdings are covering approximately an area of 1,200 square feet, besides a beautiful modern manse of ten rooms located on Mill Street.

The church has a membership of about seventy-five families and expects to remodel the present facilities and to cover the whole tract with a modern building at a cost of $25,000. The present pastor is Rev. John H. Wicherson, a graduate of Omaha Theological Seminary. The present officers are: The Session, William E. Berg, James H. McCrosky, Lewis McDonald, Vernon A. Park, Garfield D. Teal and J. S. Woodcock; the trustees, George W. Tharpe, president; George E. Turner, secretary, and Loren Moore, treasurer.

FIRST UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH

The first class of twenty members was organized at Bristol in October, 1870, in the old Baptist Church, since abandoned. Later services were held in homes and the Sowers' barn. A church building of hewn timbers was constructed in April, 1873. It was enlarged and repaired in 1902 and 1914 respectively. The oldest living member is Mrs. S. W. Spurbeck, who has been a constant member for fifty-eight years, and still delights to attend the services.

New Lexington United Brethren Church was organized by Conference Evangelist A. B. Cox in the vacated old Presbyterian Church building on High Street. Mr. and Mrs. M. D. King gave a clear deed to a lot on South Main Street where the present church building stands. Under the ministry of Rev. A. P. Cohagen the basement was dedicated in 1924. Rev. S. R. Shaw was the next minister. The new church auditorium was built under the pastorate of Rev. H. B. Welch. Bishop A. R. Clippinger of Dayton, Ohio, dedicated the church in August, 1927.

The church building is a monument to the sacrifice and devotion of Mr. and Mrs. M. D. King. The value of the edifice is $25,000. The present pastor is Rev. Paul H. Brake, who was

born in Buckhannon, W. Va. He took his first college work in West Virginia Wesleyan, is a graduate of Otterbein College and took postgraduate work in Ohio State University. Reverend Brake is a singer and a violinist.

THE NEW LEXINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH

It was organized October 4, 1845, and the sermon was preached by Elder Madden. The Council convened and elected Elder L. Madden, chairman, and Jesse Skinner, clerk. The church was organized with sixteen charter members. Elder Furgason was the first pastor, followed by Rev. B. Y. Seigfried. This was during the years 1855 to 1863. Beginning with January, 1865, to 1887, the church had some seven or more pastors. These pastors are as follows: Rev. C. N. Harford, Reverend Sharp, Rev. William Marlow, J. Chambers, Rev. G. W. Churchill, Rev. S. C. Tussing and Rev. John Kyle.

The church has been a power for good both in its interest for Sunday School and missionary work. An active Women's Missionary Society has been maintained for years and their reports to associational gatherings have indicated splendid work performed.

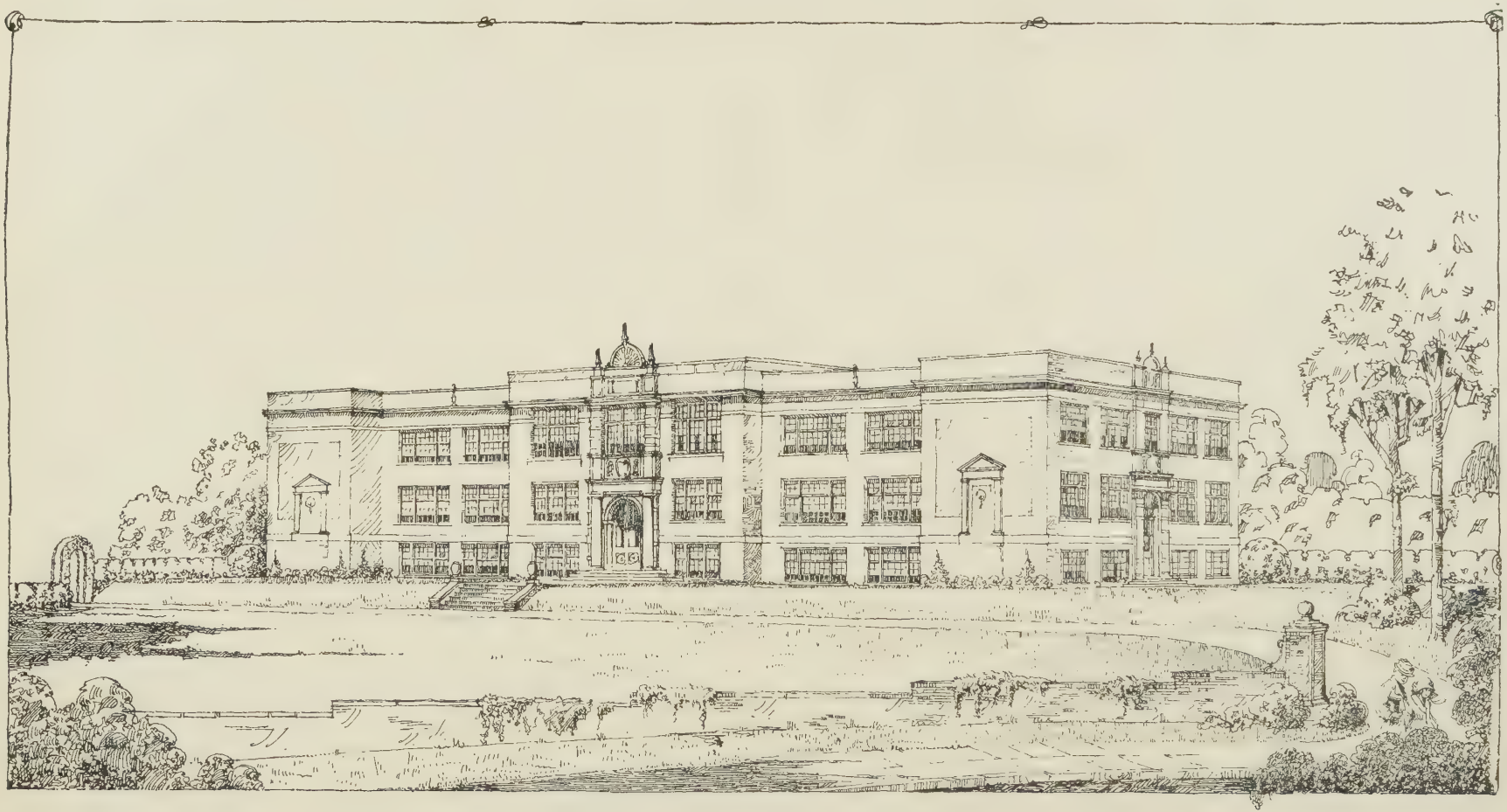
The original building was a large frame, second in seating capacity in town. It burned February 18, 1900. This was replaced by the present brick building, erected 1900, dedicated November 30, 1902, during the pastorate of Reverend La Blond.

After Reverend LaBlond closed his work with the church Rev. W. T. Bailey was called, in 1904, serving until 1907, when Rev. B. F. Yelton was called to the pastorate, closing his work April 1, 1909. From the year 1909 the church was served with the following pastors: Reverend Moody, under whose pastorate the name was changed from the Second Baptist to the New Lexington Baptist; Reverend Beckett, Reverend Sealy.

Rev. A. G. Adriance closed his pastoral relations November 27, 1919. Before Reverend Adriance left this field, Rev. Charles Walsh was extended a call which he accepted and served for three years.

Rev. S. A. Sherman was called October 1, 1922, remaining until April, 1925. Rev. J. M. Cosby was called the ninth of July, 1925, and still serves the church at this time.

During the pastorate of Rev. C. Walsh, a modern six-room



NEW LEXINGTON'S NEW HIGH SCHOOL

parsonage was erected, the last payment being made in the fall of 1925. Eighty-three years of active work might be said to be the record of this church. The present membership is 110.

ST. ROSE'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

This New Lexington church was organized in 1868. In June of that year the property at the corner of Main and Water streets was purchased by Samuel Koons. The brick house which stood upon the lot was remodeled and converted into a temporary church building. St. Rose's Church was organized under the ministry of Rev. Father Adams. There were few or no Catholic families among the very early settlers of New Lexington and Pike Township. Before the Catholic population of the township had become numerous churches had been established at St. Josephs, St. Patricks and Rehoboth, and a little later at McLuney and South Fork. The resident Catholics of the town and township were accustomed to attend one or the other of these neighboring churches. Occasionally a priest would come and hold religious worship at private houses in New Lexington. But as the Catholic population of the town and township increased the establishment of a church in New Lexington was agitated and eventually ended in the purchase of property and the organization of St. Rose's congregation, as stated.

The old remodeled brick house was used about ten years and then torn down and replaced by the present large and imposing structure, in 1880. It was dedicated early in 1881, Bishop Watterson and other distinguished clergymen being present. The new church edifice is elegant and substantial, and has recently been redecorated.

Rev. Fr. A. A. Cush is the present pastor and has spent nearly thirty years in this capacity.

NEW LEXINGTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Members of Board of Education—C. O. Beckett, president; J. E. Evans, vice president; J. W. Kimball, C. A. Robinson, W. E. Pletcher, C. R. Ridenour, clerk.

School executives—Arthur Swartz, superintendent; Thomas W. Morgan, principal of high school; T. R. Walraven, principal of grade school.

Number of teachers—Grade school, 11 (grades 1-6); high school, 18 (grades 7-12).

Enrollment—Grade school, 386; high school, 371.

Number of buildings—Grade school, 2; high school, 1.

HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING

Date of construction, 1925-26; cost, $225,000.

Class rooms, 15.

Laboratory—Equipment for general science, biology, physics, chemistry.

Home economics—Kitchen: Gas range, 8 plates; built-in cupboards. Dining room: Cafeteria and sewing (6 machines). Demonstration: Accommodates 24. Fruit room and supply room.

Manual training—Bench room, 23 benches; machine room, joiner, surfacer, band saw, rip saw, lathe, wood and metal, six-wheel oilstone, emery stone. Products of J. Fay Egan & Co.

Agriculture.

Music room, library—900 volumes.

Offices—Superintendent, principal. Auditorium, gymnasium, dressing rooms—(3), teachers' rest rooms—(2), washrooms and toilets—(boys 3, girls 3), janitor's room, ware room.

Courses of study—Professional, English, commercial, normal.

CHAPTER CXX

BUSY, MODERN, PROGRESSIVE CROOKSVILLE

STARTED WITH FOUR HOUSES IN 1867—POPULATION 835 IN 1900 AND NOW NEARLY 4,000 — JOSEPH E. CROOKS THE FIRST POSTMASTER — HOME BUILDERS GOT BUSY IN 1903, WHEN GUY E. CROOKS TURNED A FARM INTO LOTS—POPULATION IS 100 PER CENT AMERICAN AND WHITE—TOWN HAS PAVED STREETS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, MOTORIZED FIRE DEPARTMENT AND $100,000 WATER WORKS—OHIO POWER CO.'S GREAT SUB-STATION IN OPERATION AT CROOKSVILLE — CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS WELL SUPPORTED — GREAT CLAY-WORKING CENTER — NATURAL GAS AND OIL IN THE MIDST OF EXTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT.

Few if any Ohio towns approximating Crooksville's present size have had a more rapid growth, are busier industrially and commercially, more nearly ideal in qualities of population, and more city-like in the possession of paved and electrically lighted streets, modern water works and fire department. Its growth has been striking: In 1867 there were four houses; in 1900 the population was 835; today its inhabitants number about 3,700. It was incorporated in 1894.

Crooksville is largely a clayworking center and its first potshop was started in 1846 by Larzelere Burley, a very small "blue bird" pottery. When Joseph E. Crooks arrived in 1867 there were but the four houses referred to. All around was the forest but he opened a store. The spot was then known as Reed's Station, a stopping place, when flagged, on the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad.

JOSEPH E. CROOKS, FIRST POSTMASTER

In 1869 this pioneer and founder thought Reed's should have a postmaster and applied for the place. The department made the appointment, but there being another Reed's post office in Ohio the new office was named Crooksville in honor of the appointee. Twenty years later the railroad company followed suit, thus seconding the honor paid Joseph E. Crooks. Meanwhile the first coal mine opened on a considerable scale was Addison Palmer's.

It was located on the east side of the village. From the activities of this mine and those which followed and from the growing importance of the place's potteries came the forward moving Crooksville.

THEN CAME THE HOME-BUILDING

With the dawn of the present century arose a difficulty which somewhat checked rapid development—the housing and feeding of workers being brought in from other pottery centers. It became plain to Guy E. Crooks, only son of Joseph E. Crooks, then a manufacturer of stoneware at Crooksville and now general manager of the Crooksville China Company, that operatives must have lots on which to build homes.

BOUGHT A FARM AND LAID IT OUT

Accordingly, in 1903, he acquired the 71-acre Elizabeth Brown farm, situated just west of his plant, turned it into lots and put them on the market. In a short time this tract which had cost $15,000, was for the most part purchased by home-builders and Mr. Crooks had realized $20,000. This was the beginning of the new Crooksville.

Progress was rapid and constant from that time forward, all classes of citizens joining in efforts to build up an industrial and commercial center. Organization for that purpose brought into existence in 1925 a Chamber of Commerce which has been active and influential and which has a membership of 175. Earl Crooks is the president and Clinton L. Dean is secretary.

A GOOD PLACE TO LIVE IN

The town's two banks, which are mentioned on another page, answer to her need for banking facilities. The character of her population is quite unique for an industrial center, it being 100% white and American. Transportation facilities are admirable, Pennsylvania and New York Central lines both passing through the town. The surrounding hills are full of clay and coal, while within and all around the place are many producing oil and gas wells. Great care is given to education. Five buildings house the public schools, which are modern institutions. There are four houses of worship which are practically new and one of which is Catholic.

OTHER POSSESSIONS AND ADVANTAGES

The sub-station built at Crooksville by the Ohio Power Co., of Philo, Muskingum County, is the pride of the town because of its immensity, its importance as a distributor of electricity to a large outside territory and its value as a source of power to Crooksville's many industries.

Paved streets, electric lights, a motorized volunteer fire department costing $5,000, and a new water works system are outstanding proofs of Crooksville's progressiveness. The latter is being installed at the dawn of 1928. It includes a filtration plant and a reservoir located on a hill just east of town which is 235 feet above the business center. The pipes will have a combined length of ten miles and a full quota of fire plugs will be attached. The system will cost $100,000.

CROOKSVILLE MANUFACTORIES

They make an extraordinary showing for a town of 4,000 population. The clayworking factories are:

The A. E. Hull Pottery Company, two plants, No. 1, making utility ware and No. 2, floor and wall tile.

Burley & Winter Pottery Company, two plants, stoneware.

Crooksville China Company, tableware.

Crooksville Pottery Company, Star Stoneware Company and Muskingum Pottery Company, all stoneware.

Other industries are:

A. G. Day, barrels and crates; G. W. Spring, lumber; W. J. Day, ice plant. Numerous Crooksville clay mines supply the local stoneware plants with clay and ship to outside potteries.

THE RICH CROOKSVILLE OIL AND GAS FIELD

In an earlier chapter the discovery and development of Perry County's oil and gas riches are set forth as reported by the Ohio Geological Survey in the year 1903. Information concerning drilling and production between that time and the beginning of recent activities in and near Crooksville is not available, but we are enabled to give a general idea of the situation there at the close of 1927.

The new development began in 1908-09, north of Crooksville, and took on new activity in 1924 when many good producers came

in, the oil being known as of the Pennsylvania grade, one of high quality. The drills have been driven to the Clinton sand, which is found at a depth of about 3,500 feet and each well sunk to that rock has cost from $13,000 to $15,000.

WONDERFUL OIL AND GAS FIELD

It is impossible to write a complete history of recent oil and gas development in the Crooksville field because that field continues to make new history right along. The year 1927 closed with great activity throughout the field and the eventful weeks of January, 1928, were marked by the "coming in" of new wells almost every day and some of them on lots located in the very center of the town. In its issue of January 30, 1928, the Zanesville *Times Recorder* printed a picture of Crooksville showing the location in or very near the town of eleven derricks. We copy the story printed beneath the view as the very latest report upon the wonderful situation at Crooksville:

"Zanesville has its world-famous 'Y' bridge and Southeastern Ohio its natural beauty and resources, but Perry County, especially Crooksville, has her oil. Latest evidence that Crooksville is the Seminole field of Ohio came Saturday when the Wehrle Company, of Newark, drilled in a big gusher on the Pletcher property, which is in the heart of the Perry County town. The Wehrle well showed an initial production of 240 barrels, while estimates ranged as high as 500 barrels.

"The Crooksville field has attracted oil and gas promoters from far and wide and the excitement seems to have no climax. Steady drilling operations have continued since the discovery of a good oil well on the Sowers farm, two months ago. This well produced 347 barrels of Pennsylvania grade oil on the first day, and reliable reports yesterday were that it was making better than 130 barrels at present.

"Zanesville and Muskingum County capital is invested in the new field and the eyes of experienced promoters and oil and gas men are focused on Crooksville. Confident that the field will hold up, the Jarecki Manufacturing Company, a nationally known oil and gas well supply concern, has leased the G. W. Spring property, in Crooksville, and will erect a portable building for the sale of supplies and other necessary material for drilling purposes.

"Pay sand is reached at a depth of 3,500 feet, and the formation averages fifty feet. The Crawley well, near the Ford garage, is expected in this week, as well as the Dregg well, on the heights.

"The Crooksville field is attracting the attention of oil men throughout the state and the prediction is made that the coming spring and summer will witness some remarkable development. It is believed that much territory which has been regarded as 'wild cat' will be tested within the next few months as the big strikes made have convinced experts that the territory is not nearly so restricted as has been generally believed."

GUERNSEY COUNTY

CHAPTER CXXI

EVEN HILLY GUERNSEY HAD THE MOUND BUILDER

A CEMETERY, VILLAGE SITE, ENCLOSURE AND ELEVEN MOUNDS MAKE UP THE COUNTY'S EARTHWORKS—FIVE INDIAN VILLAGES ALSO RECORDED BUT THE REDSKINS WERE NOT TROUBLESOME—ABOUT 100 PAID GUERNSEY A LATE CALL AND THE SQUAWS WORKED WHILE THE BUCKS LOAFED—DAVID ROBB BECAME AN INDIAN AGENT.

Southeastern Ohio as a section is rich in prehistoric remains, with Licking, Perry, Muskingum and Washington counties in the lead, while the territory now known as Guernsey County exhibits comparatively few evidences of occupation by those unknown peoples who built mounds, enclosures, effigies, etc., and whose village sites have presented to the archeologist various signs of collective activities. Dr. William C. Mills, curator of the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society and author of that valuable publication "Archeological Atlas of Ohio," refers as follows to Guernsey County:

ELEVEN MOUNDS IN THE COUNTY

"Guernsey County, with its rugged topography, its few streams and narrow valleys did not offer very favorable conditions for aboriginal settlement and therefore is sparse in number of earthworks. Eleven mounds have been recorded in the county, besides an enclosure, a cemetery and a village site. Monroe Township leads with six mounds, Millwood has three and Liberty one. Despite the relative scarcity of earthworks many fine archeological specimens of flint stone and other materials have been found in the county, showing at least a temporary occupation of considerable importance. Washington Township has one enclosure

and Oxford a village site. The totals are: Mounds, eleven and enclosures, village sites and cemeteries one each."

FIVE INDIAN TOWNS IN GUERNSEY

Sarchet in his history of the county takes exception to the assertion that no Indian villages had existed in Guernsey County territory. He adds that there were at least five of them: Old Town, above Byesville; one at the Fish Basket, north of Cambridge; one on Salt Fork Creek; one on Indian Camp Run and one on Bird's Run. Sarchet says also that the Delawares, Shawnees, Wyandottes and Mingos resorted to Guernsey waters because of the fish they contained and of the riffles where they could securely set their fish baskets. He adds that in September, 1834, a group of Indians visited Cambridge and quotes the *Guernsey Times* as announcing that a band of them were in camp near the town, buttressing the remarkable statement with the testimony of "an eyewitness."

In 1805 five Indian families resided in the Cambridge vicinity. Two brothers, named Jim and Bill Lyons, had huts. These Indians hunted in that neighborhood during the summer, and when winter came would pack up and move off to Big Stillwater, where they had a sort of Indian town. They were, however, very friendly and not troublesome. In one respect the Lyons brothers were an exception among Indians—they didn't like whiskey.

DAVID ROBB, INDIAN AGENT

In August, 1831, the first treaty for the removal of the Indians from Ohio was made, and in September, 1832, the first removals were made by David Robb and H. A. Workman. The tribes removed were Shawnees and Senecas. David Robb had been a former prominent citizen and official of Guernsey County, was sheriff and senator and representative in the Legislature and publisher and editor of the *Washington Republican*, the first democratic paper of Guernsey County, published at "Little" Washington. He was appointed Indian agent by President Jackson.

David Robb published a very interesting history of his connection with the Indians (as agent) in the *Bellefontaine Republican*, and of his several overland journeys with them to their new "hunting grounds" west of the Mississippi River.

ONE HUNDRED REDSKINS VISITED CAMBRIDGE

Their camp was south of Gaston Avenue, on the site later known as "Silver Cliff." The ridge then was covered with oak and beech trees. The campers, about one hundred men, women and children, got water from a spring in the old Asher-Williams lot. They tarried ten days or more. "They wore, when they wore anything (for it was warm and pleasant weather), the usual Indian dress of blankets and breech-clouts. The men were peaceful and quiet, except when they had been presented too freely with 'whisk'," says an old writer.

Their arms were bows and arrows and tomahawks. The women peddled Indian trinkets; the men were busy mostly in shooting with their bows and arrows at "fips and levies," prizes set up in split sticks driven in the ground. The principal shooting place was in the street west of the Hutchinson tavern. The squaws enjoyed the sport and cheered the lucky Indian who took the prize, while the papooses, tied to boards hung on the squaws' backs or rested against a building.

THE BUCKS LOAFED WHILE SQUAWS WORKED

These Indians came from the south with a few old wagons and carts. Tent poles and trappings were tied to the necks of ponies and horses and left to drag upon the ground. The squaws did most of the work, while the bucks rode horses. The older men and women and the small children rode in the wagons and carts. Some of the squaws rode the ponies double, some sidewise and some astride. With the tribe were two white women. Captured in infancy they were the apparently happy wives of two big, lazy bucks.

CHAPTER CXXII

COUNTY, TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS ORGANIZE

GUERNSEY CREATED MARCH 10, 1810, AND NAMED AFTER ISLE IN THE OLD WORLD—LAND CAME FROM BELMONT AND MUSKINGUM COUNTIES—COURTHOUSE CONTRACT LET IN 1811—THIRTY-NINE LASHES LAID ON COUNTERFEITER'S BACK AT THE WHIPPING POST—GOMBER AND BEATTY GAVE GROUND AND BUILDING TO SECURE COUNTY SEAT FOR CAMBRIDGE—COUNTY SEAT HAD FOUR CHURCHES AND AN ACADEMY IN 1839.

One of the men who helped to survey Guernsey County territory was George Metcalf, then a young man. He was charmed with the locality and urged his home folk to effect settlements here. He prevailed upon Jacob Gomber, his father-in-law, and Zaccheus A. Beatty, brother-in-law of Gomber, to purchase a quarter of a township (four thousand acres), upon which the city of Cambridge is now situated. The survey was completed in 1804 and the land was subject to entry at two dollars per acre. Settlements were soon made in different parts of the county.

FIRST COMMISSIONERS SOON TOOK HOLD

Prior to March 10, 1810, the date of the legislative act creating Guernsey County, all territory which is now included in this county west of the eastern boundary of what is now Wills Township, Madison Township, and Washington Township, was a part of Muskingum County. East of the present Township of Londonderry, Oxford and Millwood formed a part of Belmont County. The county was called Guernsey in honor of the first emigrants from the Isle of Guernsey. April 23rd, following, a meeting was held at the house of George Beymer, Cambridge, and there the county's first commissioners were sworn into office. They were James Dillon, William Dement and Absalom Martin. Elijah Beall was appointed clerk and John Beatty, treasurer; Elijah Dyson was appointed lister of the residents of the newly made

county as being subject to taxation; Thomas Knowles was the first sheriff, George Metcalf, first surveyor, Peter Wirick, first auctioneer, and Joseph Smith, first coroner.

TOWNSHIPS FALL INTO LINE

The county was divided into five civil townships, Oxford, Seneca, Wills, Cambridge and Westland. On June 10, 1810, Buffalo Township was ordered set off, and at a meeting held at Jacob Jordon's on June 23, that year, township officers were elected. Wheatland Township was organized June 9, 1810, when Andrew Marshall was awarded the contract to construct a county jail. On July 28, 1810, a meeting to elect officers for a township to be called Richland was held at Samuel Leath's house and on the same day another meeting to elect officers for Madison Township was held at the house of Absalom Martin. Wheeling Township was organized September 15, 1810, and justices of the peace and other officers were elected at the home of William Gibson.

COUNTY BUILDINGS AND NEW TOWNSHIPS

When Z. A. Beatty and Jacob Gomber realized that Washington and Cambridge would contest for the county seat prize they made a proposition to donate the public grounds and furnish a suitable set of public buildings ready to roof if the county seat should be located at Cambridge. Their offer was accepted. The county commissioners took up the very necessary work of providing highways, bridges, and suitable buildings for the county, as its settlement increased. It may be added here that the successor to the 1811 courthouse was opened for public inspection September 14, 1883. It cost $102,510.78. The first jail, built of rude logs, was used until 1835.

In June, 1811, Lloyd Talbott was awarded the contract to superintend the construction of a county courthouse, while Z. A. Beatty and Jacob Gomber were chosen to construct the same. The jail was completed September 3, 1811. The Steubenville road was completed from Cadiz to Cambridge in 1811. In March, 1815, Valley Township was incorporated, at a meeting held at the house of William Thompson.

Four new townships were created in June, 1816: Jefferson, to be taken from the west of Madison Township; Londonderry, to

be formed from parts of Madison and Oxford; Beaver, to be formed from parts of Seneca and Oxford townships; Olive, to be set off from Buffalo Township. Monroe Township was incorporated from the north end of Jefferson Township and township officials were elected at the house of Lawrence Tedrick in April, 1818. Knox Township was formed from the northern end of Westland and the west end of Wheeling townships. On April 8, 1819, it was ordered that the south row of sections in Wheeling Township be added to Cambridge Township.

Spencer Township was set off from the west end of Buffalo Township in March, 1819, and Liberty was created in 1820; Centre, in 1822 and Washington in 1823. In June, 1824, Jackson Township was organized, and in 1827 Adams was taken from Knox and Westland townships and named in honor of John Quincy Adams, then President of the United States. In 1851, Buffalo, Beaver, Olive and Seneca townships were detached from Guernsey County and included in Noble County.

THE WHIPPING POST IN CAMBRIDGE

On the whipping post in Cambridge, Colonel Sarchet wrote in the *Times*, in the spring of 1906, as follows:

"The first session of the common pleas court of Guernsey County, held in the new courthouse, was the August term, 1816. The Journal reads: 'The court of common pleas was held in the courthouse in Cambridge, Guernsey County, Ohio. Present: Hon. William Wilson, presiding Judge; Jacob Gomber, Robert Spear and Thomas B. Kirkpatrick, associate Judges. The first case called was: The State of Ohio vs. Samuel Timmins, indicted for uttering base coin. The following jury was called: James Thompson, John Tedrick, James Bratton, William Pollock, William Allen, Hugh Martin, Jesse Marsh, Thomas Roberts, Andrew McCleary, George McCleary, John Huff and James Lloyd.'

"Samuel Timmins was found guilty in the case for the same offense, and was sentenced by the court to receive, in one case, nineteen lashes on his bare back, and in the other case twenty lashes. He was whipped on two different days. On the first day nineteen lashes and on the next day twenty lashes. This was a case of speedy execution. There was no motion for stay of execution or arrest of judgment. Elijah Dyson, Sheriff, did the whipping. It was done in the presence of the grand jurors who

found the indictments and of the jurors who found him guilty, and others who were in attendance at court and citizens of the town. The whipping was in public. A large oak tree, perhaps two feet in diameter, had been shattered by a windstorm from the west. It was broken square off past the center some eight or ten feet from the ground and slivered down to the ground on the east side. This stump had stood there for many years until the bark was off it. Its west side was smooth. The prisoner was stripped down to below the waist. Then he was tied by the arms around the stump. It was said that the lashes were well laid on and that the blood flowed at every cut."

COUNTY'S TOWNS LAID OUT

Some of these still exist but many have passed away. The following list of plattings bears interesting names and dates: Wheeling, platted by David Dull in Wheeling Township. New Birmingham, platted by William Carson, June 14, 1860. Guernsey, Cambridge Township, laid out by John Fordyce, J. W. Robins and Madison D. Robins, November 7, 1872. New Gottengen, by Charles Heidlebach, on the "Clay Pike," in Richland Township, May 13, 1836. Winchester, August 18, 1836; Isaac Bonnell, proprietor. Elizabethtown, Wills Township, on the National Turnpike, March 7, 1832, by Jacob Weller. Londonderry, Londonderry Township, August 19, 1815, by Robert Wilkins. Salesville, incorporated August 20, 1878; original plat was surveyed in 1835, with George Brill as its proprietor. Antrim, March 1, 1830. Liberty, August 2, 1828, by William and John Gibson. Fairview, by Hugh Gillaland, March 24, 1814. Middleton, on the National Pike, September 1, 1827, by Benjamin Masters. Hartford, September 26, 1836, by David Johnston and John Secrest; in Buffalo Township. Senecaville, on the banks of Seneca Creek, in Richland Township, by David Satterthwaite, July 18, 1815. Bridgewater, March 24, 1834, by William Orr. Portugal, November 14, 1833, by Levi Engle. Olivetown, by John Wiley and Isaac Hill, September 27, 1815. Craigsborough, on the west bank of Duck Creek, by William Craig, February 26, 1818. Zealand, by Benjamin Bay, June 21, 1820. Williamsburg, in Beaver Township, by William Finley, November 21, 1828. Union, by Elijah Lowery and John Laughlin, May 4, 1812. A part of this was donated to the county for courthouse purposes, should the seat of justice be

located at that point. Paris, platted by William Hunter, December 24, 1827. Point Pleasant, at the junction of the Beaver and Seneca forks of Wills Creek, by Benjamin Wilson, July 24, 1829. Newburn, Beaver Township, by Thomas Walsh, November 27, 1828. New Liberty, by Richard Dickinson, October 17, 1815. Lexington, platted by Jacob Young and Jacob Myers, August 12, 1816. West Barnesville, by Ford Barnes, December 23, 1825. Martinsburg, by John Bickham and James Welsh, May 17, 1816, in Madison Township. Kimbolton (same as Old Liberty), in Liberty Township, incorporated November 5, 1884.

Spencer Station is on sections 7 and 13, of Millwood Township. Mount Ephraim, in "Seneca Township," platted June 29, 1838, by Ephraim Vorhees. Kennonburg was platted by Daniel Rich and Arthur Vandyke, December 2, 1839. West Boston, by Charles Phillis, December 3, 1836. Putneyville was platted by George W. Henderson, April 30, 1846. Bailey's Mills, platted May 14, 1855, by Jesse W. Bailey. Bridgeville, by Washington Shoff, February 5, 1848.

Cambridge (City), original platting by Jacob Gomber and Zaccheus A. Beatty, on June 2, 1806.

Washington, by George and Henry Beymer, September 28, 1805, at a time when this county was still a part of Muskingum County. By the 1920 census it was credited with a population of 366 and in 1927 it supported sixteen stores and other establishments.

New Salem, by William Hosack, April 21, 1845, on the Grade Road leading from Cambridge to the Ohio Canal. Mantua, August 6, 1853, by Thomas P. Wilson and William P. Rose. Centreville, by David Kinkead, August 31, 1842.

Easton, in Washington Township, by Alexander Frew, November 21, 1842. Florence, by Samuel Arbuthnot, September 12, 1842, on the Steubenville, Cadiz and Cambridge macadamized road. Derwent, in Valley Township, August 10, 1898. Rigby, in Centre Township, by Henry Moss, December 20, 1898. Kingston, in Centre Township, by John H. Robins. Lore City, June 8, 1903, in Centre Township, on the Leatherwood Creek.

Cumberland, by James Bay, April 24, 1828. The census of 1920 gave it a population of 630. In 1927 it had twenty-seven stores, etc. Claysville was laid out by Ford Barnes, June 7, 1828.

Byesville, situated in Jackson Township, was platted by a

number of persons—originally as early as 1856 and as an incorporation in 1881. The building of the Cleveland-Marietta Railroad and of the interurban line to Cambridge, together with the mining interests gave it a great impetus and by 1920 it had a population of 2,775. In 1928 it has a quota of seventy-five industries, stores, hotels, etc., the Porcelain Insular Corporation, the Nicholson Clay Products Co. and milling interests. The First National Bank of which E. P. Finley is cashier is one of the town's well patronized financial institutions and the Byesville State Bank is the other. Its president is Charles C. Cosgrove and its cashier J. A. Hoopman.

Quaker City, situated in section 20, Millwood Township, was platted as Millwood, by Jonah Smith, in 1835. Its population in 1920 was 730 and in 1928 twenty-five different business activities were being carried on there, including a planing mill, a grist mill and a creamery. Its bank, the Quaker City National, founded in 1872, is now officered by H. S. Hartley, president, and Harry B. Garber, cashier.

Pleasant City—During coal-mining times this village was a busy spot and by 1920 it had become a place of nearly 800 inhabitants. Its financial requirements are cared for by the People's Bank, which was established in 1895 and whose president now is Allen R. Wheeler. The cashier is J. W. Williams.

GUERNSEY COUNTY AND CAMBRIDGE IN 1839

A January, 1839, issue of the *Guernsey Times* carried a kind of inventory of conditions in Guernsey which gives the reader a glimpse of what the county was like eighty-nine years ago. The writer listed seven Cambridge stores "which sell annually about fifty thousand dollars worth of goods, and it may not be out of place here to remark, that goods can be bought in Cambridge as cheap, at retail, as they can be purchased on the River Ohio or in the Atlantic cities." The county's agricultural and mineral wealth was thus commented on:

"Besides the fertility of the soil, its peculiar adaptation to the raising of wheat and grazing of cattle, the citizens of the valley of Wills Creek have the good fortune to be blessed with salt wells in abundance, which article can be had here at half the price it sells for in other portions of the state. Coal of an excellent

kind can be found in all the hills which surround our place. The veins are generally from three to five feet, and the coal is easily and cheaply obtained by mining." The educational and religious conditions were touched upon. Cambridge had four churches, also a flourishing academy. Thirty-five or forty students were to be found within its walls, and there was a public library of "between seven and eight hundred volumes of well selected books."

CHAPTER CXXIII

ZANE'S TRACE AND THE NATIONAL ROAD

THE FORMER BEGAN AS LITTLE MORE THAN A BRIDLE PATH AND BROADENED INTO A WAGON ROAD—MOST OF GUERNSEY'S EARLIEST SETTLERS FOLLOWED ITS COURSE—NATIONAL HIGHWAY LATER CONTRIBUTED HEAVILY TO GUERNSEY'S GROWTH—THOROUGHFARE WENT INTO DECAY WHEN RAILROADS ARRIVED AND "CAME BACK" WHEN THE AUTO AND WORLD WAR DID TEAM WORK FOR A SMOOTH, HARD SURFACE.

"Sing forests vast of stately trees,
Choice orchards ranked in order,
Sweet silver streams and lakelet gems
That fertile fields embroider.
Sing mineral wealth beneath the soil
That ages long hath waited—
Coal, iron, gas, stone and clay
For human use created."

—From Bliss' Poem "Ohio."

Guernsey County was not organized until March, 1810, but the territory which formed it had begun at the close of the eighteenth century to be the objective of westward-bound pioneers, for Zane's Trace, started in 1796, was a rude pathway over which they could pass into the Ohio country from Wheeling.

At first little more than a bridle path the trace presently assumed a wagon's breadth. Narrow and rough it was but the dense wilderness was pierced by it. Men and horses trod it first in single file but later it became a road and soon the tide which flowed upon it was contributing a share toward the settlement of Guernsey land.

NEWCOMERS BEGAN TO MULTIPLY

Not all of those who entered Ohio across the river from Wheeling passed through the Guernsey wilderness to locate on the Muskingum, the Scioto or beyond. Many found on Wills Creek and other Guernsey streams soil, drainage and topography

to their liking and stopped to build cabins, plant corn and settle down.

About a third of a century after Zane's Trace began to advance civilization in Guernsey County its successor, the National Road, came to develop it. To do justice to the story of that successor and its collapse when the railroads took its place would require a volume instead of the pages here available. Much is said about it in the general history which introduces this work.

> "Oh the songs they would sing and the tales they would spin
> As they lounged in the light of the old country inn;
> But a day came at last when the stage brought no load
> To the gate as it rolled up the long dusty road.
> And lo! at the sunrise a shrill whistle blew
> Over the hills—and the old yielded place to the new."
>
> —*"The Old Pike."*

The history of that substitution would be an unwelcome one to write but for the fact that it deals not with a period of final abandonment but with an interregnum. Great as was the traffic on the old National Road before the railroad displaced it and long-continued as was the disrepair of the old highway, the first was due to reappear as the result of a new shift in modes of transportation while the second was succeeded by a road-surface contributing richly to the pleasure of travel.

WELCOME RESTORATION OF THE PIKE

When the picturesque stage coach and its prancing teams ceased their activities it seemed to Guernsey Countians that their old highway as an object of interest and pride was gone forever. Then came the automobile and later a war to spur the nation and state toward the substitution of a magnificent new national thoroughfare for a worn out old road; and over this new surface more vehicles pass through the county now than her citizens ever dreamed could be seen upon it again when the older surface had begun to make travel over it a continuing discomfort.

Although the railways put the National Road out of business for many years they gave Guernsey County what the highway could not bestow, transportation for the development of great mineral riches and many industrial plants. Originally an agricultural county and still the home of fertile and productive farms, Guernsey needed coal, oil and gas to fill her cup of prosperity to the brim.

EARLY TRAVEL ON THE OLD PIKE

On December 31, 1832, Seth Adams, of Zanesville, superintendent of the National Road, which was then completed to Zanesville, shows in his report the amount of travel for that year by the books of the toll gates to have been: Men on horseback, 35,310; mules and horses driven, 16,750; sheep driven, 24,410; hogs driven, 52,845; cattle driven, 96,323; carriages with one horse, 14,907; carriages and wagons with two horses, 11,613; wagons with three horses, 2,357; with four horses, 3,692; with five horses, 1,599; with six horses, 1,329.

CHAPTER CXXIV

JACOB GOMBER AND ZACCHEUS BEATTY FOUNDED CAMBRIDGE

SETTLERS FROM THE ISLE OF GUERNSEY ARRIVE—NEWSPAPER DESCRIBES EARLY TAVERN—STORY OF FIRST BUILDINGS REPRODUCED —OLD WASHINGTON CRAVED THE COUNTY SEAT—FIRST POST OFFICE ESTABLISHED 1807—CITY COVERED FIVE SQUARE MILES IN 1910—NATURAL GAS AND COAL BRING NEW FACTORIES—INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION DESCRIBED.

Cambridge's original plat is located in township 2, range 3. The place was platted by Jacob Gomber and Zaccheus A. Beatty, June 2, 1806. The first houses were made from logs of the forests which were a part of the tract of land upon which the new town was surveyed by the pioneer fathers. Among the first of these rude, but quite comfortable houses, was that of the Sarchets, erected in 1807, and in which was kept the first store. In it was organized the first church society (the First Methodist Episcopal) and in it was preached the first funeral sermon. Its exact location was on the northeast corner of Wheeling Avenue and Seventh Street. It remained standing for many years and was superseded by a good business house.

George Beymer came from Somerset, Pennsylvania, and in April, 1803, John Beatty and his family of eleven moved into the Beymer tavern, having come from Loudoun County, Virginia. Among the Beymer party was Wyatt Hutchinson, who also became a Cambridge tavern keeper. In June, 1806, the town being then laid out, lots were first offered for sale.

FAMILIES FROM THE ISLE OF GUERNSEY

"Several families from the British Isle of Guernsey, near the coast of France, stopped and purchased lands," says an old historian. "These were followed by other families, amounting in all to some fifteen or twenty, from the same island, all of whom,

settling in the county, gave origin to its present name. Among the heads of these families were William Ogier, Thomas Naftel, Thomas Lanfisty, James Bichard, Charles and John Marquand, John Robbins, Daniel Ferbrache, Peter, Thomas and John Sarchet and Daniel Hubert."

SOME EARLY HISTORY AND EARLY SETTLERS

In 1872 the *Cambridge News* reviewed the early arrivals and acquisitions of the county as follows:

"The first hotel opened to the public in the town proper (Cambridge) was by George R. Tingle, in a part of the old house still occupied by the Tingles. Travelers were notified that it was a house of security and safety, by the sign of the cross keys. A little later George Metcalf opened the Mansion House, now (in 1872) the Sidle House, then a one story building, and Captain Knowles opened the 'Travelers' Rest,' in the old log house that stood on the Webster lot. At the close of the War of 1812 and for years after, Cambridge could boast of six hotels in good running order, with open bars where whiskey was sold at three cents a drink.

"The first store was opened by John and Thomas Sarchet, in the room now occupied by T. C. Marsh for a cigar and tobacco store, in which was retailed dry goods, groceries and the regular 'old hardware' by the gallon. The first brick house was built by John Sarchet, on the Shonfield corner; the second, front of the Fordyce house, by Jacob Gomber."

OLDEST HOUSE IN CAMBRIDGE

In a March number of the *Cambridge Herald*, in 1888, there was a history of "The Oldest House in Town," in the following language:

"The old three story log building on the west end of Wheeling Avenue now being taken down, is a relic of the past. The old logs are a reminder of the days when the present site of Cambridge was a forest of timber; tall oaks and poplar, which had stood the blasts of many a western wind, covered the landscape, telling the pioneer the richness of the soil. In those early days the more and larger the timber, the more desirable the land. As we looked today at this old structure, logs of oak and poplar, hewed to a line

SARCHET BUILDING, CORNER WHEELING AVENUE AND EAST EIGHTH STREET, CAMBRIDGE. THE JEFFERSONIAN ALSO SHOWN

with corners notched square and plumb, we were led to think of the boldness and hardihood of those pioneers who entered the wilderness to hew out these ponderous structures. This age would not be equal to the task.

BUILT FOR A TAVERN

"This house was built by Judge George Metcalf and was the second house built on the town plat. The old John Beatty house, which stood on a lot now part of the Taylor Block, and was destroyed by fire some years ago, was the first. What year this house was built is not known, but it was just a new structure in 1806, when Thomas Sarchet settled in Cambridge. Built as it was on the top of the hill, it was at first two stories. It was built for a tavern and was located on what was intended to be the main street of Cambridge. But at the time of its building the principal thoroughfare, the Zane Trace, passed north of it. When the National Road was graded through the hill, the cut, still shown on the south, was much higher on the north side, and left the house high up on the bank.

CAMBRIDGE'S FIRST THREE-STORY HOUSE

"This was in the year 1826. We may say that for twenty-two years it was a two-story tavern. Judge Metcalf made the excavation under the house and built in the under-story, having it completed with the completion of the National Road through Cambridge in 1828, and from that time continued the tavern in the three-story house, being the first three-story house in Cambridge and he continued to occupy it as a tavern up to 1843. The name of the house has always been the Mansion House. Judge Metcalf was followed by a Mrs. Greer, and she by George Hawn. These occupied it but a few years, and it has since been a general tenement house for more than thirty years.

"Judge Metcalf's tavern had a reputation far and wide. Many were the horsemen who would, on their journeys, strive to make Metcalf's to stay over night or for dinner. And the jolly stage passengers were more jolly after having dined at the Judge's. We might fill pages telling of the balls, quiltings and wool pickings, where 'joy was unconfined' within the log walls of this old house, when there was no 'high crust' or 'low crust,' but 'men

Co. had been established, their product being brown, white-lined and enameled cooking vessels. About one hundred and fifty persons found constant employment in these works. The company was incorporated under the laws of Ohio, Charles L. Casey being the president and manager and also the owner of the property. The principal body of the earthenware came from the earth near the factory and was among Guernsey's minerals of great value. From this material were fashioned the most beautiful cooking and serving dishes, heating table supplies, vegetable crocks, coffee cylinders, and many specially-designed dishes made to order.

The "Near-cut" glass works was another industry of the period. It was established in 1902 by local capital. The name of this superior glassware, "Near-cut," describes the clearness and sharpness of the finish, which resembles the higher priced real "cut" glass-ware. The sand from which "Near-cut" was produced came from the Hancock district of Pennsylvania. The works employed about four hundred and fifty workmen in the various departments. The officers were: A. J. Bennett, president; W. C. McCartney, secretary, and G. Royal Boyd, treasurer. Its products went out to all parts of the United States.

The Interstate Iron and Steel Company was established and first operated January 8, 1907, and was conducted on outside capital. At the period referred to it employed almost three hundred workmen. The officers were: S. J. Llewellyn, president; G. F. David, vice president; George R. Stewart, secretary. The Pennsylvania Railroad shops also furnished employment to about one hundred workmen. The superintendent was J. C. McCullough.

W. H. Hartley & Sons' Sheet Metal and Slate Roofing Plant was established at Quaker City in 1870 and removed to Cambridge in 1892. It was an independent plant and employed an average of fourteen men. It manufactured all kinds of sheet metal goods, slate roofing and furnace work. Connected with it were W. H. Hartley, M. C. Hartley and the M. C. Hartley estate. The American Bread and Pastry Company was established in 1898, as a local industry. Wylie & Ault's flouring mills consumed much grain from the fields of Guernsey County and several thousand bushels annually from the West. Five men were here employed in the business. The proprietors were W. L. Stewart, C. W. Wiley and A. Ault. The Forney Lumber and Planing Mill was a live industry. It was established in 1889.

Charles W. Forney was the proprietor. The Hoyle & Scott Planing Mill was established in 1886, but an older firm began there many years prior to that date. Their lumber came largely from West Virginia and the southern states. Fifteen men found constant employment at these mills. The proprietors were William Hoyle and J. W. Scott.

Another and leading industry was the chair factory of Suitt Brothers, established in 1906. Chairs, and especially high grade rockers, were here manufactured from wood coming from Massachusetts, North Carolina and Tennessee. From fifty to sixty men were constantly employed and the finest of modern machinery was used in the production of first class goods. The president of this company was W. C. Suitt; the secretary and treasurer was Jay W. Campbell. The Cambridge Roofing Company was established in 1882, as an independent local company. W. H. Taylor was president; H. C. Hanbrook vice president, and L. R. McBurney secretary.

CHAPTER CXXV

WILLS CREEK HISTORY TEEMS WITH INTEREST

A FLATBOAT WAS ON THE STREAM AS EARLY AS 1826—CALLED "THE ELIZA OF GUERNSEY," IT PASSED DOWN WILLS, THE MUSKINGUM AND THE OHIO TO LOUISVILLE—THE STEAMBOAT "TICKLE PITCHER," BUILT AT CAMBRIDGE, WAS HAULED BY HORSES TO ZANESVILLE, LAUNCHED ON THE MUSKINGUM AND NAVIGATED TO MORROW, OHIO —BYESVILLE'S FOUNDER WENT BY WATER TO ILLINOIS—WILLS CREEK HAD A TOY STEAMER AS LATE AS 1875—OLD FRAME THAT SPANNED THE STREAM AT CAMBRIDGE WAS BUILT IN 1828.

FLATBOAT ON WILLS CREEK IN MIDDLE TWENTIES

The following taken from the *Cambridge Times* of February 9, 1826, will interest readers who have heard that little Wills Creek was once navigated:

"Thomas Sarchet, Sr., is building a large flat or keel boat at the Guernsey Salines, on Wills Creek, four miles north of Cambridge. This boat is seventy feet long and eighteen feet wide and a water depth of three feet. It is boarded up the sides, and has a roof covering forty feet in length. In this covered portion, which is eight feet high, are wheat bins. It will be loaded with wheat, flour, and salt, the flour and salt in barrels."

This Sarchet boat, called *The Eliza of Guernsey*, left the Guernsey Salines, under the command of Capt. R. M. G. Patterson, Thomas Sarchet, Sr., and sons, owners and super-cargoes. A journal of the voyage down Wills Creek was kept and reads thus in part:

"Started forty-five minutes past twelve, M., April 8, Monday; stopped at Judge Leeper's to take on more cargo, Tuesday at eleven o'clock; got under way at six a. m.; stopped at Mr. Gibson's and took on more cargo, and at half past ten o'clock passed the Big Drift safely, and at half past two o'clock passed the Big Bend safely, and landed in good order.

REACHED ZANESVILLE WITHOUT ACCIDENT

"Wednesday at twelve o'clock passed Wayne's Mill and lock, Marquand's Mill and lock and Paber's Mill and lock and at five o'clock p. m. arrived at the mouth of Wills Creek, all well and without accident; Thursday morning passed Lucas' Bend, passed the brick house, the upper salt works, the second salt works, and arrived at Zanesville at ten o'clock p. m. all well and in high spirits."

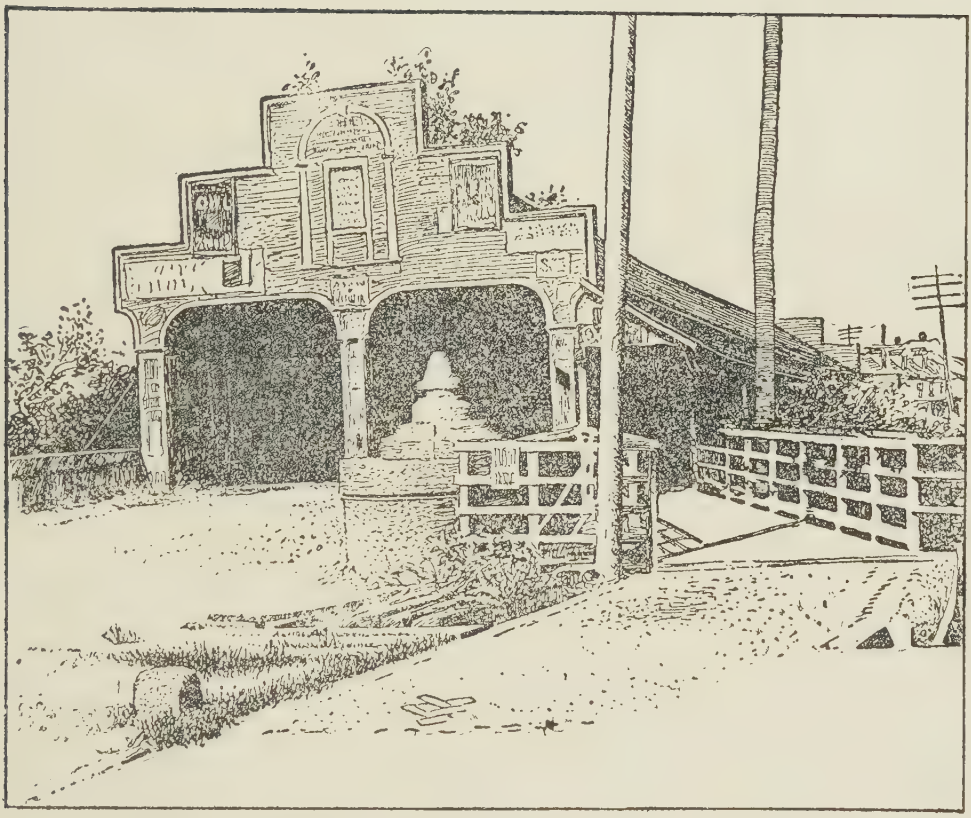
The *Eliza of Guernsey* not only reached Zanesville but passed on down the Muskingum and the Ohio to the falls of Louisville, where cargo and boat were sold. The latter was built to prove that larger craft could in safety navigate Wills Creek, and for more than thirty years, every year, boats passed out of Wills Creek into the Muskingum River.

Sam Haines' steamboat, the *Tickle Pitcher*, was launched above the cut under the National Road bridge. Men, women and children assembled to see the event, which occurred at 2 o'clock P. M., the boat sliding down the ways into the creek amid the puff of steam, blowing of the whistle and cheers.

FLATBOAT "NAVIGATED" THE PIKE

From "Sarchet's Reflections," published in 1898, we learn that a flatboat was transported over the National Road from Cambridge to Zanesville and there launched upon the Muskingum River, to further the plans of a resident of Cambridge, Dr. Samuel Hunt, who, in 1843, desired to remove to Morrow, Ohio. According to Mr. Sarchet:

"The manner of removal was to be by flatboat, floating down Wills creek, the Muskingum and Ohio rivers to the mouth of the Little Miami, and up it to Morrow. The flatboat was built on the creek bank above the National road bridge, and was in readiness, awaiting a spring freshet to float out of Wills creek, but the spring was exceedingly dry and no looked-for spring flood came. Doctor Hunt decided to move the flatboat overland to Zanesville and begin his water voyage from there. A low-wheeled log wagon, used at the old General Moore Mill, was made ready, and the flatboat was loaded on it and made secure.



THE DOUBLE BRIDGE AT DEWEY AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE

LAUNCHED ON THE RIVER AT ZANESVILLE

"We think the moving force was George D. Gallup, with a six-horse team. At Zanesville it was launched on the blue Muskingum. The family and the household goods were placed on board and the voyage began. It took thirty and more days to reach Morrow. They enjoyed a pleasant journey, enjoying the beautiful scenery that lined on either side the hills of the rivers and the passing of the hundreds of steamboats that plied on the Ohio river. It is not over one hundred and twenty miles from Cambridge to Morrow, and today six hours will cover the time of the journey by railroad. These water voyages were common in early days. Old Jonathan Bye, a relative of the Hunt family, removed from Byesville, of which he was the founder, by boat to Sterling, Illinois."

WILLS CREEK STEAMER IN 1875

The *Newcomerstown Argus*, in one of its 1875 issues, carried an article headed, "The Navigation of Wills Creek," and proceeded as follows:

"We refer by the above to the saucy little craft which has been steaming its way up and down the waters of Wills Creek between Jacobsport and Linton Mills during the past summer. Hearing much about this little craft, we concluded to go and interview it.

"We found it lying quietly by the side of the stream, a little craft 34 feet long, nine wide and seven high. Perched upon the roof was a pilot house four and one-half feet square. Near the center of the boat is a boiler and an engine and at the stern a wheel six feet in diameter and the same in length. The capacity of the boat is 20 tons and its speed eight miles per hour."

HAD EARNED MONEY, TOO

Readers will no doubt be surprised to learn that Wills Creek ever had even a toy steamer in commission and they may be more surprised to learn that it furnished the little boat with paying traffic. The *Argus* man reported that the little steamer's receipts had already amounted to $300, and that its owners, Parker Bros., were building a larger boat, one 55 feet long, 10

wide and 8 high, with a cabin 10 by 18, and a "smoking saloon." The *Argus* story continues:

TO RUN TO DRESDEN

"There is a large section of the country beginning at Liberty in Guernsey County through which Wills Creek runs that has no outlet and it is the intention of the Parker Brothers to open up a trade along the streams from Liberty to Dresden on the Muskingum River, also to run up to Coshocton and Newcomerstown on excursion trips, should the public demand it. As the new boat will draw but 10 inches of water when loaded down it will not find any difficulty in reaching our town."

THE OLD BRIDGE AT CAMBRIDGE

This historic landmark was built in 1828 and endured the attacks of time and floods until succeeded in 1926 by the stately concrete structure of today. Overhead on the north end of the old frame bridge were the words which were lettered there in 1828, on a stone tablet: "$10 fine for driving on this bridge faster than a walk." On the south end was this inscription: "Built A. D. 1828—J. B. Shannon, undertaker; D. V. Wernway, architect; J. Kinkead, mason. Keep to the right."

CHAPTER CXXVI

GUERNSEY COUNTY IN HER COUNTRY'S WARS

WAS ONLY TWO YEARS OLD IN 1812 BUT FURNISHED THREE COMPANIES OF SOLDIERS—INDIVIDUAL RESIDENTS FOUGHT AGAINST MEXICO—OVER 2,000 AT THE FRONT DURING THE CIVIL WAR—MORGAN RAIDERS MADE SPECTACULAR DASH ACROSS GUERNSEY—COUNTY'S SONS SERVED AS REGULARS AGAINST SPAIN—SOLDIERS' MONUMENT UNVEILED IN JUNE, 1903—GUERNSEY ACTIVE IN THE WORLD WAR, WITH 2,100 MEN ENROLLED—LIST OF THOSE WHO GAVE UP THEIR LIVES—RED CROSS A BUSY AND HELPFUL ORGANIZATION.

The county was but two years old when the United States and Great Britain locked horns for the second time (in 1812), yet three companies of soldiers enlisted. They were captained respectively by Simon Beymer, Absalom Martin and C. P. Beatty.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO

Guernsey was not populous in the middle '40s and Ohio's quota of troops was filled before it became necessary for this county to furnish her share. Patriotic individuals enlisted, however, and did their "bit." A considerable number of men who saw service from other quarters became settlers in the county.

OFF TO THE WAR IN 1861

The sons of Guernsey promptly came forward in support of President Lincoln and stood fast until peace came with victory. We get a glimpse of the earliest response in the following editorial copied from the *Cambridge Jeffersonian*:

"The first company of Cambridge volunteers left this place on Tuesday morning for Columbus, there to await the orders of the President. They are a fine looking body of men, and they will no doubt 'stand by their colors' through 'thick and thin.'

"We shall watch the destiny of the Cambridge volunteers with all the solicitude which high regard and affection can inspire, and while we shall ever hope to hear that victory and honor have

perched upon their ensign, yet our highest happiness, under providence, will be to take them by the hand once more,

" 'When wild war's deadly blast has blown.'

"God bless the brave boys is the heartfelt prayer of every citizen of our town.

"Officers—Captain, James Watt Moore; first lieutenant, Charles H. Moore; second lieutenant, John T. Rainey; first sergeant, Walter Barnett; second sergeant, Alfred H. Evans; third sergeant, James Johnson; fourth sergeant, J. C. Wiser; first corporal, Moses Stockdale; second corporal, George W. Hutchinson; third corporal, Dr. James Anderson."

Later responses were altogether complimentary to the loyalty of the county's able-bodied sons. Enlistments were in proportion to the population, totaling about two thousand for the entire war, and the recruits served in the main in the following named Ohio volunteer regiments: Fifteenth, Twenty-sixth, Sixty-second, Seventy-eighth, Eighty-eighth, Ninety-seventh, One Hundred and Twenty-second, One Hundred and Ninety-seventh, and the First Ohio Cavalry. Gallant records were made by these commands on many of the war's bloodiest battlefields.

Guernsey's patriotic women nobly did their part from the beginning to the end of the conflict. In every township their aid societies labored night and day in behalf of the soldiers' comfort, making wearing apparel, bandages, etc., and forwarding to the front fruits, jellies, wines and other delicacies.

Long after the war closed, in 1905, the Woman's Relief Corps established a "soldiers' square" in the old Cambridge cemetery and erected a handsome monument dedicated to the unknown dead.

Cambridge Post, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized in the late '70s. It was reorganized in February, 1884, as Post No. 343.

MORGAN'S RAID IN GUERNSEY

The *Cambridge Times* of July 30, 1863, reported that when Morgan reached Cumberland, Guernsey County, the stores of Colonel Squier and Mr. Holmes, respected citizens, were plundered of clothing and such articles as the raiders seemed to need. Colonel Squier lost about four hundred dollars worth of goods,

and Mr. Holmes about three hundred dollars worth. From Thomas Lindsey was forcibly taken $25.

The *Times* added that in and near Cumberland the raiders succeeded in stealing about one hundred good horses. While in town they quartered upon the inhabitants, from whom they demanded food or whatever else they wished. They left Cumberland about 8 o'clock in the evening, July 23. The next place they reached was Hartford, which place they retired from without doing any material damage. At Senecaville they made a short stay, stole numerous horses, and took the road to Campbell's Station.

THE FIGHT AT WASHINGTON

The *Times* story continued as follows:

"At Campbell's Station they burned the warehouse and its contents, belonging to Mr. John Fordyce, after robbing his safe, containing, we learn, about four thousand dollars in money, two thousand dollars of which belonged to Mr. Thomas Frame; also the railroad bridge convenient, and three freight cars loaded with tobacco, cut the telegraph wires and started for Washington. Here they made a grand stand; threw out their pickets, and prepared for war. . . . A smart skirmish ensued at the edge of the town when General Shackleford and his cavalry arrived, the rebels firing one volley and running as usual. In this skirmish, three rebels were wounded, two of whom are since dead and the other expected to die. On the road from Washington to Winchester the rebels made two more stands, each for a few minutes, when they fled. During one of these skirmishes, three rebels were captured. Near Winchester, Colonel Wallace, with a few troops and one piece of artillery, joined General Shackleford. The rebels, after the last skirmish, succeeded in getting some distance ahead of our forces, we failing to get in sight of them again in this county."

"CAMBRIDGE SCOUTS" AFTER MORGAN'S RAIDERS

Col. C. P. B. Sarchet, who took part in the campaign, wrote a story about it which appeared in the *Cambridge Jeffersonian* in January, 1891. We submit his interesting introduction:

"Before the raider, General John Morgan, with his rough

raiders, reached Ohio, at Harrison, near Cincinnati, on July 14, 1863, Governor Tod had proclaimed martial law in Ohio, and called out the militia. To this call more than fifty thousand responded. These militia were minute men, who were ready to leave their offices, shops and farms at a moment's notice. The militia of the state had been enrolled and officered by companies. The writer had been commissioned a captain by Governor Tod, to enroll three regiments in Guernsey County. This had been done and the writer was elected colonel of the First Regiment of Guernsey County, and as we remember now, the then editor of the *Jeffersonian*, McClelland, late of the *Barnesville Enterprise*, and the present editor of the *Guernsey Times*, D. D. Taylor, mustered in this regiment."

CHASED MORGAN BY CANAL BOAT

Condensing Colonel Sarchet's story, it may be said that the Cambridge Scouts, under orders of Governor Tod, left Cambridge for Chillicothe, taking at Zanesville the train for Circleville. Transportation by wagon was to have been ready here to take the Scouts to Chillicothe, but this had not been provided for fear Morgan would capture the horses. The place of rendezvous was Chillicothe, where arms, etc., were to be furnished. A heavily loaded canal boat, bound south, came along. The company took the upper deck and arrived at Chillicothe a little after nightfall.

The Scouts slept in a tent and in the morning were marched to the market house, where rations had been provided. All day long the Scouts moved about the city, awaiting arms and further orders. Late in the afternoon a dispatch came that Morgan was above Pomeroy, making for Buffington's Island, where he would make an effort to cross the Ohio. The Scouts were ordered home and late at night boarded a canal boat and arrived at Circleville the next day. Again taking the cars for Cambridge, they arrived late at night, after four days' service in "grim visaged war."

BASIL DUKE'S OBSERVATIONS

In connection with his story about the Cambridge Scouts, Colonel Sarchet printed certain interesting extracts from Basil W. Duke's article in the January *Century*, entitled "A Romance of Morgan's Rough Raiders."

Duke wrote:

"The Ohio militia were more numerous and aggressive than those of Indiana. We had frequent skirmishes with them daily and although hundreds were captured, they resumed operations as soon as turned loose. What excited in us more astonishment than all else we saw were crowds of able-bodied men. The contrast with the South, drained of adult males to recruit her armies, was striking and suggestive of anything but confidence on our part in the result of the struggle.

"Morgan had thoroughly planned the raid before he marched from Tennessee. He proposed at no time to be far from the Ohio river, so that he might avail himself of an opportunity to recross. On reaching the borders of Pennsylvania, he intended, if General Lee should be in the state, to make every effort to join him; failing in that, to make his escape through West Virginia.

"At Piketon, we learned that Vicksburg had fallen, and that General Lee, having been repulsed at Gettysburg, had returned across the Potomac. Under the circumstances this information was peculiarly disheartening."

A MORGAN CHASER'S NARRATIVE

The *Cambridge Jeffersonian* of January 29, 1891, carried a story written by a member of a company which sought to impede Morgan's gallop through Guernsey County. We condense this narrative also:

The company was increased on the march to perhaps one hundred men. It arrived at Cumberland about 10 P. M. and pushed into Noble County. Turning toward Cumberland again, the company moved on with caution in the darkness. After advancing a few miles, they met some men carrying bridles and saddles, who said Morgan's Raiders had taken their horses and detained them as prisoners for a time. They said that Morgan's pickets were down at the bridge, but a short distance back. The raiders could be heard reveling over the good things of the people. The pickets were soon called in, and, the command coming up, the company galloped into the town by one road, Hobson and Shackleford on another. Two prisoners were taken and sent under guard to Cambridge. Morgan pushed on toward Hartford, trying to burn the bridge over the creek behind him, but the pursuers were too close and the fire was soon extinguished. One hundred well-

armed men in Morgan's front, anywhere between Eagleport and the Central Ohio Railroad, could have held him in check long enough for him to have been taken by the pursuing forces. At Campbell's Station the pursuers were checked for a time by the burning of the bridge over Leatherwood Creek and the station house.

LEFT WASHINGTON HELTER-SKELTER

Morgan halted at Washington and put out pickets on the east and west. Those on the south were driven in by Hobson's advance and the raiders got out of Washington helter-skelter, toward the north, making a stand over the hill, which is known in the history of this raid as the "battle of Washington." In this battle four of Morgan's men were killed or mortally wounded, and several prisoners taken. Winchester was reached in the night, where a long halt was made, as Morgan made a feint of going toward Birmingham, with a part of his command, but again took the Antrim road, the whole column joining again at Antrim. The story continues:

"There had been a heavy rain in the afternoon, and it was still raining. All was darkness and confusion. The farmers were coming in to hear the news, and a general exchange of horses was going on. A detachment of troops sent down from Cambridge by wagon were being mounted as fast as horses could be conscripted. This night's ride from Winchester to Moorefield told upon pursued and pursuers. The men were drenched to the skin, saddles and blankets wet and heavy, the road was muddy and slippery, horses were jaded and hungry (many fell by the wayside), the troopers being left to plod along, carrying saddle and bridle, until a horse could be captured. The pursuing forces moved on slowly through Antrim, Londonderry, and on to Smyrna. Here a halt was made to examine the road, as it was reported that Morgan's forces had taken the Freeport road. So far the pursuit was a chase. The pursued had the advantage of the fresh horses on the line, but now Morgan was to meet opposing forces in front, flank and rear, and, to use a fox-chase term, the pursuers had come to the 'last straw line,' and the fox is in the square. As the reader knows, the chase ended near New Lisbon, Ohio, July 26, 1863, where the raiders were captured."

PLUNDERING WAS OFTEN COMICAL

The disposition of Morgan's raiders and plunderers was described as follows, in the *Century*, by Basil W. Duke, of the raiders:

"There were very good reasons, independent of the provost guard, why the men should not straggle far from the line of march; but the well-fitted stores and gaudy shop-windows of the Indiana and Ohio towns seemed to stimulate, in men accustomed to impoverished and unpretentious Dixie, the propensity to appropriate without limit or restraint. I have never before seen anything like this disposition to plunder. Our perilous situation only seemed to make the men more reckless. At the same time, anything more ludicrous than the manner in which they indulged their predatory tastes can scarcely be imagined. The weather was intensely warm, yet one man rode for three days with seven pairs of skates slung around his neck; another loaded himself with sleigh-bells. A large chafing dish, a Dutch clock, a chandelier and a bird cage, containing three canaries, were some of the articles I saw borne off and jealously fondled. Baby shoes and calico were, however, staple articles. A fellow would procure a bolt of calico, carry it carefully for a day or two, then cast it aside and get another."

THE CAMBRIDGE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

The unveiling of this memorial took place Tuesday, June 9, 1903, and was a memorable day in the history of Guernsey County. Early in the morning all Cambridge was astir, and soon the people came from every quarter of the county, as for a sacred holiday. There was no parade, but the Electric Park or Consolidated Band and the Winchester Drum Corps, with Superintendent Cronebaugh and Professor LaChat's High School Glee Club, rendered choice music, timed to alternate with the addresses.

A little after 9:30 o'clock Editor David D. Taylor, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Guernsey County Monumental Association, called the crowd at the public square to order. Reverend McFarland made the invocation, whereupon Mr. Taylor presented Hon. Milton Turner to preside, as chairman of the building trustees appointed by the county commissioners. Mr. Turner spoke as follows:

"The history of this soldiers' monument is briefly this: About

ten years ago a movement was started to build a soldiers' monument by subscription. A charter was taken out and an association formed under the name of the Guernsey County Monumental Association. Fifteen thousand fine lithographed life-membership certificates were procured and a regular campaign opened up by holding meetings in each township of the county. The constitution provided that any man, woman or child, white or colored, could become a life-time, voting member upon the payment of one dollar. A vice president was appointed in each township, and a book of blank certificates left in his hands to be sold to all who wished to become members.

"After the expiration of two years the books were called in and did not show sufficient receipts to pay the expenses of the campaigns, so the project was abandoned and we went into the show business. A hall was fitted up in one of Col. Taylor's buildings, and a series of entertainments were given during the winter by the ladies and gentlemen of the association. Star actors appeared on the stage in the persons of Hon. D. D. Taylor, Alfred Weedon, A. K. Broom, Capt. A. A. Taylor, J. C. Carver and H. F. McDonald, supported by a strong coterie of the best ladies of the town. The public was entertained once or twice a week with a good performance for the sum of ten cents.

FIRE CHECKED PROGRESS

"Money accumulated slowly but surely and the property man reported an accumulation of over four hundred dollars in paraphernalia, pictures, etc. But, alas, the dread fire fiend in the dead hours of the night stole upon us, and reduced the amphitheater to ashes. For six long years the movement lay dormant, until the monumental association again arose, Phoenix-like, and applied to the legislature for a special act authorizing the county commissioners to levy a tax in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars. The bill was pushed through the house by the Hon. W. L. Simpson, and Hon. J. E. Hurst did not let it stick in the Senate.

"The county commissioners acted promptly under its provisions and appointed three members of a building committee, and the monumental trustees appointed three, as was also provided for in the act."

The monument was unveiled by President Turner and his

little granddaughter, Ruth McMahon, amid the plaudits of the people, and the glee club sang the "Soldiers' Chorus."

H. W. Luccock accepted the monument on behalf of the county commissioners. An inspiring medley of national airs was rendered by the band, after which Gen. R. B. Brown, of Zanesville, delivered an impressive address.

The afternoon oration was delivered by the Hon. Ralph D. Cole, of Findlay, Ohio. Freeman T. Eagleson was introduced by Mr. Turner and the former's speech was well received. Then followed addresses by Hon. W. L. Simpson, John L. Locke and D. D. Taylor.

THE WAR WITH SPAIN

When Cambridge first demonstrated in favor of this war, Adam Broom's drum corps led an enthusiastic crowd to a store, and there a number of young men were recruited under H. F. McDonald. Mayor Luccock and others spoke forcefully to a throng of citizens. Owing to the fact that no regular National Guard company existed in the county at this time, but few men went into the service, except those who served in the regular army.

GUERNSEY COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

Number of men who enlisted, 200.

Total number enrolled in army, navy, or marine corps, 2,100.

Main divisions in which Guernsey County men were represented: Three Hundred and Eighth Engineers, Eighty-third Division, Sixth Infantry, Thirty-seventh Division, and Forty-second Division.

AMERICAN LEGION POSTS

The American Legion posts of the county were organized under Capt. Edmund Hawthorne in 1918, immediately after the close of the war. Some of the county posts are now members of the Cambridge American Legion Post No. 84.

Post No. 84 is enthusiastically active, one of the leading civic organizations of the community and a valuable civic asset.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

The Guernsey County chapter of the American Red Cross was in the Lake Division, and did commendable work during the

World war. Immense quantities of hospital supplies gathered from various parts of the county were shipped to Cleveland. Each township of the county accepted its share of the quota in finances and material aid.

Since the war this organization has continued to operate most efficiently. Priority is given in its program to the claims and material needs of the ex-service men, and to preparedness for disaster.

In the absence of any organized charity society in the county, the Red Cross has extended its relief work to the indigent civilian families. The report of 1927 shows a total of 2,770 cases directly contacted and assisted legally, financially, medically, or materially in some way.

The present organization is as follows: Dr. Lester S. Evans, president; Mrs. R. D. Hood, vice president; Miss Virgil Young, secretary.

GUERNSEY'S WORLD WAR DEAD

The long list which follows shows the sacrifices made by the county in the great conflict. It is taken from Charles B. Galbreath's new and comprehensive History of Ohio and published here with his permission:

Allen, Harvey H., Buffalo, November 8, 1918.
Allender, George M., Brady, September 26, 1918.
Baird, Forrest R., Lore City, October 18, 1918.
Bennett, Harold F., Salesville, October 10, 1918.
Blair, Harry, Cambridge, October 1, 1918.
Campbell, John O., Cambridge, December 1, 1918.
Campbell, William Y., Byesville, October 7, 1918.
Carpenter, Crum, Spencer Station, October 7, 1918.
Chalfant, Othar Revere, Cambridge, October 17, 1918.
Cline, John H., Birds Run, October 18, 1918.
Collart, Celistene, Cambridge, November 6, 1918.
Colvin, Edward J., September 30, 1918.
Conner, Earl, Quaker City, July 19, 1918.
Dyer, James C., Cambridge, October 21, 1918.
Eddy, Frank, Kimbolton, October 16, 1918.
Finley, Roy, Byesville, October 10, 1918.
Frame, Howard S., Lore City, October 5, 1918.
Frost, Clyde M., Fairview, October 4, 1918.

Fulton, William T., Cambridge, October 20, 1918.
Galliger, Floyd, Cambridge, August 4, 1918.
Gibson, Thomas H., Quaker City, November 12, 1918.
Gillespie, Byron K., Cambridge, October 9, 1918.
Gorrell, John S., Cumberland, October 30, 1918.
Gray, Perry H., Byesville, November 17, 1918.
Green, Herbert D., Buffalo, October 17, 1918.
Hamilton, Clyde O., Cambridge, October 4, 1918.
Hammond, George C., Cambridge, October 15, 1918.
Hughes, Eugene, Kimbolton, December 6, 1918.
Kroni, George, Cambridge, October 10, 1918.
Lahue, Darl, Cambridge, September 30, 1918.
Lent, William H., Senecaville, October 6, 1918.
Long, Lucian E., Cambridge, January 23, 1918.
Lowry, Haven S., Cambridge, October 1, 1918.
Markle, Oliver, Quaker City, November 2, 1918.
Matheny, Willard E., Pleasant City, December 15, 1918.
McNeel, Ralph C., Cambridge, February 19, 1919.
Minale, Sam, Byesville, October 19, 1918.
Monk, Henry R., Pleasant City, October 15, 1918.
Nicholas, Oran, Cambridge, July 18, 1918.
O'Conner, Harry B., Cambridge, June 6, 1918.
Oliver, Homer E., Byesville, January 26, 1918.
Piatt, Robert L., Cambridge, November 21, 1917.
Schwyhart, William M., Kimbolton, January 6, 1918.
Shepard, Isaac W., Cambridge, February 27, 1919.
Smith, Hiram L., Cambridge, October 21, 1918.
Stackhouse, Homer E., Cambridge, February 25, 1919.
Steele, Lawrence S., Senecaville, October 9, 1918.
Stewart, George E., Cambridge, October 12, 1918.
Tedrick, Loraine L., Byesville, October 13, 1918.
Tedrick, Ward B., Winterset, October 22, 1918.
Tullis, Wallace, Cambridge, November 16, 1918.
Wagstaff, Israel B., Cambridge, August 4, 1918.
Walker, Frank, Derwent, September 30, 1918.
Warden, Delno T., Salesville, October 6, 1918.
Warne, James R., Cambridge, October 20, 1918.
Wilson, Charles E., Birds Run, October 25, 1918.
Wright, Samuel H., Winterset, March 15, 1918.
Wynn, James B., Cambridge, January 25, 1919.

CHAPTER CXXVII

MISCELLANEOUS FEATURES OF GUERNSEY COUNTY HISTORY

WORK BEGUN ON CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD AT CAMBRIDGE AUGUST 12, 1852—FIRST TRAIN CAME FROM ZANESVILLE APRIL 27, 1854—"PENNSY" LINE BROUGHT COMPETITION AND CHEAPER RATES—CAMBRIDGE-BYESVILLE INTERURBAN BEGAN FALL OF 1903—"UNDERGROUND RAILROAD" ONCE BUSY IN GUERNSEY—PENNYROYAL REUNIONS LAUNCHED IN 1880—ELZA SCOTT MANUFACTURED SALT—BEGINNINGS OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

GUERNSEY'S FIRST RAILROAD

Guernsey County's first railroad was the old Central Ohio, now the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Work on it began on the south hillside, at Cambridge, August 12, 1852, and the first shovelful of earth was thrown by C. L. Madison. The tunnel was begun October 22, the same year. The completion of the road gave new avenues by which the farmer and stockman could market at more profitable prices the products of the farm. The county, then for the first time, came in real commercial touch with the great markets, the road crossing the townships of Millwood, Richland, Center, Cambridge, Adams and Westland, with its main line, while it runs through portions of Richland, Valley, and Spencer, with a branch from Lore City to Cumberland. Beginning on the east side of the county, the points of most importance are Quaker City, Salesville, Lore City, Cambridge and Cassel Station, on the main line. On the Cumberland branch the stations worthy of note are Lore City, Senecaville, Hartford and Cumberland.

FIRST TRAIN TO CAMBRIDGE, 1854

The road's first passenger train from Zanesville was on April 27, 1854. The passengers in six coaches were hospitably wel-

comed. The procession was under the marshalship of Col. Gordon Lofland and an address was made by Hon. Nathan Evans. Military companies from Columbus and Zanesville were present.

The Pennsylvania Railroad enters the county from the north, in Wheeling Township, follows the windings of Wills Creek on down through Liberty, Cambridge, Jackson and Valley townships, leaving the county near Pleasant City. North of Pleasant City come Derwent, Byesville, Cambridge, Tyner, Kimbolton, Birds Run and Guernsey, and so on out of this into Tuscarawas County. The objective points of this division of the great Pennsylvania system are Marietta, at the south, and Cleveland, at the north.

CLEVELAND & MARIETTA LINE INTO COAL FIELDS

Constructed in about 1880, this enterprise was headed by Gen. A. J. Warner, of Marietta, through whose energy and untiring zeal the road was built at a time when it taxed every thought and capacity of good business men. It tapped great coal fields and gave the county competing freight rates. All classes of citizens rejoiced when it came, as a north and south route was recognized as having no less importance than the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio from east to west. "It was built through the best valley section of the county," wrote Colonel Sarchet, "but necessarily over a very rough, uneven country, where much expense was necessary, the grades somewhat heavy and curves sharp. A tunnel of many hundred feet through solid rock and coal strata between Kimbolton and Guernsey had to be constructed, at an expense of almost, if not fully, a million dollars. The waters of Wills Creek at times flooded the tracks and this caused other expense and delay. General Warner fought on, but to no purpose, for there came a time when he had to succumb to the inevitable. The road was sold and passed into the hands of the present corporation, the Pennsylvania company, who rebuilt and re-equipped the same."

The Ohio River & Western Railroad, which cuts off only a corner of the county, where it runs from the southwest into Cumberland, having three miles of track within Guernsey County, is still of the narrow gauge type of railroad. It was built about 1880.

The first cars were run on the electric line between Cambridge and Byesville in the autumn of 1903 (October 21) over the Cam-

ARCADE BUILDING ON WEST WHEELING AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE

One of the first buildings erected in the town. It has recently been remodeled.

bridge Consolidated Company's line, later styled the Cambridge Power, Light and Traction Company, but at this time known as the Midland Power and Traction Company. The road was opened up to the Byesville limit five weeks earlier than that date, but not clear to Byesville. The first electric street cars were operated at Cambridge April 24, 1902, by the consolidated company.

GUERNSEY'S UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

This was a much-used medium in the days when fugitive slaves were in flight toward Canada and freedom after crossing the Ohio from plantations located east and south of it. A very considerable number of the 40,000 who thus crossed the Buckeye State by way of its 1,500 "underground stations" went northward through Senecaville, Byesville, Cambridge and Old Washington. Cambridge was located on Route 7 of the nineteen routes which were secretly at the service of the fugitives. Doctor Baldridge's Senecaville home was one of the Guernsey "stations," and among his fellow abolitionists there were Rev. William C. Kiel, Dr. David Frame, Dr. Noah Hill, and Judge William Thompson. Jonathan Bye, a Quaker, was the station "agent" at Byesville.

THE PENNYROYAL REUNIONS

When Benjamin Borton settled in Oxford Township after Zane's Trace was opened for use, he found pennyroyal growing wild there. Having learned to distill this plant in his former New Jersey home, he proceeded to do the same with it in Guernsey County.

The industry grew year by year until 1880, when the residents of Oxford Township launched a reunion, which was participated in by them and by former residents; others among the latter sent letters. Since 1880 the reunion has been held once a year, the participants enjoying a program of songs, addresses and the reading of letters from Oxfordites located in many states.

ELZA SCOTT'S SALT WELL

In about 1864, Elza Scott, whose extensive coal mines were located on the old Central Ohio Railroad east of Cambridge, while boring for salt water, struck a very strong supply of it at the depth of about 1,000 feet, and his salt works were successfully operated. His one furnace produced daily about twenty-five bar-

rels of superior salt. The well afforded sufficient water to make from fifty to seventy-five barrels of salt a day.

THE CAMBRIDGE PUBLIC LIBRARY

In a 1903 issue of the *Guernsey Times* an interesting history of this institution appeared. We use it in part:

"In the fall of 1898 at a dinner party given at the home of the late Hon. Joseph D. Taylor, the library movement was talked of and Mrs. J. D. Taylor began the canvass. She secured one thousand eight hundred dollars, taking life memberships in the association at twenty-five dollars." The Cambridge Library Association came into existence February 23, 1899. John M. Amos was made president for one year, and John L. Locke secretary. The $1,800 secured by life memberships was expended for books and furnishings and the library occupied rooms given rent free by the Hon. J. D. Taylor. At the meeting of the association held in April, 1905, the Carnegie libraries were talked of, and a committee, A. R. McCulloch and Rev. W. H. Weir, went to New York and learned the terms upon which the building would be donated.

Continued the *Times*:

"Then there was a hitch in regard to the desired location on Steubenville Avenue, just back of the courthouse. This property belonged to the county and a special act of the legislature was required to empower the commissioners to give this site. All this done, Mr. McCulloch notified Mr. Carnegie, and he received an answer from him on May 12, 1902, that eighteen thousand dollars had been deposited to the credit of the Cambridge Library association.

"Plans were decided upon, and bids taken, none being within the limit. Then some changes were made, and on last Saturday evening the bids were opened and the contract awarded to C. W. Dowling, of Williamsburg, West Virginia, for seventeen thousand, six hundred and thirty-eight dollars. The building is to be completed by August 15, 1903."

Before the building was completed it was found that the amount donated was not sufficient to complete it, and Mr. Carnegie was asked to give the balance, which amounted to $5,000 more, which he kindly consented to do, making his total gift $23,000. The formal opening of the library took place November 17, 1904, with appropriate ceremony.

CHAPTER CXXVIII

GUERNSEY'S GREAT OIL AND GAS WEALTH

YEARS 1926-27 MARKED BY WONDERFUL DEVELOPMENT JUST OUTSIDE OF CAMBRIDGE—OVER 100 HEAVY GAS WELLS DRILLED IN 1927—FACTORIES FAVORED WITH A 22½ CENT RATE—CAMBRIDGE FIELD TWENTY-FIVE MILES BY FOUR—GREAT OIL PRODUCING WELLS IN SAME TERRITORY—GUERNSEY HAD GAS IN A SALT WELL BACK IN '70—HARMONY FIELD FAIRLY PRODUCTIVE IN 1900—HISTORY OF OTHER EARLY GUERNSEY DEVELOPMENT.

One of the most productive and promising fields east of the Mississippi lies at the very doors of the City of Cambridge. The Guernsey field was a good one in the early days of Ohio development, but results of 1926-27 activities within townships located south and west of the county seat have been far richer than any previously obtained.

The first of the new wells sunk in the Indian Camp field of Knox Township, adjacent to Cambridge, when drilled by the Ohio Fuel Gas Company, yielded from 50,000,000 to 75,000,000 cubic feet a day.

THE STRIKE WAS A SENSATION

This great producer started development on a large scale in the spring of 1926, the Ohio Fuel Gas, Ohio Oil, Eastern Carbon Black, Pure Oil, Cambridge Glass, Big Line Oil and Gas, and other smaller companies, making tremendous strikes, production of their wells ranging from 2,000,000 to 30,000,000 cubic feet a day.

The Brill properties and those of Dr. C. A. Craig, Reverend Spear and Frederick Turner were among those where greatest production ensued, and constant extensions followed until as the year 1927 closed the territory had a length of twenty-five miles and a width of four miles in the townships of Westland, Adams, Knox, Wheeling, Monroe, Washington, Jackson and Londonderry, the total area involving many thousand acres and having a northeast-southwest trend.

GAS SENT TO FOUR GREAT STATES

Three of the townships named, Knox, Adams and Westland, regarded as constituting the heart of this rich field, lie imme-

diately west of the Cambridge corporation line, and here more than 100 heavy gas producers were drilled during the year 1927. So great and promising was the yield that the Ohio Fuel Gas Company laid a twelve-inch distributing main which carries much of the product to points in Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Michigan. When to the figures representing the vast outflow of gas is added the statement that 160 of the wells were still contributing to the total output at the close of 1927, the reader is enabled to realize the Cambridge territory's wonderful wealth.

RICH DEPOSITS OF OIL ALSO

But the story is only partly told. The first of the newer oil wells was sunk on the James Fulton farm, in Jackson Township, and this and Westland Township have developed into very productive territory in which wells yielding 50 to 300 barrels of oil a day have come in. About forty oil producers existed in the Cambridge field at the close of 1927, and the Buckeye Pipe Line Company has laid a main from it to the Parkersburg, W. Va., refineries.

NEWER LEASES PROFIT FARMERS

These great oil and gas strikes have brought riches to the landowners concerned, especially to those who executed leases during 1926-27, for they receive one-eighth of the oil and gas produced. Leases executed about six years earlier were less remunerative to the lessor, who derives comparatively light incomes from the gas, but receives an eighth of the oil.

The main oil and gas strikes have been made in the Niagara sand at a depth of about 3,500 feet. North of Cambridge the Berea is yielding to the extent of twenty gas wells which flow to the tune of 500,000 to 3,000,000 cubic feet each, daily. They are controlled by the Ohio Fuel Gas Company and its subsidiaries.

FACTORIES FAVORED WITH 22½-CENT GAS

Several of the independent operators in the Cambridge field have merged their holdings and formed the Industrial Gas Company, under the direction of the Board of Trade, and Cambridge industries are thereby favored with a gas rate of 22½ cents a thousand cubic feet, pipe lines having been laid from the field to the Cambridge mills, glass plant and potteries.

The low rate and adequate supply combine to offer a rich inducement to prospective new industries while conferring direct benefits upon those now existing. The Cambridge Gas Company owns its gas-producing wells and uses their output as fuel. The domestic gas rate is but 40 cents a thousand.

Tests have shown that the fringe of production is at the Cambridge corporation line, both oil and gas having been found within a few hundred feet of the same, while only three wells have been drilled within the city. Now for a backward glance.

GAS IN A SALT WELL LONG YEARS AGO

More than a quarter of a century ago there was gas production which gave promise of a glowing future when gas revealed its presence in a salt well as early as 1870.

The Geological Survey of Ohio, Fourth Series, Bulletin One, recognizing the importance of the Guernsey field, gave it close attention and extended notice, with the statement that the county's first wells were drilled about when the excitement over the Findlay, Ohio, field was greatest.

It appears, however, from an article printed in the *Guernsey Times* of November 3, 1870, that the presence of gas in the county had made itself known fifteen or twenty years before the time indicated by the Ohio survey as the real beginning of development. We quote the *Times* article in full:

STRUCK A MATCH, TOUCHED WATER, AND LO! A FLAME

"Within about three miles of Cambridge, in a direct line, on the premises of David Sarchet, sr., is an inexhaustible salt well, from which constantly flows salt water several inches in diameter, and with it a constant supply of natural gas, which can be ignited at any time by merely holding a lighted match near the flowing stream. We have the authority of a scientific gentleman from the east who visited this well during the oil excitement here, for saying that there is an abundance of gas flowing from this well to light up a place much larger than Cambridge, and that it could easily be conducted here for that purpose at no very great cost; and he expressed great surprise that steps had never been taken to utilize so valuable a production of nature.

TIMIDLY CALLS CITY FATHERS' ATTENTION

"The subject is one which should sufficiently claim the attention of the city fathers as to cause them to make such investigation of the matter as to ascertain the feasibility of the plan, and what the cost would be, and, if not too great, measures should be taken to light our fast-growing little city with it. This subject is brought to our minds by noticing one item stating that Erie, Pennsylvania, has been lighted up with natural gas that flows from a salt well near that place."

SOUGHT FUEL AND OIL IN THE NINETIES

The story of discovery is intensely interesting. Men of drilling experience were confident of good yields in the Cambridge field when it became known that here was an anticline and drilling began in the middle '80s.

On the Waller farm, near Cambridge, seven shallow wells were drilled with a showing of oil which was so slight that the drills were stopped. The Cambridge Light and Fuel Company sank three wells in Cambridge Township, prior to 1892, which with a rock pressure of 400 pounds yielded in 1900 but about 100,000 cubic feet of gas a day, there being much trouble from salt water. In 1899 a well drilled to the Berea, which was struck at a depth of 1,098 feet, on the Black farm, West Cambridge, came in with a small flow of oil.

THE HARMONY FIELD DID BETTER

All this was discouraging, but better hopes arose in 1892 in what came to be known as the Harmony field, four miles south of Cambridge, in Jackson Township, where the Pebble Rock Oil & Gas Company drilled their first well on the land of Margaret Murray. The well was closed until 1893, when the Cambridge Light and Fuel Company bought it and all the leases held by the Pebble Rock Company. By 1900 the Cambridge Company had six producing wells in the field. The United Gas Company extended this field and by September, 1900, had eight producing wells. The Campbell & Buckett Oil and Gas Company also extended the field, and by September, 1900, also had producing wells, four of them, their product being piped to Byesville to be used as fuel by the Art Glass Works. Writing about the Cam-

bridge field in 1900, J. W. Bownocker, now Ohio state geologist, spoke of results as follows:

GAS DOME OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED

"The Harmony reservoir lies on a low dome-shaped uplift. This is made plain by the Cambridge or No. 7 coal which rises above drainage in the central part of the territory but dips away in all directions from this. It was the existence of this dome which led to the drilling of the first well and thus to the discovery of the reservoir. The gas sand is the Berea and lies from 1080-85 feet below the Cambridge coal. It is not a continuous bed of sandstone but is separated by a few feet of slate as follows:

Sandstone (gas)	40 feet
Slate	4
Sandstone	20

"The gas is found above the slate. At the junction of the gas sand and the slate water is encountered and so the former is rarely drilled through. Occasionally a little oil and gas are found in the sand below the slate, but none of the wells in the Harmony field derive their supplies from this horizon.

"The sand varies considerably in structure. Sometimes it is coarse and porous and at other times fine and hard. The wells are shot ordinarily with from twenty-five to thirty quarts of nitro-glycerine. The rock pressure of the field was originally about five hundred pounds but has now decreased to approximately four hundred. The largest wells produce from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 cubic feet per day."

SEVEN GUERNSEY TOWNS USED GAS

In 1900 the Cambridge Light & Fuel Company charged 15 cents a thousand for gas. Many families were using it, and the American Sheet Steel Company, of Cambridge, consumed 2,000,000 cubic feet a day. The Cambridge Art Pottery Company, then in course of erection, planned to use the gas. The United Gas Company charged the same rates and supplied Cambridge, Byesville, Pleasant City, Hartford, Quaker City, Barnesville and Caldwell. "However," added State Geologist Bownocker, "several of these places derive their supply from the Dudley field. This company supplies the waterworks and electric plants at Cambridge and the glass houses at Quaker City and Barnesville.

Since the above was written in 1900 much drilling has been done in the Harmony field, with the result that the territory has been considerably extended. Later wells, however, were small and the heavy demands have greatly decreased the rock pressure of the field. The supply is no longer adequate for the factories and the same is true for domestic purposes. Had the fuel been restricted to the latter use the supply would have been ample for years."

RESULTS OBTAINED BY OTHER DRILLING YEARS AGO

Professor Bownocker added to his story of the Harmony field a brief history of what had been done elsewhere in Guernsey County. We quote again:

"Londonderry Township—One Berea well in section two, making four barrels of oil per day.

"Jackson Township—Two Berea wells on the Siens farm in section seven. Both are small producers.

"Town of Senecaville—About 1897 a well drilled at the edge of this village found oil at a depth of 162 feet. It produced ten barrels the first day and none thereafter. The oil was sold as a lubricant. Other wells were drilled in the vicinity but all were failures. Many years ago a shallow well was drilled along Seneca Creek and the oil secured sold as 'Seneca oil.'

"Quaker City—A well was drilled to the Berea in 1886. The sand was found at a depth of 1,341 feet and was six feet thick. It produced a small flow of gas. Other wells have since been drilled in the same vicinity without securing returns that compensate the operator.

"Kimbolton—Two wells have been drilled near this place, one in 1887 and the other soon afterwards. The first was a failure but the second produced a moderate flow of gas, the rock pressure having risen to 300 pounds or more."

We have been unable to find a history of Guernsey's oil and gas development during the years between 1900 and 1926.

CHAPTER CXXIX

PROGRESSIVE ARE THE COUNTY AND CAMBRIDGE SCHOOLS

CAMBRIDGE A SEPARATE DISTRICT—TEN VILLAGE AND TWENTY-ONE RURAL DISTRICTS—CONSOLIDATION MAKES SOME PROGRESS—COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS GROW FROM SIX TO SEVENTEEN AND HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT FROM 300 TO NEARLY ONE THOUSAND—SUPERINTENDENT WOLFE HAS SERVED FOURTEEN YEARS—CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL PROPERTY'S VALUE MORE THAN A MILLION—MODERN INSTRUCTION IN ELEVEN SCHOOL BUILDINGS—SUPERINTENDENT HICK'S LONG LIST OF TEACHERS NAMED—BRIEF STORY OF EARLIEST SCHOOLS AND THOSE OF TWENTY YEARS AGO.

THE COUNTY SCHOOLS

The schools of Guernsey County outside the City of Cambridge, which is a district in itself, are under the general jurisdiction of the County Board of Education. There are ten village districts and twenty-one rural districts, each having its own local board of education.

When the law providing county supervision became effective in 1914 there was no system or uniformity in the schools of any of the districts excepting a few of the larger villages. The schools were not graded and pupils were not promoted according to any definite plan. There was no course of study nor uniformity of text-books. Due to a lack of law enforcement, the attendance was very irregular. Many of the schoolrooms were unsightly, unsanitary and unfit for school use. The most of them contained no equipment for teaching other than the books and supplies possessed by the pupils. Only six of the thirty-one districts maintained high schools, and very few of the pupils in the other districts ever attended high school anywhere.

THEN A BETTER SYSTEM CAME

Much advancement has been made in the schools of Guernsey County under county supervision. A uniform system has been

established which applies to both the village and rural districts. The term begins and ends at the same time in all the schools, and the same holidays are observed. All the pupils are classified by grades and promoted in accordance with the same standards. The text-books used in both the elementary and the high schools are uniform and uniform examinations based upon the uniform courses of study are given twice a year.

Centralization has not been found practical in the county on account of the lack of improved roads. There has been some consolidation in the sections where good roads have been built and plans are now under way for other consolidated schools. Awaiting conditions necessary for consolidation, the school authorities have made material improvements in the old buildings as to appearance and equipment.

LARGE SCHOOLS IN SOUTHERN GUERNSEY

Nearly one-third of the pupils enrolled in the county schools are children of foreign-born parents. While several different nationalities are represented, they are largely Slavic. The foreign element is found mainly about the mining centers in the southern part of the county. The schools in these centers are invariably large.

Although the population of the county districts has increased but little, if any, since 1914, the number of high schools has increased from six to seventeen, and the number of boys and girls enrolled in high schools from less than three hundred to almost a thousand. This increase is attributed largely to the educational interest arising from county supervision.

ENROLLMENT BY VILLAGES

During the school year 1926-27, the enrollment was 7,449. The following are the names of the thirty-one districts of the county and the number of pupils enrolled in each: Byesville Village, 1,115; Cumberland Village, 186; Fairview Village, 52; Kimbolton Village, 92; Lore City Village, 314; Old Washington Village, 104; Pleasant City Village, 433; Quaker City Village, 185; Salesville Village, 57; Senecaville Village, 372; Adams Rural, 98; Cambridge Rural, 190; Center Rural, 538; Jackson Rural, 773; Jefferson Rural, 77; Knox Rural, 87; Liberty Rural, 146; Londonderry Rural, 184; Madison Rural, 167; Millwood

Rural, 102; Monroe Rural, 135; Oxford Rural, 148; Richland Rural, 186; Spencer Rural, 106; Valley Rural, 934; Washington Rural, 91; Westland Rural, 87; Wheeling Rural, 131; Wills Rural, 134; Adams Special, 21; Jackson Special, 62.

NEARLY THREE HUNDRED TEACHERS

The number of teachers employed in the county during the school year 1926-27 was 268, of which 89 were men, and 179 were women. The number of elementary teachers was 216, and of high school and special teachers, 52.

The value of the school property in the county is estimated to be $731,000, equipment $92,450, or a total of $823,450. The amount paid as teachers' salaries for the school year 1926-27 was $261,633.

The County Board of Education is composed of the following members: W. C. Morrison, president, Cambridge; H. K. Crow, vice president, Cumberland; Dr. W. A. White, Salesville; G. M. Aikin, Kimbolton; A. A. Moore, Cambridge. The office of the County Board of Education is located in the courthouse at Cambridge.

SUPERINTENDENT WOLFE'S LONG SERVICE

W. G. Wolfe is county superintendent of schools. He was elected to that position when the law providing for county supervision became effective in 1914 and has served continuously since that time. Miss Margaret Kirkwood is clerk in the county school office, and W. T. Carr is the county attendance officer.

The superintendents of the six largest village schools are assistants to the county superintendent. These are: W. H. Nicholson, Byesville; H. O. Young, Cumberland; G. W. Shegog, Lore City; J. H. Morris, Pleasant City; Sherman O. Liming, Quaker City; and W. W. Wilson, Senecaville.

CAMBRIDGE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Cambridge public schools have had a steady growth in enrollment for a great many years, which reflects the stability of the city's growth. The greatest number of pupils enrolled in any one month was 3,698, as shown by the November report, 1927. Of this number, 2,115 were in grades one to six, 662 in the seventh

and eighth grades, or Junior High School, and 921 in grades nine to twelve, or Senior High School.

The value of the school property is conservatively estimated at $1,149,480.23. There are eleven buildings, as follows:

Brown High School, on Steubenville Avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets.

Central Elementary and Junior High School, corner of Steubenville Avenue and Seventh Street.

Garfield Junior High School, at intersection of South Eighth and Garfield Avenue.

Garfield Elementary School, same location as Garfield Junior High School.

Park Elementary School, intersection of Wheeling Avenue and Highland Avenue.

Ninth Street Elementary, corner of Ninth Street and Foster Avenue.

Lofland Elementary School, North Fourth Street, between Ogier Avenue and Foster Avenue.

Glass Plant School, East Cambridge, Rural Route No. 7.

Oakland Elementary, on Clairmont Avenue, between Clark Street and Thirteenth Street.

Marquand Elementary, on Marquand Avenue.

McMahon Recreation Building, on North Seventh Street, at rear of Central Building.

The general control of the schools is vested in a board of education of five members elected at large and assisted by a clerk and a superintendent. The personnel of this group is as follows: E. W. Lawyer, president; C. W. Snyder, vice president; R. L. Campbell, H. R. Gander, B. A. Souders; Besse Taylor, clerk; Hugh R. Hick, superintendent.

At present there are 126 full-time employees: 110 teachers and supervisors (17 men and 93 women); 11 janitors; 1 attendance officer; 1 school nurse; 1 director of physical training; 1 clerk to the superintendent, and 1 clerk to the high school principal.

A DIFFERENTIATED CURRICULUM

The aim of the city school system is to promote the growth and development of the pupils in every possible way and to fit the

instruction as nearly as possible to their individual needs and capacities. To this end the curriculum is highly differentiated. In the high school many courses are offered and with wide possibilities for the selection of studies. Pupils are gradually relegated to groups with standards that are commensurate with their individual abilities and in keeping with their interests and aptitudes. H. L. Pine is the principal over all high school teachers and pupils housed both in Brown High and Central buildings.

In the Junior High Schools the work is not so highly differentiated but is largely exploratory. The pupils however are segregated according to their capacities into relatively homogeneous groups and each group has its own standards.

In the elementary schools the curriculum provides that a few minimum essentials shall be mastered by all. These are uniform throughout the system but wide possibility is afforded for the enrichment of each individual child's experience through special assignments and the working out of various projects.

DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS NAMED

Several special departments have been created. Among these are the Sunshine Class, which is a school for crippled children; an opportunity school for over-age or retarded pupils with manual activities emphasized; vocational agriculture department with farm projects supervised throughout the year; a manual training department with three instructors; a home making course with two instructors, one giving special attention to foods, and the other to textiles; a commercial department with two teachers that fits pupils to enter business life; several health leagues under the direction of the school nurse; a physical training and athletics department; a music department, and Tuesday Bible schools in various churches.

Splendid coöperation is enjoyed between the schools and the various trades and industries, also with the various service clubs and women's clubs. About 150 tuition pupils are enrolled from outside the district. It is the aim of the people of Cambridge to make the name of their city synonymous with scholarship and culture just as Cambridge in Massachusetts and Cambridge in Old England are.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE—BROWN HIGH SCHOOL

Hugh R. Hick	Superintendent
Besse Taylor	Clerk to Superintendent
Mrs. Lydia Palmer	Attendance Officer
Miss Edith Waln	School Nurse
I. W. LaChat	Music Supervisor

BROWN HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL AND TEACHERS

H. L. Pine	Principal
Mildred Ford	Clerk to Principal
Mary Arnold	Latin
Grace Bell	Spanish
Dorothy Criswell	History
Martha Deselm	English
Winifred Dew	Home Economics
Ina Doyle	English
Gladys Duff	Stenography
Beryl Fishel	History
Gladys Gilliland	Mathematics
Mary Johns	History
Harry Kirke	Mathematics
W. R. Lebold	Mathematics
C. H. Merrilees	Physics
Pauline McCreary	Latin
J. McFarland	English
J. G. McGuffey	Agriculture
Lewis Prine	Science
Marjorie Scharrer	History
Helen Shepherd	English
Nell Shepherd	Bookkeeping
Ruth Thompson	French
Wanda Wilson	English

CENTRAL SCHOOL PRINCIPAL AND TEACHERS

Grace Tribbie	Principal
Lela R. Heskett	Grade I
Wilma Devore	Grade II
Elizabeth Stone	Grade III

Emma Austin	Grade IV
Elizabeth Wall	Grade V
Stella Burris	Grade VI
Lucille Johnson	Grade VI
Virgil Vale	Grade VII
Wilma Keiser	Grade VII
Virgil P. Ross	Grade VII
Margaret Callihan	Grade VII
Lucille Lee	Grade VII
Ida Nicholson	Grade VIII
W. C. Ingram	Grade VIII
Mary Rose	Grade VIII
Lura Dudley	Grade VIII
Clara Mehaffey	Grade VIII
Floyd Mathers	Grade VIII
Mary Clark	Home Economics
Samuel C. Warner	High School Mathematics
Edgar Glenn	High School Mathematics
Clelia Laverty	High School English
Charles Salmon	High School Science
Libbia S. Giffen	Opportunity School
Marie Malloy	School for Cripples

GARFIELD SCHOOL PRINCIPAL AND TEACHERS

Lucy Wells	Principal
Lillian Davidson	Grade I
Gertrude Pritchard	Grade I
Marguerite Alloway	Grade II
Clara Nicholson	Grade II
Bernice Morgan	Grade III
Cloea Landman	Grade III
Lillian Neyman	Grade IV
Mary Smallwood	Grade IV
Lillian Murphy	Grade V
Grace Acheson	Grade V
Lois Campbell	Grade VI
Vivian Heskett	Grade VI
Dora Allen	Grade VIII
Chloris Dudley	Grade VII
Emily Mc. Peek	Grade VII

Clyde Miller	Grade VIII
Louis Baxter	Manual Training

NINTH STREET SCHOOL PRINCIPAL AND TEACHERS

Clare Stockdale	Principal, Grade I
Elizabeth Moore	Grade II
Eva Benadum	Grade III
Helen Keiser	Grade IV
Olive Baker	Grade V
Ethel Caskey	Grade VI
Stelle Vance	Grade VI-VII
Harriett Offenbacher	Grade VII

PARK SCHOOL PRINCIPAL AND TEACHERS

Jennie Whitehead	Principal, Grade I
Edna McDill	Grade I
Fannie Moorehead	Grade II
Ethel Wiley	Grade II-III
Dorothy Milligan	Grade III-IV
Eula Bell	Grade IV
Esther Arn	Grade IV-V
Mary Pyles	Grade V

LOFLAND SCHOOL PRINCIPAL AND TEACHERS

Mildred Scharmm	Grade I
Bertha Malloy	Grade I-II
Katharine Fordyce	Grade II
Alice Lloyd	Grade III
Grace Wiley	Grade III
Alice Clark	Grade IV
Elsie Borton	Principal, Grade V
Mae Rose	Grade VI

GLASS PLANT SCHOOL PRINCIPAL AND TEACHERS

Maude Wilson	Grade I
Sara Cougill	Grade II
Grace Clark	Grade III
Margaret Potts	Grade IV
Isabelle Ferguson	Grade V

Lois Cameron	Grade VI
Mildred Selby	Grade VII
Elza C. Lawyer	Principal, Grade VIII

OAKLAND SCHOOL PRINCIPAL AND TEACHERS

Nellie Probasco	Principal, Grade I
Verna Gibson	Grade II
Helen Hessin	Grade III-IV
Elizabeth Roby	Grade IV-V

MARQUAND SCHOOL PRINCIPAL AND TEACHERS

Gertrude McMurray	Principal, Grade I-II
Lucille McCormick	Grade III-IV
Olivia Wildman	Grade V-VI
Kathryn Patterson	Grade II

M'MAHON BUILDING

John Sherman Taylor	Physical Director
H. D. Thomas	Manual Arts

EARLY EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

For many years after Cambridge was settled the county had neither educational system nor regular public school buildings. There were of course pay schools, that is, subscription schools. Among the early teachers in Cambridge was John Beatty, a Virginian, whose school existed in 1809-10. Colonel Sarchet, the Guernsey historian, says it was 1833 when the directors of school district No. 7, Cambridge Township, employed Andrew Magee to teach a "common school" (free for all "children" of the district between the ages of four and twenty-four years) for $75 a quarter, which was to come from the district school fund.

District Seven was all of Cambridge west of the public square, extending north to Wills Creek and west and north of the National Road to Adams Township. The school was held in the old Masonic Building on North Seventh Street. This was the first entirely free school. It had a brick floor and slab benches. In the winter of 1837-38 Cambridge had two free schools, an "up-town" and a "down-town" school.

SCION OF NOBILITY A TEACHER

The first attempt made toward graded schools in Cambridge occurred in 1838, with William Ellis as teacher and principal. It was called the Cambridge Academy. It endured with varying success until 1844. The Union School was organized in 1850. William L. Lyons, its principal, was a brother of Lord Lyons, the British diplomat. On completing his educational work in Cambridge he removed to Zanesville and made his home there.

In August, 1861, Samuel Kirkwood became superintendent of the schools and the high school was established in 1869. Its first graduation class was composed of four girls, who received their diplomas in 1872.

THE SCHOOLS TWENTY YEARS AGO

The scope of this work does not admit of a detailed history of the county's schools but it may be said that by 1910 they had made good progress, the school buildings and grounds which had been purchased for school purposes having a valuation of $347,-250. The 1908 reports had shown the existence of nineteen township school districts, 133 sub-districts, twelve separate districts, 256 separate school rooms and 276 teachers, of whom 121 were men. In 1908 there were high schools in Byesville, Cumberland, Pleasant City, Quaker City, Senecaville, Washington and Westland Township. The average salaries then paid for teachers in the elementary schools amounted to $41 a month for men and $40 for women.

According to the report submitted by the state superintendent of public instruction for the biennium ending June 30, 1926, the St. Benedict parochial school of Cambridge had 136 pupils and three teachers.

CHAPTER CXXX

EARLY CHURCHES AND THOSE OF TODAY

CAMBRIDGE HOME THE FIRST HOUSE OF WORSHIP—BISHOP MORRIS AN EARLY METHODIST MINISTER—COUNTY'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL MEMBERSHIP NOW ABOUT 6,000—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES OF THE COUNTY NUMBER EIGHT, UNITED PRESBYTERIAN FOURTEEN, METHODIST PROTESTANT SIX, UNITED BRETHREN SIX, BAPTIST EIGHT, ROMAN CATHOLIC THREE, LUTHERAN FOUR, CHRISTIAN FOUR, CHURCH OF CHRIST THREE, RUSSIAN ORTHODOX TWO, AND EPISCOPAL, FREE METHODIST, GREEK CATHOLIC AND FRIENDS, ONE EACH.

Thomas Sarchet's home was the first in Cambridge used for church meetings. Here were held what was called "French Meetings." William Ogier was an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Thomas Sarchet, a licensed exhorter, who in turn conducted the exercises. From the nucleus of the Guernsey men sprang the Methodist Episcopal congregation. Soon it was attached to the Zanesville circuit, then bounded as follows: Beginning at Zanesville, up the Muskingum to the mouth of the Tuscarawas, up the Tuscarawas to the mouth of the Big Stillwater, up Big Stillwater to the old Wheeling Road, and west on said road to Zanesville.

James Watts of the Methodist Episcopal Church was the first traveling minister to preach in Cambridge. It is worthy to be noted that this charge has been filled by such eminent ministers as Bishop Morris, who lived here about the year 1817; James B. Findley, John P. Durbin, Leroy Swarmstead, S. R. Brockunier, Jacob and David Young and Doctor Whiteman, pioneers of western Methodism. After the erection of the courthouse the Methodists had religious services every Sabbath in the grand jury room. In this room the great Lorenzo Dow once preached, as he was traveling to the west.

GUERNSEY COUNTY CHURCHES OF TODAY

The list which follows is so large that the county shows up strong as a church-going community.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CAMBRIDGE

Lester S. Evans, pastor; Wilbur L. Watson, assistant.

The Session, S. E. Boden, clerk.

The deacons, H. W. Dennis, chairman.

The trustees, D. L. Rankin, president.

The finance, R. E. Thompson, congregational treasurer; H. W. Luccock, benevolent treasurer.

The music, E. C. Murray, chairman; Prof. Thomas Hamilton, director; Lucille Keyes, organist.

In charge of church building, H. G. Campbell for Session, C. C. Long for trustees, Charles Mathers, caretaker.

Ushers, J. H. Hyatt, John McConnell, R. E. Thompson, William Johnson, Bernard Moss.

Pastor's Aid Society, Mrs. W. T. Davis, president.

Woman's Missionary Society, Mrs. R. C. Wells, president.

McCormick Missionary Society, Mrs. H. L. Dallas, president.

Whitehead Chapter of the Woman's Missionary Society. Miss Mary Katherine Hick, president.

Westminster Circle, Miss Olga Logan, president.

The Sunday School, Wilbur L. Watson, superintendent; Stella Williams, secretary-treasurer.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The Methodist Episcopal churches of Guernsey County are in the Cambridge district (E. R. Slutz, district superintendent), of the Northeast Ohio Conference. The total membership of the church in the county is approximately 6,000.

The following are the Methodist Episcopal churches in the county, their locations, their pastors and their memberships:

Name	*Location*	*Pastor*	*No. of Members*
First Church	Cambridge	R. L. Foulke	2,700
East Church	Cambridge	J. F. McLeod	200
Beckett Avenue	Cambridge	F. W. Hall	165
Valley Chapel	Cambridge	F. W. Hall	107
Byesville	Byesville	Sidney G. Suiter	376
Cumberland	Cumberland	J. A. Bretz	275

Name	*Location*	*Pastor*	*No. of Members*
Fairview	Fairview	Eugene Mansfield	150
Kimbolton	Kimbolton	N. J. Hooker	200
Lore City	Lore City	H. B. Allen	175
Old Washington	Old Washington	D. A. Keane	191
Pleasant City	Pleasant City	D. D. Canfield	250
Quaker City	Quaker City	F. R. McVicker	340
Salesville	Salesville	C. O. Reynolds	95
Senecaville	Senecaville	F. J. Maxwell	370
Center	Center Township	D. A. Keane	137
Kipling	Center Township	H. B. Allen	55
Chalfant's Chapel	Center Township	J. F. McLeod	68
Allen's Chapel	Jefferson Township	Robert Wolfe	80
Hopewell	Knox Township	C. J. Birnbach	89
Flat Ridge	Knox Township	C. J. Birnbach	75
Tyner	Liberty Township	Cecil Wilson	52
Londonderry	Londonderry Township	H. A. Coffman	50
McCoy's	Londonderry Township	Eugene Mansfield	50
Winterset	Madison Township	Robert Wolfe	140
Antrim	Madison Township	Robert Wolfe	100
Eldon	Millwood Township	C. O. Reynolds	100
Birmingham	Monroe Township	Robert Wolfe	120
Fletcher	Oxford Township	Eugene Mansfield	86
Pisgah	Oxford Township	Eugene Mansfield	14
Middlebourne	Oxford Township	D. A. Keane	160
Concord	Richland Township	F. W. Hall	73
Buffalo	Valley Township	Norman Somerville	260
Derwent	Valley Township	F. W. Hall	84
Bethel	Valley Township	D. D. Canfield	75
Claysville	Westland Township	Robert Lawrence	121
Birds Run	Wheeling Township	W. J. Hooker	100
Zion	Wheeling Township	W. J. Hooker	50
Miller's	Wills Township	C. O. Reynolds	25

There are also Methodist Episcopal community centers at Little Kate and Trail Run in Jackson Township, King's Mine in Center Township, and the West End Mission in Cambridge.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Name	*Location*	*Pastor*	*No. of Members*
Cambridge	Cambridge	George H. Miller	850
Byesville	Byesville	L. S. Wees	250
Bethlehem	Jackson Township	L. S. Wees	75
Guernsey	Wheeling Township	A. R. Reed	
Irish Ridge	Monroe Township	C. B. Linard	
Pleasant Hill	Washington Township	C. W. Cartwright	

LUTHERAN CHURCHES

Cambridge	Cambridge	C. A. Hackenberg	325
Pleasant City	Pleasant City	Guy Wilson	
Buffalo	Buffalo	Guy Wilson	
Slavish Lutheran	Pleasant City		

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

Quaker City	Quaker City	F. A. Gardner
Cambridge	Cambridge	George B. Townsend
Byesville	Byesville	Joseph Maffett
Harmony	Jackson Township	George B. Townsend

CHURCH OF CHRIST

Cambridge	Cambridge	H. W. Bankes	150
Fairview	Fairview	(Supplied)	
Bethel	Wheeling Township	(Supplied)	

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES

First U. P.	Cambridge	Charles Proudfit	1,050
Second U. P.	Cambridge	J. R. McCrory	650
Lebanon	Adams Township	S. E. Martin	
Mt. Hermon	Knox Township	S. E. Martin	
Northfield	Knox Township	S. E. Martin	
Kimbolton	Kimbolton	W. M. Hay	
North Salem	Liberty Township	W. M. Hay	
Londonderry	Londonderry Township		
Antrim	Madison Township	E. E. Karnes	

Name	*Location*	*Pastor*	*No. of Members*
Fairview	Fairview		
Pleasant Hill	Jefferson Township	E. E. Karnes	
Old Washington	Old Washington		
Clear Fork	Monroe Township	W. M. Hay	
East Union	Westland Township	E. E. Karnes	
	PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES		
Cambridge	Cambridge	Lester S. Evans	
Old Washington	Old Washington		
Lore City	Lore City		
Senecaville	Senecaville		
Cumberland	Cumberland		
Dogtown	Jackson Township	J. C. Stamm	
Antrim	Madison Township		
Birmingham	Monroe Township		
	EPISCOPAL CHURCH		
St. John's	Cambridge	M. G. Paulsen	
	FREE METHODIST CHURCH		
Cambridge	Cambridge	H. J. Gaumer	60
	ROMAN CATHOLIC		
St. Benedict's	Cambridge	Wm. C. O'Brien	
Slavish Roman Catholic	Byesville		
Slavish Roman Catholic	Lore City		

Only parochial school in county is St. Benedict's in Cambridge with enrollment of 160 pupils.

	GREEK CATHOLIC		
Pleasant City	Pleasant City	Rev. Zoubay	

Very large membership, mostly Slavish.

RUSSIAN ORTHODOX

Name	*Location*	*Pastor*	*No. of Members*
Trail Run	Robins	Joseph Olynik	
Lore City	Lore City		

BAPTIST CHURCHES

Cambridge 1st	Cambridge	Alonzo R. Stark	525
Cambridge 2nd	Cambridge	Charles J. Bowen	150
Center	Center Township	C. C. McGarry	100
Salt Fork	Oxford Township	(Supplied)	
Birds Run	Wheeling Township	E. L. Greer	
Clear Fork	Monroe Township	E. R. Spalding	
Old Baptist	Jackson Township	Charles J. Bowen	
Byesville	Byesville	C. C. McGarry	
Salem	Richland Township	(Supplied)	

In Cambridge are two colored Baptist churches—Macedonia and Union.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCHES

Madison Avenue	Cambridge	E. E. Rush	450
Second U. B.	Cambridge	E. K. Rogers	
Plain View	Cambridge Township		
Salesville	Salesville		
Gibson	Richland Township		
Chestnut Hill	Washington Township		

FRIENDS CHURCH (QUAKER)

One church of this faith in the county, located near Quaker City.

METHODIST CHURCH (COLORED)

Shaffer	Cambridge	William Wood

CHAPTER CXXXI

CAMBRIDGE A BUSY, GROWING, MODERN CITY

FAVORABLY SITUATED GEOGRAPHICALLY AND SURROUNDED BY FERTILE FARMS AND A WEALTH OF MINERALS—ON TWO TRUNK LINES AND A PAIR OF GREAT PAVED HIGHWAYS—VARIED INDUSTRIES PAY GOOD WAGES—UP-TO-DATE WATER WORKS AND FIRE DEPARTMENT—WIDELY CIRCULATED "JEFFERSONIAN" A STRONG FACTOR IN CITY'S PROGRESS—CITY OFFICIALS OF 1928 LISTED.

Two trunk line railroads and two nationally important highways intersect at Cambridge, the steam roads being represented by the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania systems, while the two highways are the National Road, which spans the country from coast to coast, and the Cleveland-Marietta Road, which has become the connecting link between the Great Lakes and that vast section which lies between the Ohio River and the Gulf of Mexico. Favored by these and rich local and neighborhood advantages the city steadily forges ahead and is assured of a bright future. At the beginning of 1928 the population is estimated at fully 16,000.

CAMBRIDGE INDUSTRIES

Cambridge, on account of its location in the heart of Ohio's coal and gas field, has advantages for manufacturing industries unsurpassed in Southeastern Ohio. Many large companies have located their plants here, attracted by the cheap fuel and other advantages offered. Hundreds of men and women, many of them skilled workers, find employment in the various industries.

The plant of the Cambridge Glass Company is one of the largest of its kind in the world. A fine grade of glassware of all kinds is manufactured by this company and its products are shipped to all parts of the world. The company was organized in 1902, and ever since that time it has enjoyed a steady growth and prosperous business.

The president is A. J. Bennett, who has been connected with the company since its organization, and who is the leading stock-

holder; vice president, W. L. Orme; secretary, W. C. McCartney; treasurer, G. Roy Boyd.

The Globe China Company manufactures tableware for which there is an extensive market. The president of the company is A. O. C. Ahrendts, and the secretary G. R. Ahrendts.

Brown and white-lined enameled cooking ware and various other kinds of potteryware are the products of the Oxford Pottery Company. The officers of the company are William Rigby, president; C. F. Gross, vice president; A. Shallcross, secretary; H. W. Dennis, manager.

The Cambridge Works of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company operates on a large scale, manufacturing various tin mill specialties. The managers are J. E. Thompson and M. M. Barnes.

The product of the Guernsey Works of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company is black and galvanized sheet roofing. C. I. Gibson is the manager and J. D. Fulton the secretary.

The Cambridge Body and Manufacturing Company, which is engaged in the construction of automobile bodies, is one of the newer industries of Cambridge. Forest Firestone is the manager.

The Cambridge Sanitary Company produces a high grade of sanitary pottery which has a wide market. The manager of the company is J. W. Whitaker.

The Cambridge Pliable Brick Company specializes in the making of fire brick. H. J. Beeler is the president and R. J. Atkinson the secretary of the company.

Fire covers are manufactured by the McCreary Manufacturing Company, of which H. B. McCreary is the president.

The Christensen Agate Company manufactures glass agates on an extensive scale. It is a new industry that located in Cambridge on account of the cheap gas supply.

The Addison Manufacturing Company, of which J. E. Addison is the president, makes gloves and overalls which are sold throughout the country.

The Cambridge Foundry and Machine Company, C. R. Harris, manager.

The Cambridge Baking Company controls one of the largest bakeries in Southeastern Ohio. The officers are O. M. Hoge, president; C. H. Merrilies, secretary; E. D. Shiveley, general manager.

(Courtesy Ferrin's Studio, McClairsville)

SOUTHEASTERN OHIO NATIONAL ROAD VIEW

NEW VIADUCT AT CAMBRIDGE

This superb concrete structure spans Will's Creek and the railroad tracks at Guernsey's county seat and is the pride of the community.

Cambridge also has a candy factory, a chair factory, a marble works and an auto-body works.

With industries, mineral wealth and transportation interests of such importance the inevitable accompaniment of progressive mercantile activities has followed. The Cambridge stores are worthy of the city.

CAMBRIDGE LABOR TABLE

The following figures enable the reader to estimate the value of Cambridge industries as employers of labor:

Company	*Skilled Labor*	*Unskilled Labor*	*Monthly Pay Roll*	*Average Wages*
American Sheet & Tin Plate Co.—				
Guernsey Works	500	300	$125,000	$30-$150
Cambridge Works	375	125	$ 80,000	$30-$125
Atlas China Co.	200	100	$ 40,000	$20-$ 50
Oxford Pottery Co.	60	50	$ 6,500	$20-$ 40
Cambridge Glass Co.	245	555	$ 55,000	$ 9-$ 65
Suitt Bros. Mfg. Co.	70	15	$ 10,000	$20-$ 35
Penna. R. R. Shops	286	256	$ 65,000	$ 35

CAMBRIDGE WATER WORKS

The system of water works supplying Cambridge with water was installed in 1915 at a cost of $300,000. The water is stored in a large settling reservoir two miles south of the city and carried by gravity to the filtration plant one mile away. There are four filter units with a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons. The daily consumption is 2,000,000 gallons. According to the State Board of Health the quality of the water is as good as is found in the state.

The plant is municipally owned and in charge of the service director, Walter Turner. Glenn Green is the chemist in charge at the filtration plant.

CAMBRIDGE FIRE DEPARTMENT

Cambridge has a volunteer fire department of forty members working under the direction of Chief C. C. Long. The fire trucks

used are the triple combination standard type with a capacity of 600 gallons. They are of the latest design available and meet all requirements for affording ample protection to the citizens from fires.

The story of Cambridge's wonderful oil and gas field is told in another chapter.

JEFFERSONIAN SURVIVES AND PROSPERS

This modern, well edited and well managed daily newspaper serves not only Cambridge and all Guernsey County but a large area of neighborhood territory. Every week day more than 11,000 copies go north to the north ends of Coshocton, Tuscarawas and Harrison counties; east, half way into Jefferson and all the way to the Ohio River in Belmont; southeast and south to the Ohio through Noble, Monroe and Washington; west, several miles into Muskingum. From Cambridge and most of the towns in the wide territory named the *Jeffersonian* is taken to the farms by carriers on 170 rural routes. This circulation has established a large trading territory which has enlarged the *Jeffersonian's* advertising patronage and contributed heavily to Cambridge business.

The *Jeffersonian* was established as a weekly in 1832, as a daily in 1892 and has been under one management for the past forty years. It is published by the Jeffersonian Company. Harry W. Amos is the editor; Thomas E. Amos, general manager; Herbert E. Amos, vice president. Lawrence Merrick is advertising manager. Having absorbed the *Guernsey Times* in October, 1919, the *Jeffersonian* occupies the field alone. A brief history of the genesis of the *Times* and the *Jeffersonian* follows:

THE TIMES FIRST IN THE FIELD

Founded by J. Aitken, at Cambridge, the first number of the *Guernsey Times* was dated September 18, 1824. The first volume of the *Times* was not much larger than an ordinary office ledger. The paper consisted of four pages. On October 15, 1825, the paper passed out of the hands of Aitken and became the property of Col. Cyrus P. Beatty, who successfully conducted it up to the time of his death, December 17, 1827, after which publication was continued by his widow.

The plant passed successively through the hands of Nicholas

Bailhache, John Hersh, Jr. (May 1, 1830, to John Hersh & Co.), John Hersh, Jr., and D. M. McPherson, Hersh and McPherson, John Hersh, Jr., Hersh and Weirich, John Hersh, Jr., William W. Tracey, John A. Beatty, Lambert Thomas, Lambert and J. S. Thomas, Lambert Thomas, W. R. Williams, Richard Patton, Moses and C. P. B. Sarchet, J. C. Douglas, Joseph D. Taylor and W. H. F. Lenfesty, and it remained in the Taylor family for many years. David D. Taylor was at the head of the paper in the '80s and was still at his task in 1910, when he died. The chain of owners of the *Times*, then, has been as above mentioned down to the time the Taylor family took it. From that time on, Taylor and Lenfesty controlled it until 1874, when David D. Taylor acquired an interest amounting to one-half its value, and in 1890 he purchased the balance and was sole owner up to his death. Upon his demise, the Taylor boys managed it until a few months had passed, when Prof. J. M. Carr and others bought the property of Mrs. Taylor, and Mr. Carr became its editor and manager. This only lasted for a few months, as on November 8, 1905, the Guernsey Times Company was organized by Judge W. H. Gregg and others.

The *Washington Republican* was Guernsey's first democratic newspaper. It was established at Washington in 1826 by Messrs. Hull and Robb. Mr. Hull dropped out in 1827 and Jacob Robb was sole proprietor. It was suspended for a time, but in 1838 resumed publication and changed its name to the *Democratic Star*. It continued until 1847 and was then succeeded by Gill and Leach's paper, the *Jeffersonian*, which passed down through various hands.

CAMBRIDGE OFFICIALS, 1928

Mayor: J. B. Stewart.

President of Council: Samuel J. McCulley.

Members of Council at Large: James S. Archer, M. W. Hutchison and R. J. Hammond.

Ward Councilmen: First Ward, D. S. Rose; Second Ward, E. E. Stevens; Third Ward, Fred R. Duff; Fourth Ward, George Hipkins.

Clerk of Council: J. H. Morgan.

Auditor: Collins Monroe.

Treasurer: Stella Vance.
Solicitor: J. W. Smallwood.
Service director: Walter Turner.
Safety director: Burt Guthrie.
Chief of police: J. J. Gibson.
Fire chief: C. C. Long.

CHAPTER CXXXII

MARKED GROWTH IN POPULATION AND WEALTH

WHILE SOME OHIO COUNTIES HAVE LOST GROUND SINCE 1900, GUERNSEY HAS GAINED NEARLY 50 PER CENT—FARM AND FACTORY A STRONG TEAM—MINERAL WEALTH BEYOND DESCRIPTION—IMPROVED HIGHWAYS HAVE A TOTAL OF 127 MILES—PUBLIC UTILITIES VALUED AT $8,000,000, ALL PROPERTY AT NEARLY $50,000,000—FOURTH AMONG OHIO'S COAL PRODUCING COUNTIES IN 1920—NUMEROUS AND STRONG ARE THE COUNTY'S BANKS—AMONG NINE GUERNSEY CONGRESSMEN C. ELLIS MOORE HAS SERVED LONGEST—LIST OF 1928 COUNTY OFFICERS.

Guernsey has been something of a melting pot during the past century and a quarter. In her earliest days came families from the Isle of Guernsey, from New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland; and with them the admirable Quakers from the East and South. These pioneers intermarried extensively and the result has been a population strong in good citizenship.

Within the county's 518 square miles of territory there was in 1920 a population of 46,301 and of these, 41,103 were native-born whites, while 6,753 heads of families owned the homes they lived in. Some of Ohio's counties have lost in population in recent years, but Guernsey has steadfastly gained. In 1900 her population was 34,335; in 1910, 42,716; in 1920, 46,301. The total is now estimated at fifty thousand.

FARM AND FACTORY A STRONG TEAM

Guernsey ranks with those counties in which, like the great state they help to constitute, there is highly developed teamwork on the part of the farm and the factory. The proofs will be found in detail in the tables included in the general history which introduces this work. Here are two paragraphs which tell the story:

Guernsey's farms, 2,965 in number, were valued at $11,521,476 in 1926 and produced crops valued at $1,514,199 in 1924.

Guernsey's industries, according to latest returns, paid out annual wages totaling $3,645,575 and turned out a year's products valued at $13,065,344.

FERTILE SOIL, VAST MINERAL WEALTH

Always the possessor of fertile soil the county has remained productive agriculturally. Its many springs and well-drained uplands have contributed steadily to the raising of livestock. Sheep especially have done well, so that wool has been a prominent crop. The wealth which lies beneath the surface and which is referred to on other pages has contributed heavily to the financial independence of landowners.

According to late comparisons made on the strength of Ohio agricultural reports Guernsey County was thirteenth in the state in peach production, eighth in wool production and ninth in the number of sheep on her farms. Her cultivated land represents 250,000 acres and her average farm 81.1 acres.

Guernsey County's landscapes have long been noted for their rich and varied beauty and are now being enjoyed more than ever and by more persons because of the large number of privately owned motor cars and the county's extensively operated motor buses.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE MILES OF MODERN ROADS

The people of the county have every reason to rejoice over the progress recently made in this field of activity. The grand total of splendid results is shown in these figures:

	Miles
Hard-surfaced highways	69.58
Hard-surfaced county roads	24.41
Traffic bound state highways	16.44
Traffic bound county roads	17.10
	127.53

PUBLIC UTILITIES VALUATION OVER EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS

The following table acquaints the reader with the assessed worth of Guernsey County's public service corporation property

and thereby indicates the extent of the use which her people make of the county's public utilities. The figures are taken from the state tax commissioner's report for 1926 and make an excellent showing. It should be added in this connection that Guernsey's grand tax duplicate totals the tidy sum of $49,863,190.

Guernsey County's Public Utilities	*Total Valuation*
Electric Light Companies—	
Ohio Power	$ 387,630
Ohio Service	917,100
Total	$1,304,730
Express Companies—	
American Railway Express	$ 3,770
Total	$ 3,770
Natural Gas Companies—	
Dunn, Orton C.	$ 18,860
Logan Gas	4,000
Ohio Fuel Gas	1,082,660
Total	$1,105,520
Pipe Line Companies—	
Buckeye Pipe Line	$ 4,120
Total	$ 4,120
Steam Railroads—	
Central Ohio Branch (Baltimore & Ohio)	$2,601,490
Eastern Ohio Branch (Baltimore & Ohio)	242,740
Ohio River & Western	7,720
Pennsylvania, Ohio & Detroit, Cleveland-Marietta Branch	1,877,790
Total	$4,729,740

Telephone Companies—	
Antrim Telephone Exchange	$ 800
Birds Run Telephone	2,380
Cambridge Home Telephone	426,410
Cumberland Telephone	4,850
Deal & Hunt Telephone	210
Fairview & Morristown Telephone	1,630
Farmer's Telephone (Quaker City)	10,190
Freeport Telephone	470
New Concord Telephone	520
Noble County Telephone	130
Ohio Bell Telephone	21,230
Ohio Telephone & Telegraph	257,120
Pleasant City Telephone	9,160
Total	$ 735,100
Telegraph Companies—	
Western Union Telegraph	$ 129,840
Total	$ 129,840
County Total	$8,012,820

GUERNSEY'S COAL PRODUCTION

The county has played a leading part in the development of coal mining, as the reader will learn by turning to the article on this mineral, which is a part of the general history introducing this work.

In 1885 Guernsey's mines yielded 297,267 short tons of coal and her rank was eighth among Ohio's coal counties. Her production and rank in succeeding years, as represented in the tables referred to, were:

Year	*Short Tons*	*Rank*
1890	413,739	Eleventh
1895	886,558	Fifth
1900	1,852,327	Fifth
1905	2,919,704	Fourth

(In 1908 fifty-two mines were in operation in Guernsey, all on No. 7 seam.)

1910	4,686,994	Fourth
1915	3,232,961	Third
1920	3,733,810	Fourth
1925	1,101,731	Seventh

Guernsey's coal production in 1878 amounted to 1,479,300 bushels and her rank among the twelve Southeastern Ohio coal counties that year was fifth.

When the county's coal mining was at its best, before the strike which began April 1, 1927, could cause a cessation of production, about thirty-five of her mines were under active development. The great extent of their operations is indicated by the following table dealing with a few of them:

Company	*No. Mines*	*Monthly Pay Roll*
Cambridge Collieries	2,500	$300,000
National Coal Company	1,500	140,000
Morris Coal Company	425	60,000
Forsythe Coal Company	450	50,000
Puritan Coal Company	125	20,000
Akron Coal Company	800	85,000
Coal Ridge Mining Company	30	3,500

BANKING BUSINESS WELL REPRESENTED

Guernsey County's first bank was the Guernsey Branch of the State Bank of Ohio and it was located at Washington, its authority to do business having been granted June 24, 1848. Up to that time Zanesville, Wheeling and Mt. Pleasant (Jefferson County) banks had been patronized by Guernsey's citizens, whose main activity in the early days was the raising of stock for eastern markets. John McCurdy was the branch bank's first president and he filled the post during all of its existence. William Skinner was the bank's first cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK STARTED IN A PARLOR

The National Bank of Cambridge was organized in 1863 with an authorized capital of $100,000. S. B. Clark and John R. Clark

were its first president and cashier, respectively. Its first home was in the parlor of the Dr. Vincent Haynes residence. In April, 1867, the directors authorized the construction of a new home, which was built on lot 52, Wheeling Avenue. Charles Cross and W. N. Patterson were president and cashier, respectively, of the bank.

THE GUERNSEY NATIONAL BANK

Was organized in Cambridge in 1872 with a capital stock of $100,000. Its first officers were J. D. Taylor, president; W. A. Lawrence, cashier, and A. A. Taylor, assistant cashier. Howard W. Luccock is now president and J. W. Scott is cashier of this financial institution.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL

The Central National Bank of Cambridge with a capital stock of $100,000 was established in 1882, its first president being A. J. Hutchinson and its first cashier, W. E. Bowden. At Wheeling Avenue and Eighth Street in 1904 the bank erected a modern bank building. M. L. Hartley is president and W. S. McCartney is cashier of the Central National.

OTHER BANKS

The Citizens Savings Bank of Cambridge was organized in 1899. Its present officers are: President, Frank L. Shick; cashier, W. D. Deselm.

The Cambridge Savings Bank was organized April 8, 1905, with B. F. Sheppard as president, R. Kirkpatrick, vice president; C. C. Cosgrove, secretary and treasurer; R. B. Acheson, cashier, and Emory Ferguson, assistant cashier. The Cambridge Bank's president is B. F. Sheppard; its cashier is M. B. Hoopman.

The Peoples Bank of Pleasant City was established in 1895 by George J. Markley, with W. F. Bierly as cashier. Its president now is Allen R. Wheeler; its cashier, J. W. Williams.

The Bank of Buffalo, Buffalo, has for its president Charles C. Cosgrove and its cashier is P. E. Williams.

The First National Bank of Byesville came into existence in February, 1901, with a capital stock of $125,000. It was organized by George S. Trennor, R. H. Mills and others. E. P. Finley is now its cashier.

The Byesville State Bank, with a capital stock of $25,000, was organized in the fall of 1910, with officers as follows: J. A. Hoopman, president; Palmer McConnell, vice president, and O. L. Howard, cashier. Its officers now are Charles C. Cosgrove, president, and J. A. Hoopman, cashier.

The Bank of Cumberland was organized in the town of that name in 1896, and as a private bank, by Evans & Girton. It passed into other hands and was reorganized as a private bank in 1908, with the following officers: J. E. McClelland, president; F. L. St. Clair, vice president, and J. M. Bracken, cashier.

The Cumberland Savings Bank's existing officers are Isaac Young, president, and J. M. Bracken, cashier.

The First National Bank of Senecaville was established December 12, 1904, by C. M. and A. U. Hutchinson, J. M. Gregg, Milton Finley, J. A. Lanley, S. L. Murphy, Samuel Laughlin, C. H. Gregg and several others, the institution occupying its own building on Main Street. Present day officers are T. W. Scott, president; M. F. Devine, cashier.

The Quaker City National Bank's first president was Isaac W. Hall, who filled the post from 1872, when the bank was established, until his death occurred in 1886, when his son, John R. Hall, succeeded. The first vice president was Hon. W. N. Cowden and the first cashier was T. M. Johnson. A new and modern bank home was erected at South and Broadway streets in 1909. H. S. Hartley is now president and Harry B. Garber, cashier.

NINE GUERNSEY MEN HAVE SERVED IN CONGRESS

This is a very good record and one of these, Hon. C. Ellis Moore, now representing the Cambridge-Zanesville district in the Lower House, bids fair to have rendered service of unusual length for a member of a legislative body noted for its frequent changes in personnel—and he is still quite a young man. Congressman Moore was first elected to the sixty-sixth Congress and if he serves through the seventieth (the current) Congress his terms combined will have covered ten years. The republicans of the district have steadily renominated him and the voters have steadily reelected him by complimentary majorities. He has rendered useful service and stands high. An extended sketch of his career will be found in the biographical section of this work. The

names of Guernsey congressmen and the Congresses served in appear below:

	Congress
James M. Bell	Twenty-third
Isaac Parrish	Twenty-sixth and twenty-ninth
Nathan Evans	Thirtieth and thirty-second
Charles J. Albright	Thirty-fourth
William Lawrence	Thirty-fifth
Joseph W. White	Thirty-eighth
J. D. Taylor	1885-89
James Joyce	Sixty-first
C. Ellis Moore	Sixty-sixth to seventieth

GUERNSEY COUNTY OFFICERS, 1928

Probate judge, J. A. Bonnell.
Clerk of courts, Thomas H. Shider.
Sheriff, E. W. Wilson.
Auditor, Benjamin F. Deselm.
County Commissioners, J. M. Tedrick, G. W. Arnt, T. C. Knox.
Treasurer, John J. Seward.
Recorder, Harry F. Graves.
Surveyor, Charles S. Marsh.
Prosecuting attorney, Isaac E. Stubbs.
Coroner, J. E. Robins.

MONROE COUNTY

CHAPTER CXXXIII

MONROE COUNTY TOO HILLY FOR PREHISTORIC MAN

BUT FIVE MOUND BUILDERS' EARTHWORKS RECORDED—COUNTY WAS FOUNDED JANUARY 29, 1813—FIRST SETTLER SAID TO HAVE ARRIVED 1791—TEN GERMAN-SWISS FAMILIES CAME IN 1819—FATHER TISHER A MAN OF HEROIC MOULD—INTERESTING INDIAN TALE—WOODSFIELD HAD EIGHTEEN CABINS IN 1820—LIQUOR SWAPPED FOR LABOR AT THE COUNTY SEAT.

MONROE COUNTY'S ABORIGINES

Monroe County has but five prehistoric sites of record. These consist of two mounds in Salem Township, two burials in Ohio Township and one mound in Lee Township.

The topography of the county is rough and indications of prehistoric habitation are confined mostly to the vicinity of the Ohio River.

TOWNSHIPS IN WHICH WORKS ARE

Salem, mounds two; Ohio, burials two; Lee, mounds 1; totals, mounds 3, burials 2.

MONROE COUNTY FORMED IN 1813

Bearing the name of James Monroe, President of the United States, this county entered the Ohio galaxy January 29, 1813, getting its territory from Belmont, Washington and Guernsey counties to the extent of 470 square miles. Seven years after Monroe's creation the county's population was 4,645. Some idea of where these pioneers and their successors came from is furnished by the census tables of 1880, when the inhabitants numbered 26,496, of whom 22,461 were born in Ohio, 804 in Pennsylvania, 318 in Virginia, 49 in New York, 33 in Indiana, 9 in Kentucky, 1,224 in the German Empire, 80 in Ireland, 48 in France, 38 in England and Wales, 8 in Scotland and 6 in British America.

SOME VERY EARLY SETTLERS

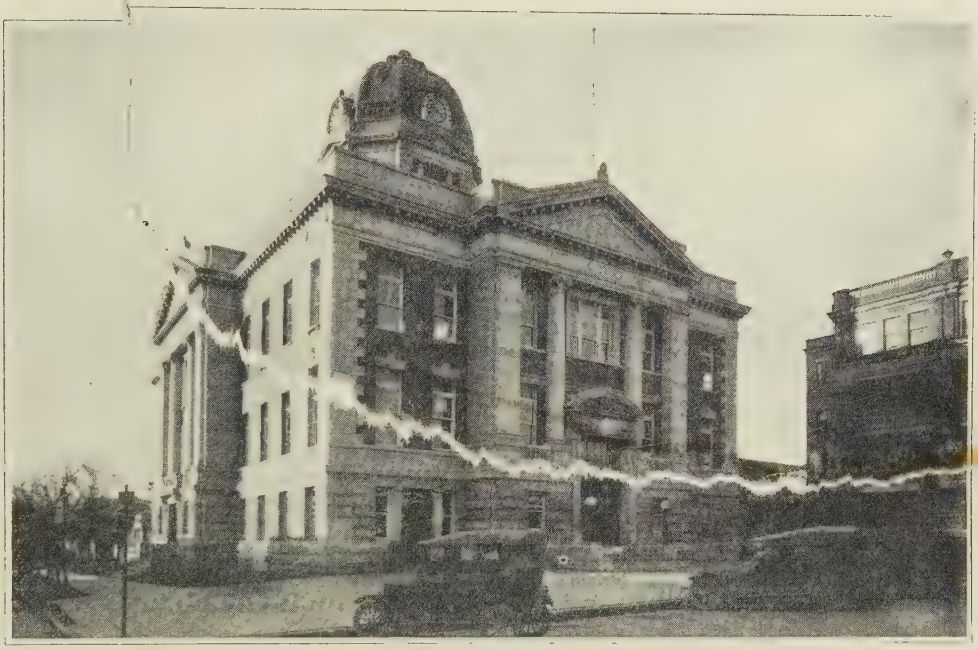
Henry Howe, the historian, is authority for the statement that the first permanent settlement in territory known as Monroe County was made in 1791 when Philip Witten located in what is now Jackson Township, having come with his family from Wheeling. Robert Eldowney, Jacob Velturn and others settled in the Buckhill Bottom three years later. In 1798 or 1799 the Vanderwenters, Henthornes, Atkinsons and others settled at the mouth of Sunfish Creek.

CONGRESSMAN MORRIS, HISTORIAN

To the site of Calais came in 1798 Aaron Dillie, from Dillie's Bottom, Belmont County, and to Clear Fork Creek, Michael Crow and others. In 1805 the Cline settlement was started on the Little Muskingum and another at and around the site of Beallsville. In 1812 the Dye settlement was launched in what is now Perry Township. Hon. James R. Morris, who represented the Monroe district in Congress from January, 1861 to 1865, wrote for an illustrated atlas of the Upper Ohio Valley, which was published in 1877, the following interesting account of Monroe County's first German and Swiss settlements:

"Under the leadership of Father Jacob Tisher, in April, 1819, ten German-Swiss families embarked on a flatboat on the River Aar, at the City of Berne. They descended the Aar to the Rhine and thence down the Rhine to the City of Antwerp. There they took passage on the Eugenius, a French vessel, for New York. After a passage of forty-eight days they landed at Amboy, New Jersey, where they purchased teams for six families and started overland for Wheeling. The little colony now consisted of Father Tisher, Jacob Tschappat, Daniel Frankhauser, Nicholas Frankhauser, Jacob Martie and their families and Jacob Nispeli, single. After a tedious journey they reached Wheeling and again embarked on a flatboat, their destination being the Great Kanawha River.

"Landing at the mouth of Captina, there they found two Pennsylvania Germans—George Goetz and Henry Sweppe—who informed them there was plenty of government land in Monroe County, near by and a part of them were induced to remain, houseroom not being obtainable for all. On the 15th of September



MONROE COUNTY COURTHOUSE, WOODSFIELD

One of Woodsfield's striking objects of interest. This massive structure was erected 1906-07 at a cost of $150,000. Its predecessor was destroyed by fire in 1906.

Father Tisher and a part of his little band continued down the river and landed sixteen miles below, at Bare's Landing. Jacob Bare, a Marylander, who could speak German, persuaded them to settle there."

HEROIC FATHER TISHER

One of these parties from abroad settled in what became Switzerland Township and the other in Ohio Township. They must have been welcome for it is said that at the time referred to "there was scarce a settler back from the river, it being almost unbroken forest." Other German and Swiss pioneers followed Father Tisher's colonists. That clergyman became a Methodist missionary and it is a tribute to his zeal and sturdiness to record that on foot he traveled a 200-mile circuit through Monroe and neighborhood counties once every four weeks. "He was very successful in organizing societies," his biographer states, "and laid the foundation of a work now embraced in many circuits and stations. He died at the advanced age of eighty-six years."

SQUATTERS CAME EARLY

Judge Morris declares that most of the early settlers were squatters and says of them: "A family would move into the county and settle on congress land and when the head of the family found himself able he would enter the land upon which he had squatted. It was considered a very mean trick in those days for a person to 'enter out' a person who was doing his best to raise the means to pay for the home he was making for himself and family and scarcely anyone would do it without the consent of the squatter, who was frequently paid for his improvements, when he found himself unable to enter the land."

INTERESTING INDIAN TALE

Judge Morris included some interesting Indian lore in his contributions to Monroe County history, quoting among other bits of history a letter written by Dr. N. E. Henthorne concerning his experience in 1831 while spending the night at Jackson's Tavern in Reading. He was told by the landlord that his father and an old Indian would like to talk with him. The physician thus reports what happened:

"I went to their room and Mr. Jackson, Sr., told me that he knew my grandfather at the old blockhouse at Wheeling: said that at the time Boggs was killed at Boggs Island the Indians were pursued by the whites; that he, Jackson, wounded this Indian and when about to kill him with his tomahawk the Indian told him he was the medicine man of his tribe and if he would spare his life he would cure a cancer on his, Jackson's, nose, which he did; that the Indian lived with him ever since and was with him in the War of 1812, under General Harrison."

This old Indian told Judge Morris that the Indian name for Sunfish Creek was Buckchitawa; that Opossum Creek was in the Indian tongue Eagle Creek and that there were thin veins of lead on Captina, Eagle and Buckchitawa creeks.

HENRY HOWE'S 1846 VISIT

Henry Howe has felicitously told about his first visit to Monroe County in March, 1846, when in search of materials for his history of Ohio. Landing from a steamboat at a point on the Ohio sixteen miles from Woodsfield, with a knapsack on his back containing a load of fourteen pounds, he trudged on toward Woodsfield, "meeting scarcely a soul or seeing else than hills and trees." We quote him further:

"Woodsfield was then much out of the world. Indeed the entire county was quite primitive; its people largely dwelt in cabins. This seemed to me a good thing, saving many the worry of having so much to look after. 'Great possessions, great cares.' Monroe County was away from all travel, except on the river fringe. This is twenty-nine miles long and the river hurries by, falling that distance twenty feet six inches and mostly ripples."

HOWE LIKED MONROE

We are reminded by this facile writer that the county was as early as 1846 called "Dark Monroe" by the whigs because of its "stunning democratic majorities." Howe expressed the opinion that he could travel over it "in safety without a lantern" and he found its people responsive to his overtures by yielding an unusually large patronage. And it was a likable and well behaved community. The jailor's office was of "little account" and he would have starved "had he depended on fees and board money

for a living." No capital crime had ever been committed in the county and the Woodsfield newspaper "suffered for want of interesting home news to chronicle, excepting after election when the democratic rooster showed his outstretched plumage."

SWAPPED LIQUOR FOR LABOR

When the county commissioners selected the site of Woodsfield for the county seat it was an unbroken forest. According to tradition, Archibald Woods, whose family name, plus the word field, the town bears, in order to turn strips of the wilderness into some semblance of streets, opened a keg of brandy and invited the men and boys living within a radius of five miles to come in on a Saturday named and swap labor for liquor. They came, enough of them at least to clear the length and width of Main Street.

By 1820 other streets were open and eighteen houses faced upon them, all cabins, it is true, but six which could boast of hewed logs. A list of the town's householders of 1818 has been preserved: Patrick Adams, James Carrothers (whose son Charles was the first child born in Woodsfield), Joseph and Ezra Driggs, John Snyder, Anson Brewster, James Phillips, Michael Davis, John Cole, Henry H. Mott, Stephen Lindley.

CHAPTER CXXXIV

MONROE COUNTY'S WONDERFUL WEALTH IN PETROLEUM

FIRST DISCOVERY MADE IN 1891 OPPOSITE SISTERSVILLE—TRAIL RUN OR IRON BRIDGE FIELD OPENED IN 1895—OVER ONE THOUSAND BARRELS OF OIL WASTED IN ONE WELL—SALT WATER MADE CREEKS BRACKISH—ONE POOL PRODUCED 55,000 BARRELS OF OIL A MONTH—GAS NOT ALWAYS PRESENT IN OIL WELLS.

The oil and gas development in this county has been so important and extensive that in the Ohio Geological Survey, Series Four, twenty pages and a county map are devoted to a detailed account and showing of its progress during the first dozen or more years of the field's existence. In that bulletin J. W. Bownocker, now state geologist, thus wrote of one of the first discoveries:

"In 1890 a 'wild-cat' well was drilled a few miles back from Sistersville at a locality known as 'Pole-Cat'. A vast reservoir of salt water was found in the Big Injun sand and the well, which was considered valueless, was left standing idle for about 18 months. In April, 1891, a well was begun on the Ohio side of the river on the Stewart farm, opposite Sistersville, by Hatfield and Younger of Pittsburg, for the Miller's Run Oil Co. This was the first producer in the field and marked the opening of one of the largest pools yet discovered in this county. When put to pumping it produced ordinarily from 10 to 15 barrels per day but this was with a large amount of salt water. Sometimes when the latter was temporarily overcome the oil increased to 60 or 70 barrels per day . . . Later, in 1891, a well was drilled on the Russell heirs' farm, adjoining the Stewart and it duplicated the record of the well just described. Other wells were drilled the following fall and winter on neighboring farms; oil was secured but with it came a flow of brine."

Additional success on the West Virginia side of the river brought the Sistersville field into widespread prominence and oil

men poured in from many quarters. Drilling was prosecuted with ever quickening energy and many wells came in very strong, the greatest one on the Ohio side of the Sistersville pool producing 1,200 to 1,500 barrels of oil daily.

GUSHER WASTES 1,000 BARRELS OF OIL

The drillers moved their tools northward and good producers were developed on Trail Run in the northwest corner of Benton Township. The Trail Run or Iron Bridge field was opened up in 1895 on the Mathias Dye farm. Late in the spring of that year a well was sunk on the Freedman farm which came in with over 300 barrels a day and a gusher was struck in August on the J. R. Diest farm whose force threw oil over the top of the derrick and from which 1,000 barrels of oil went to waste before stoppage could be effected.

DIEST NO. 4 CAME IN WITH 100 BARRELS AN HOUR

This sensational development brought many prospectors into the field and in 1896 drilling went on with a rush. "On the Diest farm of 125 acres," says Bownocker, "five or six strings of tools were at work at the same time. A number of fine wells were secured, the largest being J. R. Diest No. 4, which was estimated by the Buckeye Pipe Line Co. to have produced 2,400 barrels in the first 24 hours."

This gusher averaged 700 to 800 barrels of oil a day for a month. The Big Injun was here chiefly the oil sand and a feature was a great deal less brine than had been found along the Ohio River. Northwestwardly to Mechanicsburg the drillers kept moving, where the Keener sand became the producer. The wells were smaller, the largest starting with 100 barrels and the greater number flowing at the rate of 10 to 40 barrels a day. Salt water did not interfere. Bownocker wrote interestingly of the salt water of the Sistersville field:

LITTLE STREAMS BECAME SALT CREEKS

"The most striking characteristic of the field is the salt-water. It is estimated that the Pole-Cat well alone pumped 3,500 barrels per day for weeks. The brine from the hundreds of wells made the creeks salt-water streams while those emptying into the Ohio

made the river brackish in low water. The quantity of brine diminishes to the northwest and as has already been stated is not a serious handicap around Iron Bridge and Mechanicsburg. The mingling of oil, gas and salt-water in the Sistersville field is ascribed by Professor White to the flatness of the anticline, the relief not being sufficient to permit the separation of the substances."

A POOL PRODUCING 55,000 BARRELS A MONTH

Development of the Jackson Ridge (Griffith) field began in the spring of 1896, the largest well starting with 100 barrels of oil a day and Bownocker called the pool (1902) "one of the most valuable in this part of the state." He added: "According to the report of the gauges of the Buckeye Pipe Line Co. the 300 wells in the field were making 55,000 barrels per month during the summer of 1901." The oil had a gravity of 47 deg. B. and was "of excellent quality."

GRAYSVILLE POOL, WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

Wells drilled between 1896 and 1900 were regarded as failures but in June of the last-named year one was sunk by the Devonian Oil Co. near Graysville which flowed to the extent of nearly one hundred barrels of oil a day from the Keener sand. By July, 1901, the field's 220 producing wells were averaging ten barrels each per day.

EXCITEMENT OVER THE BENWOOD POOL

This and the Newcastle pool are located in Green Township. Newcastle's first well was sunk on the Stevens farm. Oil was found but the lack of shipping facilities caused the operators to abandon the wells. In 1894 drilling began in earnest, the Berea being the producing sand. The oil proved to be black and had a gravity of 41 deg. B.

BEGAN WELL BUT CEASED TO FLOW

The Benwood pool was found one and a half miles east of the Newcastle and paralleled it. Its first well was drilled in the fall of 1894 on the Holtsclaw farm, producing little oil but consider-

able gas. Better results followed the next summer from a well on the Price farm adjoining the Holtsclaw, which came in the first day with 150 barrels of oil which somewhat excited the oil men. The largest well in this field, Neff No. 2, began to flow at the rate of 1,500 barrels. Other good wells came in, with Big Injun sand as the source, but in July, 1901, says Bownocker, the greater number of wells had been abandoned.

THE ADAMS TOWNSHIP POOL

The first well was drilled in 1887 or 1888, near Cameron on the Suppers farm. Oil came from the Big Injun sand and also salt water, so much of the latter that the drill was sent down into the Berea (about 2,000 feet) which proved dry. The well was disregarded during four or five years, pumped awhile and abandoned. In 1896 several good wells were drilled; one on the Mobley farm came in with 160 barrels a day and was still producing in 1902; another, Greathouse No. 2, began with 130 barrels but did not last.

GOOD RESULTS REACHED IN SUMMIT TOWNSHIP

East of Lewisville the first well, on the Wise farm, was sunk in 1899. It came in with ten barrels a day but did so much worse later that it was abandoned in the summer of 1900. It was not until a year later that good results came, when a well on the Wise farm started with 75 to 100 barrels per day from Big Lime sand. At nearly the same time Galey Bros. & Mooney drilled in on the same farm and secured a 100-barrel flow.

FLOW OF 60,000 BARRELS THE FIRST YEAR

A contemporary well on the Sperry farm proved sensational, coming in July 3, 1901, with a daily flow of 300 barrels and rose to 9,000 barrels the first month and 60,000 barrels the first year. This remarkable well was reported to be yielding 60 barrels a day in August, 1902. The irony of oil-well calculations is well shown in the fact that just before this great gusher was completed Galey Bros. & Mooney sold a half interest for $1,600, about the cost of the well. The state geologists were of the opinion that the Keener sand was the source of the oil.

SMALL POOL TAPPED NEAR JERUSALEM

The first well was sunk two miles west of this village on the Harper farm and it was reported as having begun producing at the rate of 300 barrels of oil a day. A few gas wells and nearly a dozen oil wells were drilled up to August, 1902. The oil sand was the Keener.

A large number of dry wells were drilled within the period thus far dealt with in this account, the greater portion of them outside the producing fields and pools. About twenty of these failures were located in Benton Township; about fifteen or more in Center; seven or eight each in Franklin and Adams; about ten each in Malaga and Sunbury; four in Ohio and a dozen or more in Perry. The list is by no means complete.

Within the period referred to the Monroe field was an oil rather than a gas producer. In some fields not enough gas came to furnish the fuel needed; in others there were ample supplies for that purpose; in still others the wells yielded enough to entitle them to the name of gas wells.

CHAPTER CXXXV

MONROE HAS 267,944 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION

HER HILLY FARMS ARE FERTILE—HAVE MADE STRONG TOBACCO AND WOOL RECORDS—NATURAL GAS AND PIPE LINE COMPANIES VALUED AT NEARLY A MILLION AND A HALF—COUNTY SPENDS ALMOST FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ON HER PUBLIC SCHOOLS—WOODSFIELD A BUSY, WELL-BUILT AND WEALTHY COUNTY SEAT—COURTHOUSE AND CHURCHES ARE HANDSOME STRUCTURES.

Although Monroe County is very hilly its farms are fertile and productive. The county's total area represents 461 square miles and its acres under cultivation when the 1920 census was taken totaled 267,944, the average size of the farms being 62.2 acres. In spite of its steep grades the county has recently made progress in road building, the mileage in 1927 being:

Hard-surfaced state highways	20 miles
Traffic-bound state highways	70 miles
Hard-surfaced county roads	4 miles
Graveled or traffic-bound county roads	18 miles

GREAT MINERAL RICHES

There is much wealth in Monroe County, drawn in part from the value of farm products and very largely from the oil which its rocks have produced. An instructive story of the early development of the county's mineral wealth is told in the preceding chapter. The following figures taken from the state tax commission's report for 1926 and covering the valuation placed on oil and gas companies' property in Monroe County give the reader an idea of what these minerals have meant and do now mean to the county:

Eleven natural gas companies, total valuation $780,160.

Three pipe line companies, total valuation $512,880.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, 4,700

The county is making progress in education. For instance, whereas in 1914 her one-room schools totaled 147 there were but 131 in 1924. In the last-named year the pupils transported daily to centralized schools numbered 2,439. The county's total school enrollment for the year ending June 30, 1926, was: Boys, 2,345; girls, 2,343. The men teachers numbered 119; women teachers, 99. The annual receipts, including balance, amounted to $420,-667.83, and the expenditures $397,266.45.

St. Joseph's Parochial School, at Burkhart, had at the time referred to sixty-seven pupils and two teachers and St. Sylvester's, at Woodsfield, seventy-two pupils and two teachers.

BIT OF TELEPHONE HISTORY

The telephone interests of Monroe County are very considerable. The following data presents not only the number of existing subscribers but a brief history of the many exchanges:

The Central District Company operates an exchange at Woodsfield and on June 22, 1917, the Central District Telephone Company purchased the Woodsfield Telephone Company, with exchanges as follows: Woodsfield—the exchanges of the Bell Company and the Woodsfield Company were merged September 30, 1918. A few years ago the building burned so it was necessary to install a new exchange at another location in Woodsfield. Woodsfield now has 542 subscribers.

Antioch was sold to the Plainview Telephone Company and the Farmers Mutual Telephone Company, so it is now operated under the name of the Plainview Mutual Telephone Company. It has approximately 163 subscribers.

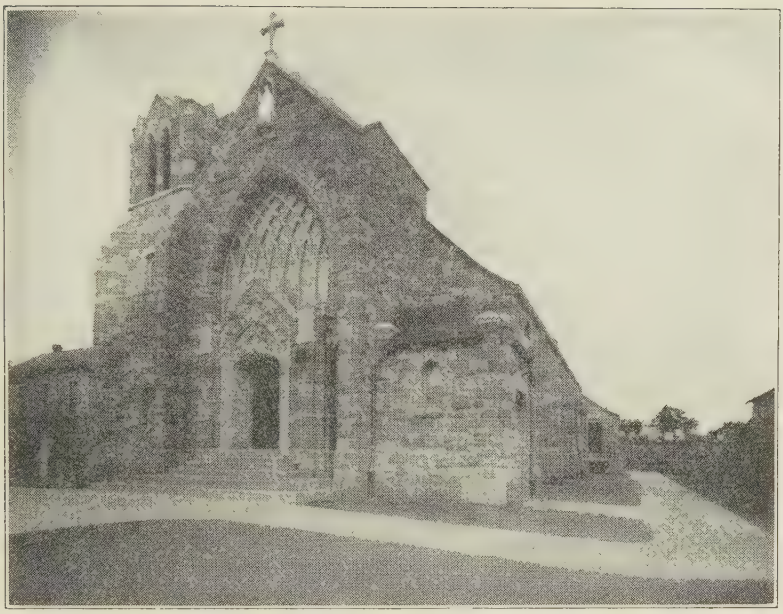
Lewisville was sold to the Lewisville Farmers Telephone Company. It has approximately 225 subscribers.

Miltonsburg was sold to the Miltonsburg Telephone Company. It has approximately sixty subscribers.

Stafford was sold to the Stafford Telephone Company. It has about seventy subscribers.

In addition to the above exchanges there are the following exchanges in Monroe County:

Calais exchange of the Seneca Valley Telephone Company, with about twenty subscribers.



ST. SYLVESTER'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, WOODSFIELD

Completed in 1926 at a cost of $125,000 and all paid for prior to the day of dedication. Interior and exterior architecture are greatly admired.

A BELMONT-MONROE REUNION

Once a year for a quarter of a century 10,000 to 20,000 residents of Belmont and Monroe counties picnic in the beautiful grove shown on the right, which is on the Jerusalem-Malaga Highway, seven miles northeast of Woodsfield. The view was snapped in the summer of 1926 when 2,000 automobiles were parked. The grove is on the Frank Peterman farm.

Citizens Telephone Company at Beallsville with approximately one hundred and fifty subscribers.

Citizens Telephone Company at Clarington with approximately fifty-seven subscribers.

Hannibal and Round Bottom at Hannibal, approximately one hundred and sixteen subscribers.

Benwood at Sardis with approximately one hundred and eleven subscribers.

Trail Run Telephone Company at Trail Run.

FARMS AND FACTORIES

The returns for 1925 credited Monroe's 2,813 farms with a value, including buildings, of $8,149,557 and the value of these farms' products was given as $1,441,106, in 1924. Monroe is not thought of as an industrial county but in the last reports of the census bureau it is credited with fifty-two factories, whose operatives receive annual wages amounting to $89,899, and whose annual products had a total of $833,985. Tobacco and wool have been among the county's most remunerative crops.

CHANGES IN POPULATION

In 1820 Monroe's population numbered 4,645; in 1830, 8,770; in 1840, 18,544; in 1860, 25,741; in 1880, 26,496; in 1890, 25,175; in 1900, 27,031; in 1910, 24,244; in 1920, 20,660. The censuses by townships and villages are shown in this table:

	1920	*1910*	*1900*
Adams Township	683	931	1,149
Benton Township	706	804	1,026
Bethel Township	873	1,008	1,087
Center Township, including Woodsfield Village	3,845	4,304	3,828
Franklin Township, including Stafford Village	927	1,052	1,112
Green Township	840	1,095	1,314
Jackson Township	995	1,170	1,659
Lee Township	972	1,207	1,338
Malaga Township, including Miltonsburg Village and part of Jerusalem Village	1,106	1,265	1,248

Ohio Township	1,340	1,521	1,750
Perry Township, including Antioch Village	845	1,127	1,538
Salem Township, including Clarington Village	1,424	1,720	2,000
Seneca Township, including Calais Village	933	1,095	1,296
Summit Township, including Lewisville Village	915	963	865
Sunsbury Township, including Beallsville Village and part of Jerusalem Village	1,490	1,586	1,713
Switzerland Township	749	919	1,039
Washington Township, including Graysville Village	1,210	1,461	1,818
Wayne Township	807	1,016	1,251

COUNTY OFFICERS ALL DEMOCRATS

Monroe County's officers are named in the following list, and the dates which stand for the close of their respective terms are given. All are democrats:

Probate judge, W. V. A. Polen, February 9, 1929.

Clerk of courts, Calvin L. Barker, first Monday in August, 1929.

Sheriff, Web Hisson, first Monday in January, 1929.

Auditor, S. V. Steward, second Monday in March, 1931.

County commissioner, Edgar Hall, first Monday in January, 1931.

County commissioner, Frank Keevert, first Monday in January, 1929.

County commissioner, James A. Whittenbrook, first Monday in January, 1929.

Treasurer, R. B. Morris, first Monday in September, 1929.

Recorder, J. Ronald Roth, first Monday in September, 1929.

Surveyor, Clayton Detlor, first Monday in January, 1929.

Prosecuting attorney, John K. Sawyer, first Monday in January, 1929.

Coroner, R. N. Thornberry, first Monday in January, 1929.

WOODSFIELD, THE COUNTY SEAT

The town has grown slowly. In 1900 its inhabitants numbered 1,801. Under the impetus of oil and gas development it

had grown to 2,502 in 1910. There was a slight recession, however, in the following decade, for the 1920 total was 2,394.

But the county seat is a wealthy little center, where its eighty businesses of a varied character are well supported. The First National and Monroe banks are strong financial institutions and the two Woodsfield newspapers have considerable circulation. The *Monroe County Republican* is edited by Frank M. Martin and the *Spirit of Democracy* by Fred L. Williams.

The county seat is beautifully situated and well built, with many handsome and stylish residences. The buildings on the square are substantial and impressive. The courthouse, built 1906-07, at a cost of $150,000, is an imposing structure. Among the attractive houses of worship is St. Sylvester's Catholic Church, which was completed in 1926 at a cost of $125,000.

NOBLE COUNTY

CHAPTER CXXXVI

ONLY A FEW MOUNDS LEFT IN NOBLE BY ABORIGINES

INDIANS USED ITS TERRITORY AS HUNTING GROUNDS—NEAREST INDIAN TRAIL PASSED THROUGH THE CORNER OF GUERNSEY COUNTY AND CROSSED THE MUSKINGUM AT PHILO—ONLY MINOR OFFENSES COMMITTED AGAINST SETTLERS BY THE REDSKINS.

There is a difference of 140 years between the ages of Southeastern Ohio's oldest county, Washington, and its youngest, Noble. "A short horse is soon curried," people say, but Noble County is not as short historically as her age would seem to indicate. No Ohio historian can afford to slight a county which advances strong claims to having sunk the first Ohio oil well and to having launched the first successful national reunion of Civil war soldiers; and the county has other distinctions which cannot be dismissed with a stroke of the pen.

It is true, however, that Noble County territory was not greatly resorted to by prehistoric man or the Indians. If the reader will look at the maps which illustrate W. C. Mills' "Archeological Atlas of Ohio," he will find thereon few markings of Mound Builders' remains and none of Indian trails or towns. Says Doctor Mills on this subject:

"Noble County, like the adjoining County of Monroe, is sparse in prehistoric sites. Its rather rough topography and few large streams and valleys restricted aboriginal occupation. Three mounds have been found in Seneca Township on the headings of Seneca Creek; one in Noble Township; two mounds and three burials in Olive Township, and two mounds in Jackson Township."

If the reader would learn how "sparse in prehistoric sites" this county is let him examine the records set down elsewhere on

these pages to the credit of Licking, Muskingum and Washington counties. As to the Indian whom the Ohio pioneer knew, he also, preferring large streams and wide valleys, did not long sojourn in Noble land. Doctor Mills' map shows no evidence of the existence of Indian towns in this county and the only Indian trail near it is "Wills Trail," which extended from what is now Steubenville southwestwardly through the eastern and southern sections of Guernsey County and across Muskingum County in the same direction, crossing the river of that name at what is now Philo.

Freedom from Indian troubles was something the pioneers of Noble could be thankful for. Although the redskins did not establish villages in this territory they did hunt in and continued their quest for game therein after the pioneers had established settlements. But the game they shot was often divided with the whites and sometimes eaten at the same table by members of the two races. Some thefts were chargeable to the savages but major offenses were missing.

CHAPTER CXXXVII

PETITION FOR COUNTY ORGANIZATION PRESENTED IN 1846

LEGISLATURE HELD OFF UNTIL MARCH, 1851—SARAHSVILLE WAS THE FIRST COUNTY SEAT, AND JAIL AND COURTHOUSE WERE BUILT THERE —BITTER CONTEST LAUNCHED BY THOSE WHO WANTED COUNTY SEAT IN OLIVE TOWNSHIP AND CALDWELL WON THE PRIZE—NEW COURTHOUSE THERE COST $13,000—PIONEERING DAYS DESCRIBED—COUNTY'S FIRST ORCHARD PLANTED—SETTLERS AT SUMMERFIELD IN 1812—SUBSCRIPTION SCHOOL OPENED.

The first movement toward adding Noble County to Ohio's sisterhood of counties resulted in a petition which was presented in the General Assembly's session of 1846. No action was taken then nor at the legislative sessions of 1847 or 1848, when a second petition had been presented. Even the third time was not the charm and the proponents of the project had to wait until March 11, 1851, to get a law passed providing for the county's organization. Eighty-seven Ohio counties having previously entered the family, Noble became the Buckeye State's infant member.

THOROUGHLY ARGUED PETITION

A petition presented in 1849 had given the legislators elaborate reasons for the creation of Noble County. We quote some of its concluding sentences:

"By the formation and its geographical position this territory should be united, in justice to its inhabitants as well fully and properly to develop its resources. The new county, properly formed, would soon stand forward among the best in the eastern part of the State of Ohio. As the lines of the respective counties now exist the inhabitants within the territory are placed at great, and from the formation of the country, at most inconvenient, distances from the respective county seats.

"The new county, properly formed, would leave sufficient territory in the respective counties of Guernsey, Monroe, Washington and Morgan, and their respective lines and boundaries more regular and less deformed than at present and their respective seats of justice equally and more central than they now are. The new county would present regular lines, conforming to the country and leave no one extreme point more than fifteen miles from the center.

"The amount of debt owing by Monroe County and the public property and public buildings lately obtained and commenced in Morgan County and the contemplated erection of further public buildings in Morgan County would and will inflict greater and more increased taxation on the inhabitants of the largest portion of this territory than would be necessary to raise if the new county were erected. But aside from all other considerations if there are any advantages arising from the civil organization of counties, as they believe there are, your memorialists are entitled to them in the County of Noble and most respectfully entreat a careful regard to the subject and its erection at your present session."

LONG LIST OF SIGNERS

This memorial was signed by James Kyle, Samuel A. Long, David McGarry, John Wiley, John McKee, Joseph Caldwell, John McGarry, Robert McKee, Charles Harwood, Gilman Dudley, Alfred I. Morrison, Joseph Archer, Ambrose Merry, James Archer, John Lanam, Samuel Caldwell, Lewis Smoot, Sr., Thomas Wiley, Samuel Sailor, James Archibald, Sr., John Brown, David Wilson, Dennis Gibbs, William Tilton, James Ogle, John Caldwell, Matthew Garvin, William Bell, Sr., James Garvin, Boneparty Stretchbury, Isaac Bates, Samuel Anderson, Daniel Bates, Andrew Nicholson, G. W. Morrison, James Watson, John Clowser, Royal Fowler, Sr., Ezekiel Bates, James Barry, Lambert Newton, Jonas Bell, Josiah Burlingame and Richard Duvall.

M'KEE AND M'GARRY GIVE STRENGTH

Although these worthy petitioners had "entreated a careful regard" and the erection of the county without more delay they found it necessary to strengthen their memorial with additional

names and to go back to the Legislature in 1850 for what they had vainly sought in 1849. Fortune favored them now in the form of a new legislator from Morgan County, Ezra McKee, who lived in that section of the county whose inhabitants desired to be transferred to the proposed new county and who was himself heartily of the same mind. Another formidable supporter of the project was Samuel McGarry, a Sarahsville attorney who had constantly worked for it. At length, March 11, 1851, the Noble County bill was passed.

In laying out the boundaries the Legislature took from Guernsey County the townships of Beaver, Wayne, Seneca, and Buffalo; from Monroe, the townships of Marion, Stock, Enoch, nearly two-thirds of the eastern side of Center and all of Elk except four square miles of its south end; from Morgan, the townships of Olive, Jackson, Sharon, Noble, Brookfield and the western part of Center. The four square miles that form the southern part of Elk Township and that part of Jefferson lying directly west, originally belonged to Washington County.

FIRST ELECTION AND SARAHSVILLE COUNTY SEAT

Noble County's first election was held April 7, 1851, when the following county officers were chosen: Robert Barclay, auditor; Samuel McGarry, treasurer; Joseph Schofield, sheriff; Jabez Belford, prosecuting attorney; Robert Hellyer, recorder; John H. Jeffries, surveyor; Jacob Lyons, John Noble and Timothy Smith, commissioners. The commissioners appointed to locate the county seat reported as follows April 23:

"The undersigned, George McCullough, of the County of Jefferson; Martin Heckard, of the County of Meigs; and Lafayette Emmett of the County of Knox, commissioners to fix upon and locate the seat of justice of the County of Noble by the act entitled 'An Act to Erect the County of Noble,' passed March 11, 1851, having agreeably to the provisions of the act entitled 'An Act Establishing Seats of Justice,' passed February 3, 1824, previously given twenty days notice to the inhabitants of the said County of Noble, of the time, place and purpose of our meeting, met pursuant to said notice on Wednesday the 23rd day of April, 1851, at Sarahsville, in said county, for the purpose of fixing upon and locating the seat of justice of said Noble County and

after being duly sworn according to law, proceeded to the discharge of our duties as commissioners aforesaid; and having duly and carefully examined the different localities pointed out by the inhabitants of said county and duly weighed the arguments in favor of each we do fix upon and locate the seat of justice of said Noble County at the Town of Sarahsville in said county."

These first steps toward making Noble County an organized subdivision of the state were succeeded, April 29, 1851, by a meeting of the newly elected county commissioners.

NOBLE'S FIRST COURT

After Noble County had been created but before it had a county seat or county officers, that is to say, on April 1, 1851, a session of the common pleas court was held. The meeting place was at the office of Robert McKee in the Town of Olive, and William Smith, Gilman Dudley and Patrick Finley, whom Ohio's governor, Reuben Wood, had appointed associate justices, proceeded to hold court. They appointed Isaac Q. Morris clerk of the court and ordered "that the court of common pleas and the Supreme Court in and for the County of Noble be held at the Methodist meeting house, at Olive, in Noble County, until the permanent seat of justice of Noble County be fixed according to law." Whereupon the court adjourned *sine die.*

The common pleas court's new term, beginning June 19, 1851, was held in the Methodist Church in Olive. Three cases were tried, one of them before the first jury impaneled in the county. Before adjourning the court issued an order for the election of justices of the peace in the several townships; appointed school examiners; issued naturalization papers and appointed county auctioneers.

OFFICERS BUT NO OFFICES

When the county commissioners met in June they found Noble's officers all ready to serve and no places to meet in and the county became a renter. For the recorder and treasurer rooms were obtained from Dr. J. F. Capell; for the clerk, from a man named Axtell; for the auditor, from William Tracy. These quarters cost from $1 to $1.50 a month each with fuel thrown in.

June 25 the commissioners announced their first levy for

taxes: for county purposes, $7,000; for township purposes, $1,200; for public buildings, $2,100; for schools, $2,778. Next day the board ordered the erection of a courthouse and jail on Sarahsville's public square and asked for bids thereon, those for the jail to be submitted July 28, 1851. John B. Heaton was given the jail contract at his bid of $2,230. He engaged to complete the building by August, 1852, but before that time he abandoned the work and left the county. His bondsmen were notified that they would be held for Heaton's liability. The building was accepted under protest. It finally was used for a purpose very different from that which was back of its erection for when Caldwell captured the county seat the jail was sold to the Sarahsville M. E. Church for $200.

THE COUNTY SEAT WAR

Hon. Frank M. Martin, editor of the "State Centennial History of Noble County," published in 1904, has graphically described the campaign waged against Sarahsville as Noble County's permanent seat of government. We quote in full his introductory paragraphs:

"Scarcely had the organization of Noble County been completed when a contest arose over the location of the county seat. In fact the difference of opinion existed before the passage of the organic act by the Legislature. The action of the commissioners in selecting Sarahsville was no doubt the most reasonable decision they could have reached, as Sarahsville was the most centrally located of any of the towns in the county at that time.

"However, many of those living in the southern part of the county were dissatisfied with the selection as being too far north of the geographical center of the county. As soon as it was definitely known that Sarahsville had drawn the prize those in the south began to manifest their displeasure. Bribery was openly charged and a determination announced to continue the fight until the seat of justice should be more centrally located.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE FIGHT

"As is usual in such cases the newspapers of the county took sides in the matter and the contest grew in intensity. The *Democratic Courier* warmly advocated the retention of the county seat at Sarahsville while the *Investigator* just as strongly adhered to

the cause of the opposition. Although nominally a whig paper the *Investigator* now assumed the role of an independent publication and advocated the election of a 'people's ticket,' which was made up of both parties, the issue being the location of the county seat.

"The fight was not always conducted with 'dignity and decorum.' Epithets were hurled at each other, blows were sometimes exchanged and altogether a great deal of bad blood was exhibited. The opponents to Sarahsville finally settled upon a location described as 'the northeast quarter of section three in Olive Township' and from that time their campaign was directed with more system and effect. Political differences were made up along these lines and no matter whether the voter was a whig or a democrat he was expected to identify himself with either the party of 'the north' or 'the south'."

VOTERS PERMITTED TO DECIDE

The battle waxed fiercely throughout the county and reached a climax in 1854, when the question was laid upon the knees of the General Assembly. That body did not clinch Sarahsville's hold on the prize, nor did it transfer the latter to Olive Township, as the aggressive Olive Township lobby which had assembled in Columbus would have liked it to do. What might have been expected in the face of contentions so violent came to pass—relegation of the controversy to the people of Noble, the Legislature ordering a vote to be taken by them at the October election. This gave the Sarahsvillians and the Oliveites five full months for printed propaganda and personal appeal and these were used to the limit.

SARAHSVILLE LOST BY 150

Out of 3,630 votes cast Olive Township ballots emerged 150 to the good. The margin was not "as deep as a well nor as wide as a church door" but it was enough. Beaver, Buffalo, Center, Marion, Noble, Seneca and Wayne townships cast a majority of votes against removal; Jackson and Olive townships voted unanimously for it. Noble Township gave Sarahsville but three majority. A majority of Summerfield's voters favored Olive.

The voters' decision was bitterly assailed by the Sarahsville

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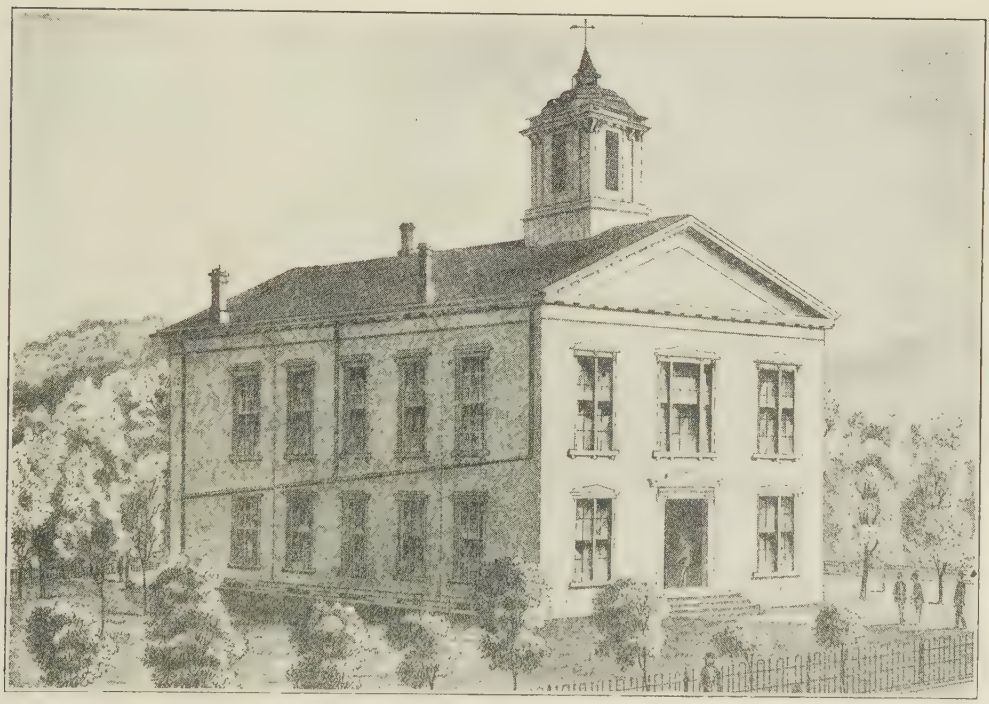
NOBLE COUNTY INFIRMARY



NOBLE COUNTY COURTHOUSE, BUILT IN 1858

Rich historical memories attach to this old structure. From its platforms, on the east side, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Howard spoke at soldiers' and sailors' reunions, while such statesmen as Foraker, McKinley, Garfield, Harding, Thurston and Bryan delivered speeches on the same spot. Here Senator Mark A. Hanna made his first public address, speaking for more than an hour on the ship subsidy bill then before Congress. The first soldiers' reunion held in the United States assembled at Caldwell, Noble County.

faction and the victors fought back with corresponding rancor. Charges of bribery, fraud, false voting and coercion flew back and forth, while John W. Noble and others attacked the decision in the Court of Common Pleas. Losing in that tribunal he appealed to the District Court and from that court to the State Supreme Court, which reaffirmed the original decision of the Common Pleas Court and settled the question in Olive Township's favor.

CALDWELL THE NEW COUNTY SEAT

The county commissioners seem to have been unmoved by the post-election battle. On December 6, 1854, they selected a tract for the county seat which is thus described:

"Beginning at the place where the Lancaster and Louisville Road crosses the west line of the northeast quarter of section 3, in township No. 6, of range 9 of the lands sold at Zanesville, Ohio; thence north on said west line twenty-eight rods; thence east twenty-nine rods; thence south twenty-eight rods; thence west twenty-nine rods to the place of beginning."

The county commissioners in directing a survey of the county-seat tract ordered that there should be reserved "as a public square about two and one-half acres upon which to erect a court-house, provided that a strip about three rods wide can be obtained on reasonable terms from the landholders adjoining, in order to the laying out of streets all around and a tier of lots on two sides of said square." At the same time the board declared "that the name of the new county seat ordered to be surveyed be Caldwell."

COUNTY SOLD SOME LOTS

Deputy County Surveyor George Bell carried out the board's order December 20 and 21, 1854. In addition to the tract measuring 28 x 29 rods which has been described, a plat containing forty-eight lots, including about eleven and one-half acres, was laid off at that time, but no lots were offered for sale during the period when the continuation of litigation gave uncertainty to the final location of the county seat. But this being settled the commissioners proceeded, June 10, 1857, to provide for a new court-house and soon the new town of Caldwell was in the making.

Thomas Drake drew up plans for the proposed temple of justice and on July 21 the contract was awarded to Young & Gibbs

at their bid of $13,000, who completed the work January 4, 1859. While under construction a frame building on the west side of the square became the temporary courthouse.

There was an auction sale of a number of the county's lots in Caldwell July 4, 1859, at prices ranging from $48 to $200 each. A few weeks later several buildings were under way and in one of them Caldwell's first newspaper was printed.

BUILDING A COURTHOUSE

Young & Gibbs found it necessary to construct a building other than the courthouse when their work began in Caldwell—a frame shanty, which they put up on one corner of the square to accommodate the workmen who were too numerous to secure temporary homes within the very few residences of the immediate neighborhood. But if boarding places were not at hand a deposit of clay was. Brought to the surface in the process of excavating for the courthouse foundation it was made into courthouse brick on the premises and thus an early Noble County industry was launched.

There was quickened construction of private buildings to such extent that it became practicable to find in Caldwell quarters for county offices, whereupon the commissioners ordered, January 21, 1858, that within twenty days all books, papers, furniture, etc., be removed from Sarahsville to the places which had been provided for them in Caldwell. Some Sarahsville partizans, game to the last, sought by an appeal to the court to prevent the removal but the work was completed. Caldwell now had the county seat while Sarahsville could claim only the county jail, with its pair of prisoner inmates.

A JAIL AND TWO HOTELS

And these could not long be boasted of for in October, 1858, James Dudley was given a contract to erect in Caldwell, on the square's west side, a jail and a jailor's residence, which he did at a cost to the county of $3,800, completing the building December 1, 1859. Meanwhile, the county seat had welcomed two hotels by autumn of the previous year. The Eldorado, a two-story frame, was located near the southwest corner of the square. Its proprietor, A. R. Rice, had erected the building for the purpose.

The George Rice building was the home of the other hotel, which had been opened by J. W. Boggs, who, in 1860, became proprietor of the old Eagle Hotel.

A NEW CHURCH FOR CALDWELL

Caldwell's first church had also arrived as a result of Samuel Caldwell's offer, made May 27, 1859, to donate a lot to the Methodist Episcopal congregation at Olive if they would agree to remove their place of worship to Caldwell. They accepted the terms, erected a church building at Caldwell and dedicated it that year. The new church was Caldwell's only one until 1861, when about a dozen Baptists organized the Caldwell Baptist Church under the leadership of Rev. G. W. Churchill.

PIONEERING DAYS

The fertile bottoms of Wills Creek proved to be attractive to some of the earliest pioneers of the territory now known as Noble County. Among the earliest settlers are mentioned Joseph Reeves, who entered Wayne Township territory in about 1799, remained a while, made his way eastward again and returned later to become a permanent Wayne Township settler. John Vorheis is reported to have been Wayne's first real settler in 1802. It is said that Jacob Yoho was a Wayne pioneer three years later. Seneca Township territory became the home of Timothy Bates in the same year while John and James Reed located in what is now Beaver Township in 1804.

The Enochs, Morris, Crow and Grandon families settled on the east fork of Duck Creek in what is now Stock Township in early times—perhaps in 1806. Of another pioneer Martin's history gives this interesting account:

"In 1804 Ezekiel Dye, a veteran of the Revolution, left Pennsylvania and started westward in search of a new location. He followed the old Federal Trail, which had been made by a part of General St. Clair's army on its way to Fort Washington. This trail left the Ohio River at the mouth of Grave Creek, pursued a westerly course and crossed Dye's Fork of Meigs Creek, near the present site of Rennock.

"After proceeding as far west as Chillicothe Dye returned to Meigs Creek and made selection of a tract of land. The next

year was spent in Pennsylvania, making preparations to emigrate and in 1806 he sent his six sons, Thomas, Ezekiel, Jr., Vincent, William, John and Amos, to occupy the land and make the necessary improvements for a permanent home. In 1807 he joined his sons and thus was made the first settlement in what is now Brookfield Township. Following the Dyes there came a large number of immigrants from New England, chiefly from Massachusetts and it was not long until 'Dye Settlement' was one of the best known northwest of the Ohio River. These early settlers were men of sturdy character, little given to roaming and some of the farms they entered are still (1904) in the hands of their descendants."

In 1806 Jacob Gregg, from Pennsylvania, entered 160 acres of land in what is now Buffalo Township and was followed later by Abraham, George and John Rich and John and Abraham Miley. In 1812 a group of Virginians joined the little settlement—Levi Lyons, Abraham Booker, John Drake, George R. Johnson, John, Samuel and Isaac Kackley.

ENLARGED STREAM OF PIONEERS

In 1806, to a point not far from the site of Belle Valley, came a pioneer named Bain and soon he was joined by Richard Fletcher. During five years these two settlers on the West Fork of Duck Creek were alone in that part of the county; but in 1811 came the McKees and in 1812 John Noble and his brother. Between that year and 1812 West Fork received quite a group of settlers—Charles McCune, John Reed, Benjamin Thorla, John Clowser, Lambert Newton, John and Thomas Davis, Lemuel Fowler, Joseph Lippitt, Solomon Brown and others. Lippitt bought a section of land just north of where Belle Valley is located and was rated as the community's wealthiest man.

In 1809, to where Caldwell now stands, came Robert Caldwell, from Washington County, Ohio, and his entry of land was one of the first made in what is now Olive Township. Within three years Simeon Blake, William Free, Joseph Tilton and his three sons, Charles Davis and four sons, Silas Thorla, James Webber, George Padgett, Sherebiah Clark, and Samuel Allen located in Olive Township. The last named erected at Socum the West Fork's and probably the county's first mill, after coming from Marietta.

A VERY EARLY ORCHARD

Elk Township's first settlers are said to have been Samuel Pryor, Jesse Davis, Moses T. Spencer and Matthew Grey and Center Township's earliest pioneers (1809) were Ephraim Bates and James Dye. The Bates orchard has been called one of the first planted in Noble County territory. Bates built Center Township's first mill in 1814. The Devollds, McGarrys, some of the Archers and Ambrose Merry and James Lowe were other settlers of the neighborhood.

Edward Ward and his son John brought their families from Pennsylvania to Wayne Township in 1807 and by 1812 what is now the northeastern part of Noble County had quite a population. Some of the early settlers there were Cornelius Bryan and his sons, James and John; Joseph Burson, Robert Carpenter, John Ferris, James Law, John Hague, Thomas Richey, Isaac Mendenhall, William Lowrey and William Thompson.

Jackson Township's earliest settler was perhaps Aaron Hughs, who came in 1811 and was joined later by his brother, Jonathan. Not far from their homes but in what is now Jefferson Township was David Ales. Settlements in the southern part of Noble County territory lagged until after the War of 1812 and as late as 1825 this district was the county's most sparsely settled. To this section in 1817 came several English families—the Taylors, Cadwells, Kieths and Peter Gore.

SUMMERFIELD FOUNDED

An important settlement was that near the site of Summerfield. It was built up during the years 1812 to 1820 inclusive. First came David West, in 1812, from Delaware, and he was followed by the following Delawarians: Nathaniel Capell, Ananias Banum, William and Archelaus Lingo, James Shankland, Asa Barton, William Burcher, and Thomas Cochran.

In 1817 the site of Summerfield attracted a number of Protestant immigrants fresh from Ireland who chose to settle where the Zanesville-Sunfish and Barnesville-Marietta roads crossed. Moses Horton bought land near this junction and laid out some lots. Some of the nearby pioneers looked down upon these "foreigners" but this Irish settlement was one of thrift and industry and gradually "made good." Carrying out the settlement's senti-

ments in behalf of education Hugh O'Neill, a member, opened a subscription school and made a success of it. Among these Irishmen were a few Scotchmen—Robert and William Calland and Matthew Woods. Descendants of the Summerfield settlers have been highly respected residents of the county.

James Archibald was probably Sharon Township's first permanent settler. He entered land there in 1815. Among other early pioneers were William Boone, Alfred Smoot, James Kyle, Thomas Wiley, Peter Ackley, Thomas Boyd, William Wiley, John Brownrigg, Lewis Shirley, Robert Lowe, William Bell and Samuel Long. A group of German families also settled in Sharon—Anthonys, Swanks, Pickenpaughs, Harmons and Klingensmiths. Noble County's first lawyer, Isaac Parrish, settled in Sharon in 1819. He rose to the honor of representing his district in Congress.

CHAPTER CXXXVIII

COUNTY'S ROAD BUILDING LAGGED AND THIS DELAYED SETTLEMENT

OLD INDIAN TRAIL BROADENED INTO ROADWAY—WOODSFIELD-McCONNELSVILLE ROAD OPENED 1817—ROBERT McKEE, FIRST POSTMASTER—OLIVE A BUSY TOBACCO CENTER—PIONEER NAMED PLACE AFTER HIS WIFE SARAH—SHARON HAD A COLLEGE—FACTS ABOUT SUMMERFIELD, HIRAMSBURG, CARLISLE AND OTHER VILLAGES.

"One of the greatest needs of the Noble County pioneers was that of highways. For several years the old Federal Trail, opened in 1791, was the only thoroughfare through this section of the state. It left the Ohio River at the mouth of Grave Creek and crossed the western part of Noble County. Near the present Village of Renrock the trail forked, one branch running through Morgan County and crossing the Muskingum River at Gaysport, and the other leading toward Chillicothe. An old Indian trail along the west fork of Duck Creek was used for some time as a sort of neighborhood road, and finally broadened into a highway. But time has wrought many changes. The road was straightened here and there to conform more nearly to the lines of the surveys and all trace of the old trail has been obliterated."

A road "to commence on the headwaters of the Seneca and thence down the same by Cornelius Bryan's, Jacob Yoho's, etc., to the Town of Cambridge" was completed in the spring of 1811. Three or four years later a road was cut out from the salt works in Olive Township to Marietta. In 1816 a road was opened between Carlisle and Woodsfield. It had been "bushed out" some time before, as had also trails to the neighborhood of East Union and to Bates' Mill. The two latter trails were afterwards developed into roads.

WOODSFIELD-M'CONNELSVILLE ROAD

In 1817, the Center Road, connecting Woodsfield and McConnelsville, was opened through Sharon Township. An important road was prayed for October 26, 1819, by Robert Caldwell and others "to commence at or near the twelve-mile tree on the road from Cambridge to the Washington County line; thence nearly a south course to Benjamin Thorla's, on Duck Creek; thence to Robert Caldwell's, to intersect the New Philadelphia Road, to the Washington County line near Captain Blake's." The commissioners of Guernsey County, to whom this petition was addressed, ordered the road to be opened. Meanwhile the state constructed a road between Barnesville and McConnelsville which passed through Batesville, Sarahsville, Belle Valley, Hoskinsville and the Dye settlement and another between Belmont County and Marietta which passed through Calais, Summerfield and Carlisle and which at Summerfield intersected the road extending from Zanesville to Sunfish on the Ohio River.

As commerce follows the flag so do post routes and post offices follow the pioneer road builder. In Noble County territory's earliest days the settler went to Marietta for his mail. When post offices were established at Woodsfield and Cambridge he traveled a somewhat shorter distance and in either case the roads were almost impassable.

COUNTY'S FIRST POSTMASTER

Robert McKee was probably Noble's first postmaster, his office having been established at McKee's store, Olive Township, in 1820. He received from Marietta a once-a-week mail and when Macksburg was given a post office the mail reached McKee from that point and the route was extended to Washington, Guernsey County. Seven years later a McConnelsville-Cambridge route was established and this brought into existence the second Noble County post office of which there is a record. It was located in Wharton's store, Brookfield Township. Martin writes entertainingly of post offices established a little later and the character of pioneer mail:

"During the next two years several new offices were opened, viz.: at Bates' Mill, with Timothy Bates as postmaster; Summerfield, with James W. Shankland as postmaster; Sharon, with

Rev. Robert Rutherford as postmaster; and at Hoskinsville, where Col. Erastus Hoskins had charge of the office. The office at Bates' Mill was called Batesville and was supplied with a weekly mail on the route from Barnesville to McConnelsville. At the Sharon office two newspapers were taken so that the weekly mail at that point was always certain to contain something, though it sometimes happened for weeks at a time that the mail contained no letters."

NOBLE COUNTY VILLAGES

As post routes and post offices followed road builders so did villages follow all these. Robert McKee's store, located about three-fourths of a mile from the site of Caldwell, became the nucleus of the county's oldest village, Olive. The establishment of the post office there in 1820 made a little center of it and the holding of the county courts there for a while increased its importance. Olive went into a decline, however, when Caldwell became the county seat. In early days it was a busy tobacco center, from which the leaf was hauled to Ohio River shipping points.

SARAHSVILLE, FIRST COUNTY SEAT

Sarahsville next emerged from the wilderness. The site was surveyed June 19, 1829, by Benjamin Thorla, acting for John Devolld and Ezekiel Bates, and the town plat was recorded September 28. Devolld had built a two-story brick house on the site about four years previously, probably the first brick residence in Noble County; and when the town was named he remembered that his wife's name was Sarah. In one of the few cabins which stood near the Devolld home John Devolld kept a store and thus became Sarahsville's first merchant. James M. Round, George Bell and Samuel Aikens made additions to the town's plat. Sarahsville's early importance was enhanced by having the county-seat prize for awhile.

SHARON AND SHARON COLLEGE

Sharon is the rose which bloomed next on the bush of Noble County villages. By Robert Rutherford, and for Edward Parrish, owner of the site, it was platted, with fourteen lots laid out. John and Isaac Parrish and Reuben Israel conducted a consider-

able pork-packing business there in early days and Sharon became an important leaf tobacco market. A care for education was early manifested, when one of Sharon's first buildings, a log schoolhouse, was erected where the Masonic Hall was later built. A step was taken in the same direction, soon after the creation of Noble County, when Rev. Randall Ross founded Sharon College, an institution which came to be highly regarded. The religious convictions of the neighborhood had passed into action as early as 1823 with the erection of a Presbyterian Church on the site of Sharon.

SUMMERFIELD AT THE CROSSROADS

Summerfield, one of Noble's oldest villages, was first laid off in 1817 by Moses Horton, and was named in honor of Rev. John Summerfield, a Methodist minister. Several additions to the original plat were made.

HIRAMSBURG LAID OUT IN 1836

Hiramsburg was named for the owner of its site, Hiram Calvert, who in 1836 employed John F. Talley to lay out the village. Samuel Stevens had a store on the site before Talley surveyed it. The place's first postmaster and first hotelkeeper was Asa Burlingame and Reason Calvert manufactured potash and linseed and castor oils.

CARLISLE A TOBACCO MARKET

Carlisle (Berne P. O.) was in early times a busy leaf-tobacco market where the product was packed and shipped to Baltimore. It was laid out in 1838 on lands belonging to John McBride and Enoch Archer.

MT. EPHRAIM AND ITS TANNERY

Mt. Ephraim lifted itself out of the forest on the old Barnesville-McConnelsville State Road about 1838 and was named in honor of Ephraim Vorhies, for whom it was platted and who during previous years had kept a tavern there in a large double log house known far and wide as the "Moss Tavern," because moss instead of mortar had been used to chink the spaces between the logs. For years an Englishman named Henry Steel con-

ducted at Mt. Ephraim one of the first tanneries established in Noble County territory.

WILLIAMSBURG-BATESVILLE

Batesville was originally named Williamsburg to honor the Christian name of William Tinley, its founder. When a post office was established at Timothy Bates' mill, near Williamsburg, the office took the name of Batesville and this soon became the name of the town itself.

CHAPTER CXXXIX

SPENT MORE THAN QUARTER MILLION ON "CALICO" RAILROAD

THEN CAME PROPOSAL TO BUILD A ROAD BETWEEN MARIETTA AND CAMBRIDGE—TRAIN SERVICE OPENED CALDWELL TO MARIETTA, 1871—WORKING FOR A NARROW GAUGE LINE—MOTOR VEHICLES ARE PUTTING IT OUT OF BUSINESS.

In 1849, two years before there was a Noble County, a movement to secure a railroad into the territory which later became a part of the county was inaugurated by the Sharon Railroad Company, which Isaac Parrish, J. M. Stone, Oliver Keyser, Elijah Stevens and Samuel Aikens incorporated with a capital stock of $30,000, and whose object it was to connect the Village of Sharon with the most available point on the Muskingum River in Washington County.

Grading for the road began in the summer of 1850 but the company soon found its capital wholly inadequate. In 1853 the Guernsey County Court granted permission to increase the capital to $50,000 and to extend the line to Cumberland, Guernsey County. The company was reorganized and this was followed by ten years of empty efforts to build the road with a southern terminus on the Ohio near Cincinnati and a northern terminus near Steubenville. After sinking more than $250,000 of investors' money this "Calico" railroad project was abandoned.

But the desire for a railroad in this section would not die. In 1866 it took the form of proposing to build a line from Marietta to Point Pleasant. Meetings were held along the suggested route but the "Calico" fiasco was too fresh in mind for responsive support. One of these gatherings took place at Caldwell November 8, 1866, when William McKee, Dennis S. Gibbs and George Fetters were chosen to visit Cumberland and Marietta in search of concert of action. Later, preliminary surveys followed along

both forks of Duck Creek in the effort to run an acceptable line from Marietta to Cambridge and beyond, via Caldwell.

But the enterprise lagged until February 19, 1868, when a very considerable number of Noble, Guernsey and Washington County citizens met in Cambridge and where it was decided to break away from the old company and begin all over with a new one. Gen. A. J. Warner, of Marietta; E. W. Mathews, of Cambridge, and Attorney James S. Forman, of Caldwell, were charged with the work of reorganization. As a result of their activities the Marietta & Pittsburgh Railroad Company was incorporated in the following September.

A month later W. H. Frazier, William C. Okey and William W. Glidden, of Caldwell, and R. R. Dawes and William P. Cutler, of Marietta, were authorized to receive stock subscriptions and donations. We anticipate Noble County results with the statement that in order to secure passage of the road through Caldwell $60,000 was required. Citizens of the county put up a total of $115,000. A year was spent in selling stock and securing pledges, at the end of which time there was a fund of $175,000 which had been raised in Noble and Washington counties.

A REAL RAILROAD AT LAST

A contract followed whereby Warner, McArthur & Co. agreed to build a line between Caldwell and Marietta for $5,000 a mile in cash, $4,000 in capital stock and $8,000 in 7 per cent first mortgage bonds. This enterprise went through and without disheartening delays, for in November, 1871, train service began between Caldwell and Marietta. Caldwell welcomed the first train with a joy that realization of long deferred hope made deep. At last the county was in railroad touch with the mighty Ohio where the busy Muskingum flows into it. When in 1872 the line's extension to Cambridge occurred, Noble's satisfaction increased, and when later it tapped Lake Erie at Cleveland, it was looked upon as a trunk line.

GREAT PENNSYLVANIA'S LINK

But the company itself was not always as happy as was the public. Several times it fell into receivers' hands. Known first as the Marietta & Pittsburgh, then as the Marietta, Pittsburgh & Cleveland, and later as the Cleveland & Marietta, the road at

length became the Marietta Division of the Pennsylvania System and as such a part of one of the world's wealthiest and most prosperous corporations. Its work in developing Noble County's resources has been marked and constant.

OHIO'S ONLY NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD

When Caldwell was about to get railroad connection with Marietta there was talk of connecting Caldwell and Zanesville with a narrow gauge railroad, and in due time the Zanesville, Cumberland & Caldwell Company was incorporated. Noble County citizens were already carrying one railroad burden and hesitated to lend a hand to the new project. In 1872 the Bellaire, Woodsfield & Zanesville Railroad Company was organized, and later it and the Zanesville, Cumberland & Caldwell Company were consolidated, under the name of the Bellaire & Southwestern Railroad Company, with E. G. Morgan as president and Col. S. L. Mooney as general superintendent.

Work on the line began in 1876 and the first train made the run from Bellaire to Woodsfield on Thanksgiving day, 1879. This encouraged the Summerfield friends of the enterprise to work for the road's extension westward to that point at least, and they held a meeting there which took an encouraging turn. But to hurrah for an enterprise and put hard cash into it are different things, as was realized when subscriptions were solicited for the proposed extension. It looked blue for Summerfield, but, nothing daunted, Caldwell in December, 1880, arranged a meeting intended to bring an extension of which the county seat would be the western terminus.

WORKING FOR A NEW LINE

The company's officials went to that Caldwell meeting and talked business, offering to furnish and lay the rails and equip and operate the road between Woodsfield and Caldwell if the people along the route would pay for road-bed grading, the ties, and buy or grant the right of way. Estimating the cost of these at $100,000, a committee consisting of John W. Tipton, Fulton Caldwell, W. W. Collins, William W. Glidden, R. P. Summers, George A. Smith and David S. Spriggs took up the task of soliciting subscriptions. It was a task and one that did not win success until the fall of 1881.

Zanesville, meanwhile, had launched the Zanesville & Southeastern Railroad Company to build a line to Beverly, Washington County, to connect with the Bellaire & Southwestern line. In January, 1882, these two companies were consolidated under the name of the Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad Company. Muskingum County donated over $200,000 and the link between Zanesville and Caldwell was built. Between Bellaire and Summerfield trains began running in August, 1883, and between Zanesville and Caldwell in November. The first through train from Zanesville to Bellaire made the trip December 3, the same year.

The road has been in financial difficulties more than once, and twice receiverships have been resorted to. Reorganized at length as the Ohio River & Western Railroad and passing into the hands of the Appleyard Syndicate in 1902, it later came under control of the Pennsylvania System, where it still remains. For more than a year its owners and officers have sought permission from the State Public Utilities Commission to abandon operations, under the plea that the corporation is annually a heavy loser. There is no doubt that automobiles, busses, trucks and paved highways have vastly reduced the earning power of the road, and the public expects that Ohio's only narrow gauge railway will cease to exist in the near future. But for more than forty years it has done a large share in the development of Noble County and will be missed by her inhabitants.

CHAPTER CXL

NOBLE COUNTY IN THE COUNTRY'S SEVERAL WARS

THREE COMPANIES WERE RECRUITED FOR THREE MONTHS' SERVICE AND WERE CONSOLIDATED INTO ONE—PROMPT RESPONSES MADE TO LATER CALLS—PRIVATE DALZELL BROUGHT ABOUT GREAT SOLDIERS' REUNION AT CALDWELL—LAST SURVIVING SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION LAID AWAY IN NOBLE COUNTY—A NUMBER OF THE COUNTY'S SONS SAW SERVICE IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN—LIST OF THOSE WHO GAVE UP THEIR LIVES IN THE WORLD WAR.

QUICK RESPONSE IN THE CIVIL WAR

From first to last her service was all that could be asked. President Lincoln's first call for troops was promptly responded to. Three companies were recruited, but before they could be organized the nation's army of three-months' men had been filled and Noble's contributions were not needed for it. Under calls for longer service, however, new enlistments were freely furnished. The first company for the purpose was made up from the three first raised and it left Summerfield for Camp Chase June 22, 1861, and became Company I in the Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Noble's additional contributions to the Federal army gave to it companies and parts of companies composed of her best fighting forces. Their members saw service in the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Thirtieth, Thirty-sixth, Forty-second, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, Ninety-second, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Sixty-first, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth, and One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Ohio regiments. Many of them gave true evidence of their patriotism by reenlisting after their first terms had expired.

INEXHAUSTIBLE PATRIOTISM

There were times during the conflict when it seemed that Noble County, with her limited population, amounting to but

20,000 at the beginning of the war, had furnished all the men available for service, but every new call found her patriotic sons ready to respond. It is to be regretted that the services performed by Noble County's soldiers cannot here be reported in detail and that the name of each and every member cannot here be set down and preserved. We can say, however, that they did their full duty; that on all the great battlefields Noble County's sons fought valiantly.

Noble Countians claim for their county that it produced Ohio's first oil well and held the first national reunion of Civil war soldiers. The first event is described elsewhere and the county's phenomenal success in initiating the second we deal with here. The man who conceived the movement and worked it out was James M. Dalzell, a private soldier of the Civil war, who could not dismiss from his mind the feeling that Union veterans owed it to themselves and to the cause they had served to hold a national reunion.

CALDWELL'S GREAT SOLDIERS' REUNION

Accordingly, a call for such a meeting, to be held at Lansing, Mich., March 4, 1872, was issued, but the enterprise failed through indifferent advertising and lukewarm support. A second call, with Washington City as the place and March 4, 1873, as the time, brought little better results.

Nearly everyone concerned lost heart but "Private" James M. Dalzell. With characteristic perseverance, he determined upon a third effort, and this time he chose his home town, Caldwell, as the meeting place, and a much better time of the year, September 15 (1874). For months he supplied the newspapers with "copy" about the gathering and the publication of these worked up public sentiment successfully. Congress gave aid with good results by recognizing the reunion as a national affair and by granting the organization a supply of ammunition and several pieces of artillery. Historian Martin has summed up the results in these words:

"General Sherman and other prominent commanders were present; nearly every northern state was represented in the vast crowd, which was estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000 people. The reunion was held in a beautiful grove just west of Caldwell, where the program was carried out according to the original plan. Old

acquaintances were renewed and old friendships cemented at this first and greatest national reunion of soldiers.

"PRIVATE" DALZELL WAS HAPPY

"Notwithstanding Caldwell had at that time but one line of railroad, the crowd was not inconvenienced for want of accommodations, and everybody went away happy, but none more so than 'Private' Dalzell, who had witnessed the successful termination of his long-cherished scheme. Reunions were also held in Caldwell in 1875 and 1876, but neither of these later meetings equaled in magnitude or interest the first great reunion."

Pvt. James M. Dalzell, who with Noble County's loyal support won this great success over apparently insurmountable obstacles, was born . . . , enlisted as a private in Company H, One Hundred and Sixteenth O. V. Infantry; was promoted to be sergeant for gallant conduct. In 1866 he was appointed to a Government clerkship in Washington, D. C., and was there two years, studying law during the evenings. On being admitted to the bar he returned to Caldwell to practice his profession, and there he took deep interest in politics, wrote copiously to the press on political subjects and became a vigorous stump speaker. He represented Noble County in the Legislature (1875-9), and in 1882 was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated for the nomination. On the heels of this defeat he gave up politics and practiced law.

JOHN GRAY, SOLDIER UNDER WASHINGTON

Noble County also claims the distinction of being the last resting place of the last surviving soldier of the Revolution. Martin tells the story in the following interesting fashion:

"In a little cemetery near Hiramsburg stands an unpretentious slab of plain white marble bearing the inscription: 'John Gray, died March 29, 1868, aged 104 years, two months and 23 days. The last of Washington's companions. The hoary head is a crown of glory.' In his boyhood he was employed by Washington on numerous errands. His father fell at the battle of White Plains and the son enlisted in the patriot army in 1781, where he served until the close of the war.

"John Gray was twelve years of age when the independence of the United States was declared. He lived to see the American arms victorious in the war of the Revolution, the War of 1812,

the Mexican war and the war between the states. In 1829 he settled in what was afterward Noble County and there passed the remainder of his life. In 1866 he was granted a pension of $500 a year by an act of Congress, but he lived only two years to enjoy it.

"According to the records of the Pension Office at Washington he was the last surviving pensioner of the Revolution, and he was probably what the inscription on his tombstone declares, 'the last of Washington's companions.' The last years of his life were spent in a humble home about two hundred and fifty yards from the little cemetery where his remains found a last resting place."

"One by one the severed links have started
Bonds that bound us to the sacred past;
One by one our patriot sires departed,
Time has brought us to behold the last;
Last of all who won our early glory,
Lonely traveler of the weary way,
Poor, unknown, unnamed in song or story,
In his western cabin lives John Gray."

—Private Dalzell.

NOBLE IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN

A number of the county's sons served their country in this conflict, not waiting for the organization of a company. Those performing duty in the regular army participated gallantly in the Cuban campaign. Among them were Stephen M. Archer, captain in the Seventeenth United States Infantry; Oliver M. Knouff and William H. Wehr, the latter receiving a wound in the hip at El Caney, and Harry Collins and Pursell Archer, of the artillery, both of whom saw service in the Santiago campaigns.

Noble had a military company as early as 1897, when one was organized at Summerfield and called the Guilbert Rifles. It numbered sixty men and was mustered into the Ohio National Guard as Company E of the Seventh Regiment. Its first captain was Robert W. Calland, a Civil war veteran, who rose to the rank of major in the Seventh Regiment.

The company was named in honor of W. D. Guilbert, a citizen of Noble County and at one time auditor of the State of Ohio. When Admiral Dewey was the guest of Wheeling February 22, 1900, Company E was selected as the Admiral's escort and occu-

pied the post of honor in the procession. This was a fitting recognition of the company's fine military appearance and the precision of their movements.

THE COUNTY'S WORLD WAR DEAD

The following list of the men of Noble who gave up their lives in their country's service in 1917-18 proves the extent of her patriotic participation in that conflict. The list is taken from Charles B. Galbreath's "History of Ohio" with his express permission:

Addis, Thomas I., Dexter City, November 1, 1918.
Artman, Glenn, Caldwell, October 10, 1918.
Atkinson, James O., Summerfield, March 12, 1918.
Baker, Orange L., Harriettsville, August 10, 1919.
Barnhouse, Charles I., Belle Valley, February 8, 1919.
Bass, William H., Sarahsville, October 6, 1918.
Betts, John D., Batesville, October 4, 1918.
Bonar, John S., Harriettsville, August 11, 1918.
Bond, Pearly J., Caldwell, July 20, 1918.
Craft, William, Mt. Ephraim, October 3, 1918.
Craft, William P., Caldwell, September 27, 1918.
Crum, Michael A., Middleburg, October 13, 1918.
Davis, Delbert, Sarahsville, September 30, 1918.
Devolld, Ernest A., Caldwell, October 5, 1918.
Graham, Clarence R., Caldwell, October 7, 1918.
Heddleson, Grover C., Caldwell, May 19, 1919.
Jennings, John B., Caldwell, October 18, 1918.
Jones, John C., Sarahsville, October 13, 1918.
Landaker, Amon L., South Olive, October 6, 1918.
Morrison, Hobart M., Harriettsville, October 3, 1918.
Phillips, Jacob C., Brookfield, January 16, 1919.
Rupple, Henry A., Caldwell, October 27, 1918.
Sanford, William M. Didley, October 5, 1918.
Seecrest, Carl E., Belle Valley, October 13, 1918.
Wilson, William H., Elk Township, February 8, 1918.

CHAPTER CXLI

OIL DISCOVERED IN NOBLE COUNTY IN THE YEAR 1814

IT WAS AN ACCIDENTAL STRIKE AS SILAS THORLA WAS DRILLING FOR SALT—THE OIL WAS CONSIDERED A NUISANCE BUT WAS USED AS A MEDICINE—DRILLED IN EARNEST ON DUCK CREEK IN 1860—OIL MEN WERE SOON POURING INTO THE COUNTY.

The Slaveholders' Rebellion closed in April, 1865. Slavery had ceased, the Union remained and thoughts in the North turned toward "binding up the Nation's wounds." The veterans of Noble came home to do their part of that work and soon were in the midst of it.

An important post-war movement was that which led to Noble County's oil fields. Preliminary activities had begun on the eve of the conflict, but oil prospecting gave way to recruiting and remained quiescent until peace reappeared.

Oil had been discovered in Noble County forty-seven years before the Civil war opened. There was a deer lick near the site of the Village of Olive which early pioneers knew about. In 1814 a salt maker, Silas Thorla, decided to sink a well and make salt there, for if he could get the salt it would yield him $2 a bushel. His drill struck a rich deposit of salt water at a depth of about two hundred feet.

SKIMMED THE OIL OFF

But there was a fly in the ointment or too much ointment in the brine—an admixture of petroleum which seemed to negative the idea of getting a palatable salt from the water beneath the old deer lick. However, when the fluid stood a while the old saying that oil and water won't mix had a new verification. There was the petroleum floating on top but the water was turned into marketable salt after its top had been skimmed off. Meanwhile, the settlers did not wholly neglect the oil. Some of them took it home and sought to make an illuminant of it, but the odor was offensive and most of Mr. Thorla's by-product went to waste.

Not all of it, however, for some was sold to peddlers, who called it Seneca oil and sold it to the victims of rheumatism and similar troubles. There was a third element in that old Thorla well which has for many years cut a tremendous figure in solving the fuel problems of a large section of the United States—natural gas. This in the Thorla well would about once a week "blow off," force a column of the salt water forty to fifty feet into the air, and suspend the well's regular business. Although it was observed that this something would burn steadily it was also regarded as a waste product.

MADE SALT DAY AND NIGHT

About a year after the Thorla well demonstrated in this fashion the manufacture of salt was begun half a mile up stream by Robert and John Caldwell and one Hill, an Englishman. An instructive story was told about this well's gaseous behavior by John McKee and it appeared in an issue of the *Caldwell Republican* in 1870. We preface the narrative with the statement that the demand for salt was such that the Caldwells manufactured it day and night, the water to supply the kettles through the night being pumped during the day.

"One night," wrote McKee, "it fell to the lot of Robert Caldwell to 'run the machine.' Everything went well with him until nearly morning when he found the water nearly exhausted and had to pump more. For this purpose he mounted a platform made of puncheons to reach the spring pole; this brought him eight or ten feet above the ground and almost directly over the well. In order to have light upon his work he carried some blazing coals upon a piece of hickory bark.

"He placed the bark upon the floor, seized the spring pole and commenced to work; but ere his task was half completed a live coal fell through the floor and very near to the well—quite near enough to ignite the gas from the well. Mr. Caldwell said he saw a ball of fire rise upward while the timbers cracked and the irons rattled and his hair stood on end. Slowly this ball ascended, being fully as large as a haycock, until it reached the highest branches of a hickory tree standing near, when it exploded, making a noise equal to the loudest thunder. The noise was heard for five miles in every direction. Robert Caldwell was not hurt, but a worse scared man was never seen on Duck Creek."

"In early times when salt was scarce and hard to obtain its manufacture was conducted at several places in the county, salt water being found almost anywhere by drilling a well. When the railroads were opened through the county it was soon discovered that salt could be more easily obtained through commerce and the salt works of Noble County were discontinued."—Martin.

DRILLED FOR OIL ON DUCK CREEK, 1860

Soon after the day in August, 1859, when Col. E. L. Drake struck oil near Titusville, Pa., David McKee, of Noble County, visited the oil regions of Pennsylvania and there the oil possibilities impressed him so that, entering into an arrangement with George J. Duff, a Pittsburgh operator, he began in the summer of 1860 to drill for oil on Duck Creek.

But the first well to come in in Noble County responded to the drill on the Dennis Gibbs farm in the summer of 1860. Frank Blake's farm furnished well number two. In both cases, however, the yield was light and the drillers quit. James Dutton's farm, located about a mile from Macksburg, followed, however, with a hundred-barrel-a-day well and then the oil fever set in. In a few weeks leases were being taken, derricks loomed up and drilling was on. The "Diamond Well," McKee & Duff's, drilled in not far from where Dexter City now is, yielded oil in promising quantity but a flow of water caused its owners to pass it up. Then came the war and well sinking in Noble was permitted to go by default while her sons were helping to save the Union. Here we quote from Historian Martin:

"Speculators from New York, New England and Pennsylvania visited Ohio for the purpose of leasing or purchasing all the lands under which it was thought oil could be found. Companies with capital stock running into millions were organized, the sale of the stock being the principal object. Farms worth $40 an acre sold for a thousand, some refusing even this high figure. As a matter of fact very few farms were actually bought by these oil companies. Fabulous prices were offered but in only a few instances were the lands actually paid for, the main object being to dispose of the stock." The importance of the county's present oil and gas interests is shown in the public utilities data on another page.

CHAPTER CXLII

A CHAPTER OF NOBLE COUNTY MISCELLANIES

SARAHSVILLE'S MIGHTY OAK DESCRIBED—TABLE OF POPULATION GIVEN —CONDENSED STORY OF NOBLE'S EARLY CHURCHES—BRIEF HISTORY OF EARLY BANKS—UNDERGROUND RAILROAD ROUTE THROUGH THE COUNTY WAS KEPT BUSY—NAMING THE WATERWAYS—EARLIEST NEWSPAPER WORK—CALDWELL, THE COUNTY SEAT—EXCELLENT SCHOOLS—PUBLIC UTILITIES WORTH OVER TWO MILLIONS—POPULATION CHANGES—COUNTY OFFICERS.

Until 1880 Noble County could claim the possession of a most remarkable white oak tree. It grew near Sarahsville to a height of seventy-eight feet without a bend and to a circumference of thirty-four feet six inches at the base. In 1880 a storm uprooted this giant of the forest and part of it was used to feed a bonfire lighted in celebration of Garfield's election to the presidency.

The census tables show that Noble has suffered losses in population corresponding to those suffered by other agricultural counties minus the sustaining power of growing cities. Noble's population was at its peak in 1880 with a total of 21,138. It had risen to that point from 20,751 in 1860 and 19,949 in 1870. The later figures are: 1890, 20,763; 1900, 19,466; 1920, 17,849.

With its population of 17,849 in 1920 there were 44.7 persons to the square mile; with its total area of 399 square miles and 241,906 acres of farms there was an average of 79.3 acres to the farm. In 1923, 707,247 tons of coal were mined in the county.

A STORY OF EARLY CHURCHES

In 1812 a Methodist Episcopal body was founded at Carlisle and it probably was the county's first church of any denomination. It began as a class, with Elisha Enochs as leader. In 1820 a log church housed a more formal organization. The first Methodist church was erected at Summerfield in 1830, but a class had existed there since 1819, of which Nathaniel Capell was the first leader. Soon after Sarahsville was laid out a Methodist church

sprang up there, Thomas Barry and William Shaw being two of its leaders.

Joseph Graham was class leader of the Mt. Ephraim Methodist Church, which began its existence in 1830, and which had no church home until 1844. A larger building succeeded it in 1880. In 1832, at Harrietsville, a few Methodists formed a class which was led by Jonas Lovett. A schoolhouse having been erected the class became a congregation and met in the school building until 1869, when it built a home of its own.

In 1836 Mt. Tabor and Crumtown organized Methodist congregations and in 1838, at Sharon, a meeting house was erected which was followed in 1870 by a larger and better edifice, the congregation later gathering much strength. The Middleburg Methodist Church was organized in due time under Henry Enochs, leader, with Jacob Miller as its first pastor.

The Caldwell Methodist Church was originally organized in Olive years before the creation of the county. After the county seat was placed at Caldwell Samuel Caldwell donated a site there and the Olive congregation founded the Caldwell Church in 1859. The new railroad between Caldwell and Marietta fired the Methodists with a desire to establish congregations of that faith in the villages springing up on the line and in 1872 Dexter City had one of these; in 1881 William Kirkbride offered South Olive Methodists a site if they would agree to build a church on it. The congregation was organized by Rev. George Willis. Batesville and the Township of Buffalo also established Methodist churches.

A Catholic organization came next to the Methodists in point of time. In 1819 a missionary from Maryland, Rev. Edward Fenwick, founded a church at Batesville, known at first as St. Dominic's and later as St. Mary's. In a few years the parish had several hundred members. In 1840, at Fulda, was organized the "Congregation of the Immaculate Conception of St. Mary." Father Kremer visited this church twice a month during nine years, and in 1853 the first church edifice was erected. At Mt. Ephraim St. Michael's was founded in 1841 and for a while was under pastoral charge as St. Mary's of Fulda. St. Henry's, established in 1868, at a point about two miles east of Harrietsville, was for a time a mission of St. Mary's.

The first Baptist organization in the county was formed in Brookfield Township, February 8, 1825, at the home of Ezekiel

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOKFIELD TOWNSHIP, NOBLE COUNTY

Built in 1818. Still standing and in use as Buffalo Church.

OLD SUMMERFIELD SCHOOLHOUSE

Erected in 1875 and torn down some years ago to make way for a brick high school building. An interesting landmark in its time and within its walls many Noble County children absorbed useful education.

Dye, Sr. Its first church home was in a log building erected in 1826. In 1825 another Baptist body was organized near South Olive. Reorganized in 1843 it became the New Harmony Baptist Church and in 1856 a new frame church was erected. Several years later the Manchester Baptist Church was established and in 1857 the Roadfork Baptist Church was formed in Elk Township. Rev. G. W. Churchill established the Caldwell Baptist Church in 1861, which erected a $1,200 church home.

A Presbyterian church was founded at Olive in 1820 and another at Sharon in 1823. The Caldwell Presbyterian Church was organized July 27, 1868. The Cumberland Presbyterians established churches at Pleasant Hill in 1845 and at Hiramsburg in 1870.

Christian churches were organized at Mt. Ephraim in 1839, in Enoch Township about the close of the war and at Middleburg in 1879. Other Noble County churches organized are: United Brethren, at Fredericksdale and in Olive, Enoch and Jackson townships; Wesleyan Methodist, at Summerfield, Sarahsville and in Beaver Township; St. John's Evangelical, Elk Township; Mt. Hope Evangelical Lutheran, Batesville, and the Universalist at Dudley.

NOBLE COUNTY BANKS

One result of railroad accession in 1871 was the need for additional banking facilities and out of this came organization at Caldwell in December of that year of the Noble County Bank with a capital stock of $40,000. William H. Frazier was elected president of the institution and E. P. Pierce cashier. When the Noble County National Bank was organized March 18, 1873, with a capital stock of $60,000 the Noble County Bank was absorbed by it, the president and cashier being continued in their positions, while Charles T. Lewis was elected assistant cashier. New stockholders were added and the board of directors consisted of W. H. Frazier, John Lemmax, Henry Large, Era McKee and George A. Smith.

The Citizens' National Bank of Caldwell was organized in September, 1902, and began operations November 3 of that year, with O. O. McKee as president; J. S. Jones, vice president, and V. E. Harkins cashier. In 1903 it was decided to build a home

for the bank that would afford needed quarters for other tenants and the result was a three-story $35,000 structure providing ample banking quarters on the main floor and a third floor lodge room.

CALDWELL'S THREE BANKS

The county-seat is fortunate in possessing so helpful a trio of financial institutions. Their names, resources and officers are here listed:

Citizens National—Capital $60,000, surplus $60,000, and undivided profits $49,791. Its president is V. E. Harkins; its Cashier A. L. Schafer.

Farmers and Merchants—Capital $60,000, surplus $40,000, undivided profits $32,037. President, W. D. Merry; cashier, H. F. Morgareidge.

Noble County National—Capital $60,000, surplus $60,000, undivided profits $24,000. President, T. R. Hazard; cashier, Herman F. Hancher.

NOBLE'S UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

In the territory which became Noble County there was a route which escaping slaves traveled on their way through Ohio to Canada—one of those "railroads" without rails or rolling stock which conveyed 40,000 fugitives beyond the reach of their masters and which were manned by 1,543 Ohio "agents." That route ran northward from Marietta via Rainbow and Summerfield to Cambridge and beyond. Between the years 1830 and 1845 many a negro was hidden during the day and forwarded at night along the route referred to. Among those who took part in this work were Benjamin Hughes and William Steel of near Stafford; and Thomas Large, William Wilson, Alexander Franklin, Moses Horton, Nathaniel Capell and John M. Round. Round's Summerfield store was an underground railroad station into which many a "train" came and went with its dark-skinned freight and scheduled to operate in the silence of the night.

Historian Martin wrote an instructive account of the naming of these waterways and we quote from him in full:

"Many of the streams of Noble County derive their names from some early settler or from some incident that transpired along their course. Dye's Fork took its name from Ezekiel Dye,

the first settler of Brookfield Township. Reasoner's Run, in Jackson Township, was named for the hunter and trapper from Guernsey County who had a camp on the stream before any settlers came to the locality. Sailor's Run, which flows into Duck Creek a short distance below Carlisle, was named for Jacob Sailor, an early settler on the stream. Whiskey Run, in Beaver Township, takes its name from the fact that in early days Jacob Clinedinst, Michael Upmeyer, George Peters and James Eagon all operated distilleries along the course of the creek. Opossum Run, in Seneca Township, was so named because the men engaged in cutting out the state road through the township killed an opossum on the banks of the stream. Perry's Den, a curious natural formation near Ava, received its name from the fact that in former times a noted outlaw and horsethief named Perry used it for a retreat."

NOBLE COUNTY NEWSPAPERS

When the county was organized its democratic majority was nearly 1,000 and to democratic editors and publishers the field seemed inviting. It was such to William H. Gill and Robert Leech, members of the constitutional convention of 1851, who launched the *Democratic Courier* at Sarahsville in May of that year. But in July Oliver P. Wharton and Richard H. Taneyhill came close behind at Olive with a whig newspaper, the *Noble County Investigator.*

The two newspapers took opposing sides in the county-seat contest, the *Courier* standing for Sarahsville and the *Investigator* for Caldwell. In August, 1852, the *People's Organ* made its appearance at the county seat with a puzzling display of preference for Olive. Meanwhile the *Courier* had been acquired by Samuel McGarry and William Tracy and it continued its fight for Sarahsville. The *People's Organ* became the *Noble County Patriot* and later the *Christian Harbinger,* under the ownership of John Stevens and W. M. Kain; afterwards it was united with the *Republican* (which had been established in 1856 at Sarahsville by Gibbs, Clark & Schofield) and the *Consolidated Republican* was thus born, Randall Ross and William H. Phipps becoming the owners.

In 1858 the office of the *Democratic Courier* was removed to Caldwell and William H. Ijams, then the owner, gave the paper a new name, the *Democratic Star.* Its title was changed again by

new owners, Louis Baker and James H. Odell, who named it the *Noble County Democrat.* Of its end Historian Martin said:

"The organization of the republican party in 1856 and the vigorous agitation of the issues that finally resulted in the Civil war had made considerable change in the political opinions of Noble County. After the presidential campaign of 1860 the paper (*Democrat*) suspended publication for want of support."

CALDWELL'S PRESENT NEWSPAPERS

These are: the *Noble County Leader*, established in 1891, republican in politics, and Jes S. Harris is its owner and editor; the *Press*, founded in 1871, and edited and published by J. R. Keenan, is democratic; the *Republican Journal*, edited by Arthur N. Dowling, founded 1859, is republican. The Republican-Journal Publishing Co., Inc., is its publisher. All three of these newspapers are weeklies. Their continued prosperous existence proves that the Noble County public is decidedly a reading community.

SHENANDOAH WRECKED IN NOBLE

It was at Ava that the main section of the Shenandoah ("Daughter of the Stars") fell to earth September 3, 1925, while the forward part drifted a distance of ten miles and was brought down in safety by those aboard. The total loss of life was fourteen and this element of the event brought the nation face to face with a major tragedy.

In a more limited territory, the populace gave up ordinary pursuits to measure the extent and character of the calamity as revealed by press dispatches, while thousands from all over Southeastern Ohio rushed by auto and other means of transportation to gain visual knowledge of the affair. Noble County had never seen within her limits so many strangers since the days of her memorable Grand Army reunion.

CALDWELL, THE COUNTY SEAT

The county commissioners incorporated Caldwell, February 4, 1870, in response to a petition signed by nearly every legal voter and taxpayer in the village and headed by the name of J. M. Dalzell. The town's first trustees were William H. Frazier, C. A. Foster and John M. Amos. Judge Frazier was elected presi-

dent of the board, and Mr. Amos clerk and treasurer. Incorporation was soon followed by a movement looking toward placing Caldwell in the second class of Ohio villages. The voters passed upon the question April 8, 1872, sixty-five voting yes and fourteen no, and on May 20 a vote to elect city officials under the new classification resulted in the choice of William Chambers for mayor.

In the late '80s citizens felt that the village should have fire protection, and on April 14, 1888, the Legislature authorized the municipality to issue bonds for that purpose to the extent of $5,000. In 1890 authority was granted the city to increase the amount to $15,000, a part of the sum to be used for street improvement. On May 4, 1897, a fire destroyed nearly all the buildings on the south side of the public square, and on June 1 another conflagration destroyed all the buildings on the north side of the square bounded by four streets.

Moved by the losses thus sustained, citizens united to secure a waterworks system, one capable of yielding supplies adequate for domestic uses as well as for the quenching of flames. Official action followed November 10, 1897, when the council awarded a contract for waterworks to cost $14,000, and another for a steam pump, engine and boiler, to cost $1,500. The installation of these and of an electric light plant in connection with the waterworks gave citizens a new feeling of security and a new pride in the county seat's progressiveness.

NOBLE'S EXCELLENT SCHOOLS

The children of her pioneers learned the rudiments in log schoolhouses, some of which were floorless and had desks and seats made of slabs, but these, keeping step with the march of progress, gave place to less primitive structures wherein more and more progressive methods of instruction were placed at the student's disposal, under enlightened laws and larger revenues.

In 1901 the State Department of Education reported for Noble County, 133 school buildings, with 155 rooms, and a property valuation of $103,250. In the township schools the term consisted of twenty-nine weeks; in the separate districts, of thirty-two weeks. The teachers numbered 216, their salaries ranging from $30 to $55 a month. There was a total revenue of $70,069.51. Boys of school age enrolled totaled 6,230; girls,

3,864. Of these, 124 were in the high school grades. The average daily attendance for the year was 2,647. From the time high schools were established they had graduated 184 students. Caldwell, Middleburg, Batesville, Summerfield and Dexter City were noted for the superiority of their schools.

GAINS MADE SINCE 1901

Since 1901 much progress has been made, as is shown by the state school commissioner's report for the biennium ending June 30, 1926. The county then supported seventeen consolidated and twenty-one supplanted schools. Its one-room schools, which numbered 147 in 1914, had been reduced to 120 in 1924. In 1926 its teachers numbered 195, 100 of whom were women teachers. The enrollment was: Boys, 2,158; girls, 2,025; and the number of schools in the county was 121. The annual income was $376,036.11, including balance; expenditures, $328,844.21.

The St. Philomena parochial school was credited with fifty pupils and three teachers.

PUBLIC UTILITIES VALUED AT OVER $2,000,000

Noble County makes a good showing in this form of taxable property, as the following table, a part of the State Tax Commission's report for 1925 and 1926, reveals:

	1926	*1925*
Express Companies—		
American Railway Express	$ 1,020	$ 1,350
Total	$ 1,020	$ 1,350
Natural Gas Companies—		
Batesville Gas	$ 1,500	$ 1,500
Carlisle Gas	1,320	1,470
Fulda Fuel & Light	1,500	1,500
Harrietsville Gas	15,360	13,960
National Oil & Gas	5,150	5,340
Noble Fuel Supply	18,120	16,240
Ohio Fuel Gas	813,420	824,920
Permian Oil & Gas	45,200	46,270
Stevens Gas	1,500	1,680
Total	$ 903,070	$ 912,880

Pipe Line Companies—		
Buckeye Pipe Line	$ 124,140	$ 111,050
Pure Oil Pipe Line	7,960	10,310
Total	$ 132,100	$ 121,360
Steam Railroads—		
Central Ohio Branch	$ 38,510	$ 37,100
Ohio River & Western	76,540	80,140
Toledo, Columbus & Ohio River (Pennsylvania, Ohio & Detroit) (Marietta Division)	1,053,500	1,092,600
Total	$1,168,550	$1,209,840
Telephone Companies—		
Cambridge Home Telephone	$ 2,200	$ 2,190
Deal & Hunt Telephone	2,210	2,180
Farmers Telephone (Caldwell)	36,630	34,950
Farmers Telephone (Quaker City)	2,080	2,340
Harrietsville Telephone	3,800	3,870
Lebanon Telephone	660	660
Mount Ephriam Farmers Mutual Telephone	2,050	2,050
Noble County Telephone	4,380	16,260
Ohio Bell Telephone	3,090	3,210
Ohio Telephone & Telegraph	46,460	48,600
Pleasant City Telephone	1,070	1,440
Stafford Switchboard	450	450
Total	$ 105,080	$ 118,200
Telegraph Companies—		
Western Union Telegraph	$ 4,080	$ 3,740
Total	$ 4,080	$ 3,740
Street, Suburban and Interurban Railroads—		
Northern Ohio Traction & Light	$ 41,520	$ 41,520
Total	$ 41,520	$ 41,520
County total	$2,355,420	$2,408,890

POPULATION CHANGES BY TOWNSHIPS

	1920	*1910*	*1900*
Beaver Township, including Batesville Village	1,190	1,320	1,459
Brookfield Township	663	773	897
Buffalo Township	722	894	1,033
Center Township, including Sarahsville Village	1,083	1,263	1,611
Elk Township	990	1,320	1,357
Enoch Township	862	1,059	1,202
Jackson Township, including part of Dexter City Village	896	1,096	1,266
Jefferson Township, including part of Dexter City Village	807	942	1,169
Marion Township, including Summerfield Village	1,246	1,480	1,606
Noble Township, including Belle Valley Village	3,688	2,566	1,407
Olive Township, including Caldwell Village	2,882	2,764	2,581
Seneca Township	616	762	934
Sharon Township	832	851	1,024
Stock Township, including Carlisle Village	934	1,032	1,285
Wayne Township	438	479	635

INCUMBENTS OF COUNTY OFFICES

Office	*Name*	*Politics*	*Term of Office — Years*	*Term of Office — Expires*
Probate Judge	L. H. Headley	N. P.	4	February 9, 1929
Clerk of Courts	Frank H. Dutton	R	2	1st Mon. in Aug., 1929
Sheriff	Byron Schafer	R	2	1st Mon. in Jan., 1929
Auditor	L. H. Tarlton	R	4	2d Mon. in Mar., 1931
County Commissioner	W. H. Hesson	D	4	1st Mon. in Jan., 1931
County Commissioner	George M. Eichhorn	R	4	1st Mon. in Jan., 1929
County Commissioner	L. W. Wheeler	R	4	1st Mon. in Jan., 1929
Treasurer	W. K. Conner	R	2	1st Mon. in Sept., 1929
Recorder	Ben Gordon	D	2	1st Mon. in Sept., 1929
Surveyor	Oliver G. Shafer	R	{3 yrs.} {4 mo.}	1st Mon. in Jan., 1929
Prosecuting Attorney	Earl P. McGinnis	R	2	1st Mon. in Jan., 1929
Coroner			2	1st Mon. in Jan., 1929
County Commissioner	Charles W. Davis	R		1st Mon. in Jan., 1927

MORGAN COUNTY

CHAPTER CXLIII

GEOLOGISTS SAY ICE CAP'S MELTING REVERSED THE MUSKINGUM

OUTWASH CUT THROUGH THE DIVIDE NEAR EAGLEPORT—MORGAN COUNTY HAS RECORDED FORTY-TWO PREHISTORIC EARTHWORKS—TWO MUCH USED INDIAN TRAILS EXISTED—BIG BOTTOM MASSACRE A BLOODY EVENT—OBADIAH BROKAW MARKED THE SPOT WITH MARBLE—STATE PRESERVES IT AS A PARK—DR. JAMES BALL NAYLOR'S POEM PRESERVED—IT EXTOLS THE VIRTUES OF "THE HARDY PIONEER."

According to geologists who have examined the sand and gravel beds of the Upper Muskingum and the Licking rivers the rocky floor of the former stream and the outer crust of the wide valley which stretches southwestwardly from Dresden to Newark and beyond, that section of the Muskingum which divides Morgan County was violently and permanently changed by the melting of the ice cap which covered most of Ohio several thousand years ago —known as the Wisconsin ice sheet. Here we but indicate the findings and opinions of these geologists, which are to the effect that when the ice sheet melted the "Muskingum River received material from streams heading within the glacial area, the most important of which are Licking River, Walhonding River, Killbuck Creek and Tuscarawas River. The gravel and sand in the main terrace along the Muskingum and Licking rivers in Muskingum County thus appear to be largely outwash from the Wisconsin drift sheet."

MUSKINGUM RIVER REVERSED

It appears that the rocks and gravel at a point three miles above Eagleport reveal a pre-glacial divide there; and it is believed that the old river flowed northward from that divide and emptied into what geologists call Newark River (a mighty stream

which in pre-glacial times took its course through the wide valley mentioned) at Dresden or Nashport, in Muskingum County.

"Acceptance of this," says a commentator on the suggestion, "points to the conclusion that when the glacial outflow poured up the old valley to the Eagleport divide its force sufficed to cut a way through the earth there and to make a bed for the reversed stream thence to the red man's Oyo, the Frenchman's Belle Riviere, the English-speaking pioneer's Ohio, at Marietta." Readers who desire further information upon this interesting subject are referred to Bulletin 21 of the Ohio Geological Survey.

MORGAN COUNTY'S ABORIGINES

Dismissing these hints of the display of mighty elemental forces we take up the mysteries which prehistoric man was responsible for.

Scientists have not absolutely determined that there was or was not human occupation of Ohio during the glacial period but the weight of opinion is that man had not yet come upon the scene here when the ice sheet spread over the land. How long it was before the Mound Builder came is a matter of guess work, but we know that he did inhabit our Ohio valleys and many are the evidences that he carried on his mysterious activities in what is now Morgan County.

FORTY-TWO PREHISTORIC SITES

To what extent the Mound Builders wrought in this section has been recorded in the illuminating "Archeological Atlas of Ohio," which is the work of the late William C. Mills, curator of the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society. We quote the following from it:

"Morgan County contains forty-two prehistoric sites, consisting of one enclosure, thirty-eight mounds, one village site, one cemetery and one single burial. The enclosure is located in Windsor Township, on the west bank of the Muskingum River. The works are distributed generally along the Muskingum, with a group of five mounds at Millgrove, at the mouth of Meigs Creek and a few scattering sites in the western part of the county. Many archaeological specimens have been collected in Morgan County, both from the mounds and from the surface, particularly along the old trail which followed the course of the Muskingum

from its forks to its mouth." Following is a list of Morgan County townships which the Mills Atlas mentions as having recorded evidence of aboriginal occupation. The kind of works is given in each case:

York Township, two mounds; Deerfield, two mounds and one burial; Union, two mounds; Bloom, six mounds; Malta, ten mounds and one village site; Morgan, six mounds; Meigsville, two mounds; Center, three mounds; Windsor, five mounds, one enclosure and one cemetery.

THE INDIANS IN MORGAN

According to the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society's records Morgan County was crossed by two Indian trails, as follows:

No. 5, known as the Cuyahoga-Muskingum Trail, extended from the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, up that stream, crossed the Summit County portage and descended the Tuscarawas and Muskingum to the latter's mouth. The principal Indian towns on the Muskingum end of the trail were Conchake and White Eyes near the forks of the Muskingum and several Delaware towns to the south, among which was Wills Town at the Falls of the Muskingum, where Duncan Falls and Philo are now located.

The other Morgan County trail, No. 13, led from Maguck (near the site of Circleville) through southern Fairfield and Perry. It traversed the southwestern corner of Morgan County and crossed the Ohio River from the southern part of Washington County. It was a well-traveled trail between the Shawnee settlements on the Scioto and the Southwestern Pennsylvania Indian settlements.

THE BIG BOTTOM MASSACRE

Often as the story of this tragic event has been told it continues to arrest the interest of the average reader. Its revelation of savage cunning and cruelty fascinates while its horrors repel. The attack's effect in checking settlement and colonization in the Muskingum Valley lends historic significance to what might otherwise have been half-forgotten as a typical Indian outrage. And Obadiah Brokaw's public spirit in erecting a monument at Big Bottom, together with the enterprise of the Ohio Archeo-

logical and Historical Society in making the grounds about the shaft a beauty spot, sheds a bright light upon this dark page.

Big Bottom is the name given to that tract of level ground located on the east side of the Muskingum River thirty miles above Marietta and one and a half miles southeast of the Village of Stockport, in Windsor Township, Morgan County. Most of this ground lies upon a terrace and the doomed blockhouse built at Big Bottom late in the year 1790 was located between the terrace and the river at the north end of the bottom.

PAID NO HEED TO SERIOUS WARNINGS

The thirty-six associates who went up the Muskingum from Marietta to establish this settlement were for the most part young and single men unacquainted with Indian character and habits. Although warned by those alive to the impending frontier dangers the young men pushed up the Muskingum and erected a blockhouse, built of large beech logs. Something like a score of these pioneers usually slept in it but on the night of the attack a smaller number assembled. There was no military discipline, no adequate preparedness, although Indians were known to have been loitering about the lower valley during the summer. There was at the time a settlement at Waterford.

"With the knowledge of these circumstances," wrote Dr. S. P. Hildreth, the Marietta historian, "they (the Indians) planned and fitted out a war party for the destruction of the Waterford settlement. It is supposed they were not aware of there being a station at Big Bottom until they came in sight of it from the high ground on the west side of the river, in the afternoon of the second of January (1791)."

CAPTURE FOUR AT THE SUPPER TABLE

This point of view is on a ridge which was once a part of the famous Indian trail stretching between the Ohio Indian towns and Southwestern Pennsylvania. It gave the savages a sight of the associates at work near the blockhouse and enabled them to measure the defenceless situation of the settlement. Crossing the river on the ice and assembling their warriors in two groups the savages sent one of them to attack the blockhouse and a smaller one to capture the pioneers, Francis and Isaac Choate and two others, whose cabin stood about twenty rods above the

blockhouse and who were eating supper at the time. These they bound.

TOMAHAWKS FINISHED WHAT BULLETS MISSED

Meanwhile the larger band had reached the blockhouse. One of them opened the door and his fellow-warriors fired a volley through it at the group of settlers gathered around the large open fireplace. Zebulon Throop, who was frying meat there, fell dead into the flames. The Indians now made a dash for the interior and slew with their tomahawks those whom their bullets had missed. The assault was so wholly a surprise that no defense was made, the firearms of the whites being out of reach in the corners of the room.

WOMAN WIELDS THE AXE

The only woman present, however, grasped an axe and brought it down upon the Indian at the door. The blade cut a gash in his cheek, severing "nearly half of his face," says Hildreth and cleaved his shoulder. This heroic creature, wife of Isaac Meeks, the association's hunter, was instantly tomahawked. John Stacey sought to escape by way of a ladder to the upper story. This he safely reached but on stepping thence to the roof the Indians shot him to death from the ground.

His vain appeals for life were heard by Asa and Eleazer Bullard, occupants of a cabin located about twenty rods below the blockhouse, who had rushed into the open with the first sounds of the rifles. Fully aware now of the tragic situation the brothers dashed back to their hut, grasped their rifles, took to the woods and made their escape.

WARRIOR SPARES THE BOY STACEY

At the blockhouse the dead were scalped and the redskins turned toward plunder. Under bedding in one corner they found in hiding Philip Stacey, 16-year-old brother of the man who had perished on the roof. Hildreth tells what followed:

"Their tomahawks were instantly raised for his destruction, when he threw himself at the feet of one of their leading warriors, begging him to protect him. The savage either took compassion on his youth or else his revenge being satisfied with the

slaughter already made interposed his authority and saved his life."

TWELVE PIONEERS WERE SLAIN

Taking possession of what they deemed of value the slayers tore up the floor, covered the bodies with it and set it on fire, but their desire to destroy blockhouse and dead foe alike was partly balked by the greenness of the timbers. Floor and roof did burn but the walls stood. Twelve victims were accounted for: John Stacey; Ezra Putnam, son of Major Putnam, of Marietta; John Camp, Zebulon Throop, Jonathan Farewell, James Couch, William James, John Clark, Isaac Meeks, wife and two children.

When two days later a party of settlers visited Big Bottom they found the bodies there so blackened and disfigured that few of them could be identified. The earth outside being frozen a large grave was dug inside of the blockhouse walls and in it all the dead were laid away. The Indians engaged in the massacre were Delawares and Wyandots, probably twenty-five in number. Knowing that the Bullards had escaped and would warn all the settlements down stream (which they did) the band gave up other attacks planned and disappeared. Says Hildreth of the savage who received the axe's stroke:

CHOATE UNDER DEATH'S SHADOW

"As it was quite uncertain whether the wounded Indian would live or die lots were cast on the prisoners for one to be sacrificed as an offering to his spirit and to fulfill their law of revenge. The lot fell on Isaac Choate. He was directly stripped of his own comfortable dress and habited in that of the wounded Indian, all clotted and soaked with blood, and loaded with a part of the plunder; while his own clothing was put on his disabled enemy."

The latter finally recovered and when his band reached the British post at the mouth of the Maumee, Colonel McKee, the Indian agent, redeemed Choate, who reached Detroit, journeyed by sloop to Niagara and traveled thence by land to his old home at Leicester, Massachusetts. The other Choate, who was taken to Detroit by his captors, worked there at his trade as a cooper and in a few months earned the ransom demanded and reached the Massachusetts home, as his brother had. Thomas Shaw and

James Batten, who had also been captured in the Choate cabin, were taken north by the Indians and their lives were spared. Young Philip Stacey died of sickness at the rapids.

PUBLIC-SPIRITED OBADIAH BROKAW

A brighter chapter of the story opened after the purchase by Obadiah Brokaw of the farm on which Big Bottom's ill-fated blockhouse had stood. This friend of history was born near Flushing, Belmont County, Ohio, May 16, 1822. About the year 1830 the family settled near New Castle in Meigsville Township, Morgan County, and Obadiah went to school there. He became a blacksmith's apprentice and helped to build the Stockport dam. He was an expert toolmaker and the demand for his products reached great proportions.

In 1865 he purchased the farm on which the Big Bottom blockhouse had been erected. Outward evidences of the old structure had disappeared and tradition as to its site alone remained. Mr. Brokaw decided that tradition was wrong. A different spot appeared to have been the site and his excavations there brought forth charred wood, ashes, etc., and beneath these the bones of some of the massacre's victims. Clement L. Martzolff has told how this affected Brokaw:

"Thus convinced Mr. Brokaw has during these many years carefully preserved the exact site. Realizing from his advanced years that soon the land would pass into other hands he felt a desire to have the place properly marked that those of the future generations might read a lesson from the pages of pioneer history."

MARBLE SHAFT MARKS SPOT

Not waiting for financial partnership Mr. Brokaw contracted with the Jones Monumental Works, of McConnelsville, to erect a marble shaft and the placing thereof was done on May 28, 1905, under the personal supervision of C. L. Bozman, of Beverly, Ohio. The top of the shaft is twelve feet above the ground. On one of its faces are the words, "Erected by Obadiah Brokaw, 1905," and on the front of the limestone base is chiseled, "Site of the Big Bottom Massacre, winter of 1790." On other faces are the names of those whom the savages killed and those who escaped. The monument is of good proportions and stands near the bank of the river.

TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORIAL

Soon after the monument was erected the idea of transferring it and the blockhouse site to the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society was suggested to Mr. Brokaw and on August 25, 1905, the transfer was made, Mr. Brokaw turning over to that body the monument and two acres of surrounding land, the society agreeing to provide for their proper care as "an historic park and monument," and to maintain the grounds as a free public park. An old cemetery used by the early settlers is located on the land transferred to the society.

C. L. Martzolff was delegated by the society to arrange formal dedicatory services and he appointed a committee on program consisting of Superintendent of the Schools Richardson of McConnelsville, Superintendent of the Schools Brown, of Stockport, and C. L. Bozman, of Beverly. On dedication day, Saturday, September 30, a throng estimated to number 4,000 saw the ceremonies, many of whom personally congratulated Obadiah Brokaw upon the enlarged success of his enterprise.

Music for the occasion was furnished by the Stockport Band and among the speakers was Judge William B. Crew, of Morgan County. Dr. James Ball Naylor, of Malta, poet, historian and novelist, read a poem which he had written for the occasion to recall not merely the fate of the men at Big Bottom but to pay tribute to the average early settler as of a heroic type. We submit the poem:

THE HARDY PIONEER

When the century old was dying
And the new was waking to birth,
When the shortening days were flying
Like the shadows across the earth;
When the speeding months were a-shiver
In the fall of the fading year,
To the banks of the bonny river
Came the hardy pioneer.

No castle secure and massy,
No orchard or field of grain,
No meadowland, smooth and grassy,
Found he in his vast domain;

For the earth in its pristine glory
Knew naught of the tiller's ban—
And the solitude lisped the story
Of a land unspoiled by man.

But the woods were his for the asking,
And the streams at his door, and the fish—
While the game on the hillsides basking
Was the fruitful fact of his wish.
And the nuts in a fit of vagrance,
Dropped into his waiting hand—
And the fall flow'rs shed their fragrance
Over all the bounteous land.

His home was a log-built cottage,
His hearth was a bed of clay;
And a pone and a mess of pottage
Were his at the close of day.
No longer had he to stifle—
His domain was the trackless wild;
And his dogs and his flintlock rifle
Stood next to his wife and child.

The sun in its midday splendor
Lent cheer with its kindly light,
And the moon, wan-faced and tender,
Smiled down on his cot at night.
But his heart was a-dread with the vastness,
And a-chill with the Frost King's breath—
And afar in the forest fastness
Lurked the skeleton shade of death.

The old year died and was shrouded
In a mantle of spotless white,
And the pall of his bier beclouded
The moon and stars from sight;
But the settler, safe in his shelter—
Where the flames on his hearth leaped high,
Cared naught for the fearsome skelter
Of the north wind moaning by.

But is that the voice of the mourner
A-wail through the leafless trees,
That brings the gaunt hound from his corner—
And the child to his father's knees?
Ah, no! 'Tis no night wind benignant
That the poor settler knows so well,
'Tis the sound of the awful, malignant
And devilish Indian yell!

Small need is there now for reciting—
Meager need for the poet to tell
How the brave pioneer fell fighting,
How his dauntless wife fought and fell.
Let the autumn breeze whisper the story,
Till rustling reeds quiver and wave—
Till the goldenrod showers its glory
O'er the pioneer's lowly grave.

As for us—when the spring flowers are peeping
From the frost-freed mould beneath,
And the ice-freed river is leaping
Like a flashing blade from its sheath,
Let us gather the first wild beauty
We can find on the brown earth's breast
And place it here—as a duty—
Where the pioneer lies at rest.

And again—when the summer is dying
And the year is growing old,
When the russet leaves, falling and flying,
Fetch a message of coming cold,
Let us deem it a noble pleasure
Once more to assemble here
And bring a late autumn treasure
To the hardy old pioneer.

CHAPTER CXLIV

LEGISLATURE PROPOSED MORGAN'S ORGANIZATION IN 1817

BUT DELAYS ENSUED BECAUSE OF BITTER CONTEST OVER LOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT—FIVE COMMUNITIES WRESTLED FOR THE PRIZE AND McCONNELSVILLE WAS VOTED THE WINNER—PIONEERS HAD BEEN BUILDING FOR COUNTYHOOD—EARLY SETTLERS MADE OF GOOD STOCK—POPULATION ABOUT THREE THOUSAND IN 1817—FIRST JAIL COST $530 AND COURTHOUSE NUMBER ONE WAS ERECTED IN 1820.

Late in the year 1817 the General Assembly of Ohio gave evidence of its willingness to take territory from Muskingum, Washington and Guernsey counties and create with it a new county, Morgan, but no headlong haste was observed in the steps adopted to give the proposed county a working existence. The act of 1817, passed December 29, provided that the new subdivision should bear the family name of Gen. Daniel Morgan, brave officer of the Revolution, and should have these boundaries:

"Beginning at the southwest corner of township 8, range 13; thence east to the eastern bank of the Muskingum River; thence down said river with the meanders thereof to a point where it will first intersect the northern boundary of the donation tract; thence east with the said northern boundary line to the southeast corner of township 5, range 9; thence north to the northeast corner of said township; thence east to the western boundary line of Monroe County to the southeast corner of township 6, range 8; thence north to the northeast corner of township 7, range 8; thence west to the line of Muskingum County; thence south to the southwest corner of township 8, range 10; thence west to the center of township 14, range 14; thence south to the southern line of said township 14, range 14; thence east to the southeast corner of said township; thence south to the place of beginning."

LOCATING THE COUNTY SEAT

This act postponed organization of the county until such time as the Legislature might "think proper" and provided that mean-

while the new county should remain a part of the counties which it was to come from. The Legislature took the next step January 26, 1818, when a resolution was enacted, to appoint three commissioners to locate the county seat. Ephraim Cutler, of Washington County; Samuel Lybrand, of Pickaway, and David Robb, of Guernsey, were named for that purpose. They took action in May, Cutler and Lybrand voting for McConnelsville; but Robb held out for a point on the Marietta-Zanesville road because it was nearer the county's center.

The General Assembly sought to complete the work in hand by an act approved December 28, 1818, to take effect March 1, 1819, providing for organization and ordering an election to be held on the first Monday in April. Evidences of an election at which a complete quota of officers were chosen are lacking, but David Fulton, Sylvanus Piper and Robert McKee were chosen county commissioners, Nathan Dearborn coroner and Timothy Gaylord recorder.

FIVE SOUGHT THE PRIZE

Practically all residents of the new county rejoiced in its creation but they were far apart as to the location of its county seat. The field of contestants included McConnelsville, Malta, the David Stevens farm in section 36 and the Chandler farm in section 14, of Bristol Township, both on the Zanesville-Marietta Road; and the Dawes and Shepard farms, on the Lancaster-Harmar Road.

The first board of county commissioners made no provision for public buildings, perhaps because its members did not want them located at McConnelsville. This omission gave great importance to the second election, held October 18, 1819, to fill the offices of sheriff and coroner and the three commissioners. The desire to elect commissioners who would choose the "right" spot for the county seat drew a full quota of voters to the polls. The following table lists the candidates and gives their respective votes:

William Montgomery, Bloom Township	323
Richard Cheadle, Windsor	303
John Shutt, Deerfield	318
David Fulton, Manchester	200

Sylvanus Piper, Morgan (west side)	252
Robert McKee, Oliver	257
Enoch S. McIntosh, Center	22
William Craig, Union	11
John Sears, Manchester	11

M'CONNELSVILLE THE WINNER

Each elector was of course entitled to vote for three commissioners. Montgomery, Cheadle and Shutt, the leaders, were for McConnelsville. Voters in the eastern townships—Noble, Olive, Olive Green, Manchester, Seneca, Center and Meigsville—were unanimously opposed to McConnelsville and they received such backing from the west-siders as to give McConnelsville the victory by a moderate margin.

Defeated but not crushed the losers sought from the Legislature a victory denied them at home. Preparing a petition praying for the appointment of a second commission to review the decision of the first, McConnelsville's foes sent it to Columbus and induced the House to pass a resolution "designating other commissioners with power to review and relocate."

There being in 1819 no radio, wireless, telegraph, telephone, airship, mail train, stage coach or steamboat service between Columbus and McConnelsville, and but one mail a week (on each Saturday evening) the hustling petitioners might easily have slipped that House resolution through the Senate while the victors were asleep at the switch, but in some way the news of its pendency reached Morgan County in time for McConnelsville's friends to hold fast to their prize.

NEWLY-WON PRIZE IN PERIL

They were soon very busy drawing up a remonstrance and getting signatures. Dr. Charles Robertson, Morgan County's historian, says that these came "not only from residents of McConnelsville and its vicinity, but from names on the militia rolls in possession of the captains of the neighborhood." At any rate, the document was made ready and Jacob Adams started with it for Columbus by way of Lancaster, reached the state capital on the second day, cornered Col. George Jackson, state senator from Muskingum County, unrolled his remonstrance and told the law-

giver, no doubt, how Morgan's voters had already settled the question. Colonel Jackson called up the House resolution in the Senate next morning, moved its indefinite postponement and had the satisfaction of hearing but one "no," which was cast by Senator Robb, then representing Guernsey, Coshocton and Tuscarawas counties in the Senate. Thus it was that McConnelsville retained the county seat.

SWAPPING TOWNSHIPS

The boundaries of the county then included original townships 6 and 7 of range 8, but on December 24, 1819, these were transferred to Monroe County. Compensation for this loss of territory was obtained March 11, 1845, when Athens County's two townships, Marion and Homer, and seven sections of Roxbury Township, Washington County, were attached to Morgan. However, there was a later loss, in March, 1851, when Brookfield, Noble, Olive, Jackson (formerly Olive Green), and half of Manchester townships were taken from Morgan to swell the acreage of Noble County.

The Morgan County townships in existence in 1819 as the county's civil divisions were Bloom, Bristol, Brookfield, Center, Deerfield, Meigsville, Morgan, Noble, Olive, Olive Green, Penn, Windsor and York. Deerfield and Noble were organized before Morgan County was. The others were organized under the jurisdiction of the county. Brookfield, Noble, Olive and Olive Green (now Jackson) are now in Noble County. Of other Morgan County townships Union was organized in 1821; Manchester, 1822; Malta, 1839.

BACK TO BEGINNINGS

Having introduced Morgan County and her thirteen townships of 1819, we shall go back a quarter of a century to the time when the white settler began to start clearings, build cabins and plant grain within the territory which was then part of Washington County, but which became in due time a part of Morgan. It is worth while to recall how these men and their descendants rendered service as carriers of the banner of civilization.

Morgan County's rich river and creek bottoms were mainly favored by the early settlers and most of these came from Penn-

sylvania, Maryland and Virginia, the Muskingum from Zanesville and from Marietta being the most convenient avenue of ingress while there were practically no roads. Members of the Society of Friends also came in considerable numbers as did westward-bound New Englanders.

It appears that relatively few white men ventured into this section of the Northwest Territory until after the treaty of 1795, clinching Wayne's victory at Fallen Timbers, had convinced intending settlers that the Muskingum Valley would not again be the scene of Indian hostilities. The massacre of whites at Big Bottom acted as an especial discouragement to the pioneers who had planned to settle on the middle Muskingum, so strongly did it testify to savage ruthlessness. The story of this horror has been told in the preceding chapter.

FAST FLOWING TIDE OF PIONEERS

With fear of Indian attacks out of the way the inflow of pioneers quickened. In 1796 settlers were taking up land and improving it in several sections of what is now Morgan County —along the Muskingum and its tributaries. By 1800 the tide was flowing in larger streams, Windsor Township being its especial beneficiary, with Bloom and other townships profiting also. The coming of the second decade of the nineteenth century brought a marked increase, settlers taking up many claims in Malta, Penn, Windsor, Marion, Deerfield, Meigsville, Union, Homer and York townships, with Windsor still in the lead.

County histories of two or more generations ago (and some Ohio counties have gone without formal historical presentation within the past forty years), were written with great fullness of detail, especially in the sections listing earliest settlers and recalling their activities. This was and always will be a matter of interest to the average reader, but to indulge in an equal number of particulars in a sectional history such as this is would be impracticable.

A FEW OF THE "FIRSTLINGS"

Were we to attempt to preserve all the names of first settlers and their activities in connection with the twelve Southeastern Ohio counties here dealt with the number of volumes required

would put its cost beyond the reach of most pocketbooks, would put it into the hands of but a few subscribers.

But while necessity demands the curtailment suggested it does not exclude all the "firsts" which led to the conversion of the Morgan County wilderness into a group of fertile farms and a collection of busy villages. We shall try to show some of the firstlings in county-making.

WRESTLING WITH THE WILDERNESS

The pioneers who came hither were physically prepared for a life of toil and mentally strong and purposeful. First in the order of endeavor came the building of a cabin home and next a clearing for the first patch of corn. Rifle, powder and ball were essential, for a part of the daily subsistence must come from the turkey, the deer, the bear and other wild creatures of the forest.

If the settler's home was on or near the Muskingum or one of its tributaries he found it necessary to construct a canoe or two, perhaps a craft of larger size. If there were neighbors within a reasonable distance hours and sometimes days were spent in cutting rude trails to other cabins so that intercourse might be rendered easier, for the pioneers were neighborly and helpful toward one another.

PROVIDING FLOUR A PROBLEM

Some kind of mill was indispensable unless the pioneer was willing to take his grist on horseback or by canoe to Zanesville. The most primitive substitute for the water mills of the valley was a hollowed out tree-trunk into which the grain was poured and pounded until it became a very coarse flour. The hours of time consumed in any of these processes undertaken to secure flour made heavy drafts upon the settler's time. The families were large, appetites were strong and plentifulness of food was a necessity.

JACKS OF ALL TRADES WERE NEEDED

The arrival of a blacksmith was welcomed by his pioneer neighbors for their tools, implements, harness, etc., often required his mending skill. Wagons were exceedingly scarce and greatly needed so that the newcomer was sometimes forced to become a

wagon maker. Crude indeed was the product of his hands, especially the wheels of his vehicle, which were sawed out of tree trunks of suitable size, perforated in the center for the axle and put into use without spoke or tire.

Some neighborhoods had their professional hunters and these were also welcome, for not every pioneer was a good shot or an experienced hand in tracking the deer or the bear, highly prized animals not merely because of their food-yielding qualities but also for the warmth-giving virtues of their skins. This is a reminder that the pioneer was apt to become an amateur tanner unless the professional hunter upon whom he depended for game supplies furnished hides already tanned.

JUST THE SOIL FOR ORCHARDS

Another form of labor was that of planting fruit trees and that thrifty orchards soon began to appear near Morgan County's giants of the forest is a tribute to the industry and forehandedness of her early settlers. In climate and soil the county was fitted by nature for the production of apples, peaches and other fruits and these to this day are not anywhere excelled in point of flavor.

As time passed the various rude industries were established by newcomers fitted in some particular way to launch them. Boat building, carpentering, water-milling, blacksmithing, distilling, sugar making, road building, etc., grew as the need for them constantly increased. Taverns sprang up, the school teacher appeared, the itinerant preacher began to appeal to the pioneer's spiritual nature and the organization of religious bodies began before there were houses of worship to receive them.

ABOUT 3,000 SOULS IN 1817

And so, step by step, the inhabitants of this territory pierced by the middle Muskingum and its tributaries multiplied in numbers and became more and more independent of the outside world and more and more ready for county organization, and for an increase in the instrumentalities of civil government. At the close of 1817 it was estimated that the territory which the Legislature had just proposed to take from Washington, Muskingum and Guernsey counties and turn over to the new County of Morgan contained about 3,000 persons. The fixing of boundaries, the

second step taken by the Legislature in behalf of organization, and the election of five county officers has been referred to in foregoing paragraphs, as has the contest waged for the county seat.

OFFICERS BUT NO COUNTY BUILDING

The General Assembly gave Morgan's electors opportunity to man the new county's offices and the electors acted to the extent of choosing commissioners, a sheriff and a coroner, but there was no courthouse for any of the officers to function in and no jail to receive transgressors of the law. We quote at this point from Doctor Robertson's history, page 113:

"The county seat having been established the commissioners turned their attention to the arrangement of the machinery for the administration of justice. The first edifice (jail) for this purpose was built of the large poplars from near by, hewed on one side so as to make a smooth surface for the interior, the bark removed and the logs notched down at the corners, 'log-cabin' fashion, with puncheon floor and ceiling. The door at the end was well spiked and furnished with heavy hinges and lock; but either from its peculiar construction or other causes the building was never used as a prison and was sold, together with the lot on which it was built, to aid in building a court house."

THE JAIL COST $530

The second attempt at jail-building was made in 1820 on ground at the rear of the present courthouse. Hewed poplar logs were again used to a height of twelve feet. A wall of the same was built around the first one so that twelve inches of intervening space might be filled with stone. Ventilation was not provided for. Thomas Byers was given the contract December 3, 1819, at a price of $530. The building contained two rooms fifteen feet square and a hall of five feet.

Jail No. 3 was built in 1840, and has since undergone several modifications. It stands on the square immediately east of the courthouse. The sheriff's residence occupies half of the building, which is of brick except as to the prison, the lower part of which is in part of dressed stone. The first courthouse was erected in 1820. Doctor Robertson thus describes it:

COURTHOUSE NUMBER ONE

"It was about forty feet square and two stories high. The court room was below and the four rooms above were probably intended for jury rooms. . . . and for the county officials, though for the latter purpose they were never used, each official furnishing his own office wherever most convenient in town." It was not only a courthouse but a meeting house for religious denominations, a hall for political gatherings, amateur theatricals, etc.

This building's successor stands nearly on the same spot, but fronts on Center Street. Built in 1858, with a width of fifty-six feet and a length (including the portico) of seventy-eight feet, it has a basement six feet high.

CHAPTER CXLV

TOWNSHIP RECORDS FULL OF MORGAN COUNTY HISTORY

MORGAN TOWNSHIP SET OFF IN 1818 AND MALTA TOWNSHIP TWENTY-ONE YEARS LATER—QUAKERS HELPED TO LAUNCH PENN AND MARION—WINDSOR'S PIONEERS INCLUDED MANY YANKEES—DEERFIELD AN ANTI-SLAVERY HOTBED—BRISTOL PEOPLE ENJOYED LIFE—HORSE-THIEF VALLEY IN UNION—OIL STRUCK IN HOMER, 1861—SQUIRRELS INVADED BLOOM—YORK, MANCHESTER AND CENTER MENTIONED.

We here condense the story of Morgan County's subdivision into townships and begin with the township of the same name.

MORGAN TOWNSHIP

This subdivision was included in Deerfield Township prior to the county's organization, being that part taken from Washington County. Morgan Township was set off August 10, 1818. When this occurred Morgan comprised the original surveyed township 11 of range 12. In 1819, when Penn Township was organized, a row of sections was taken from the south side of Morgan while a like number was transferred to Morgan from the south side of Bloom. This evened up the territorial holdings of the three townships. When Malta Township was erected, in 1839, the river became the line and Morgan Township got half of sections 6 and 19 and that part of section 30 situated east of the river to Meigsville "and a little nook in section 27 adjoining the sections previously detached from Bloom."

MALTA TOWNSHIP

Set off in 1839 Malta became the youngest of Morgan County's children, falling heir principally to Morgan Township territory

and to a few sections from Deerfield. It was the home of but few settlers until the close of the War of 1812 and as late as 1835 it was, broadly speaking, a wilderness.

PENN TOWNSHIP

On July 7, 1819, the court of common pleas made and recorded the order which follows:

"Whereas, it appears that our commissioners of Morgan County have set off a new township by the name of Penn: Ordered, that said township be entitled to two justices of the peace and that the qualified electors of said township be authorized to assemble at the house of John Harris, in said township, on Saturday, the 24th inst., for the purpose of electing one or more justices of the peace."

Thus was Penn launched. Most of its earliest settlers were from Belmont and Jefferson counties, Friends, who no doubt rejoiced when their new township was given the name of that great Pennsylvanian who sought to teach white men how to make friends of the Indians.

Penn Township lost and gained territory in 1828 when the county commissioners took from it sections 25 and 26 in township 8, range 13, and attached them to Union Township, at the same time transferring to Penn the west fraction of section 31 in township 10, range 11.

WINDSOR TOWNSHIP

This subdivision was formed in the summer of 1819. It had been settled earlier than any of its sister townships, was the largest in area and added to the county the largest number of inhabitants and improvements. Its pioneers were largely of New England origin, men and women of mental and moral strength. They took kindly to Windsor's bottom lands whose area exceeds the level sections of any other township in the county; they raised families whose members proved their worth to the end of their lives and they taught many of Morgan's pioneers to plant orchards and raise fruits. Here occurred one of the saddest events of the Indian war, the Big Bottom massacre of 1791, which is handled elsewhere.

MORGAN COUNTY'S NATURAL BRIDGE

Located on the Dobbins farm about twelve miles south of McConnelsville. This sandstone "bridge" has a span of about seventy-five feet and a width of about ten feet. It still stretches its length across the hollow where nature placed it ages ago. The spot is as picturesque as the bridge is phenomenal.

MARION TOWNSHIP

According to Historian Robertson:

"Marion Township, which became a part of Morgan County in 1845, is the eighth township of the twelfth range of congressional townships and was included in the lands sold by the United States Government to the Ohio Company. The present boundaries of the township are those of the original survey, with the exception that half of the northeast corner section has been set off to Windsor Township. In 1805 all of Athens County was divided into four townships. Ames Township included both of the present townships of Homer and Marion. Homer Township, organized in Athens County prior to 1820, included part, if not all of what is now Marion Township. In 1820 Homer had a population of 201 and in 1830 of 636. Marion first appears in the census enumeration in 1840 and then had 1,079 inhabitants. The eastern boundary line of the township has been several times changed. February 8, 1807, the eastern tier of sections of township 8, range 12, was attached to Washington County. February 10, 1814, sections 11 and 12 of the same township were also added to Washington County. After the annexation of Homer and Marion to Morgan County (March 11, 1885) the eastern boundary line of Marion Township becoming as it now stands."

Many of Marion's early settlers were members of the Society of Friends, who exemplified pioneer worth on every occasion. Chester Hill became a center of their activities.

DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP

Deerfield was a township before Morgan was a county and one of Washington County's largest townships. It is claimed for Deerfield Township that in 1836 within its limits Morgan County's first, and perhaps Southeastern Ohio's first, anti-slavery society was formed. Following is the preamble to the society's articles of association:

"Believing slavery to be a sin against God, a violation of human rights and an obstruction to the cause of Christianity by making it the patron of sin and exciting the derision of opposers, believing that it consigns the slave to degradation, suffering and despair, surrounds the masters with perils and exposes all who

uphold the system to the judgment of God and believing that we owe it to the oppressed, to our fellow citizens who hold slaves, to our country, to human interests universally, to posterity and to God, earnestly to seek the abolition of slavery by using such means and such only as are sanctioned by the law of the land and by the dictates of humanity and justice: We do hereby agree to form ourselves into a society to aid in the accomplishment of this object."

The constitution provided that the society's name should be "The Deerfield Township Anti-Slavery Society." Those who signed the constitution were: William Shutt, Joseph Woodward, George Martin, J. K. Jones, William Woodward, Jacob W. Stanbery, Robert Lavery, Richard Massey, James Evans, James Cope, E. A. Merriam, Owen Gifford, William Brady, Isaac Williams, John Metcalf, William Oliver, Kersey Smith, Nathan Cope, James Harrison, Ralph Porter, Osburn Plumly, George Williams, Milton Griffith, William Wells, Ed. T. Moore, Eliza Stanbery, Pheba Woodward, Ruby B. Porter, Achsah Guthrie, Abigail Woodward, Rachel Martin, Elizabeth Metcalf, Martha Cheney, Susan Evans, Ann Cope, Lydia Porter, Sarah Cheney, Ruth A. Evans, Betsey Metcalf, Anna Porter, Lydie Wells, Susannah Metcalf, Abigail Cope, Hannah Metcalf, Anna Williams, Hannah Wilson, Ruth Smith.

MEIGSVILLE TOWNSHIP

Doctor Robertson is authority for the statement that no record is extant of the first organization of this subdivision, but he cites the existence of a poll book covering an election held for two justices of the peace October 12, 1819. Samuel Murray, William Laugherty and Andrew Welsh were chosen as judges; Thomas and William Murray, clerks; John D. Rutledge and William Horner, justices of the peace. Among the township's earliest settlers were Henry Nichols, John Wilson, John Murray, Isaac Counsil, Andrew and Robert Welsh. The settlements were at first along the township's water courses and on the Zanesville-Marietta Road. The township's territory was large in area when it was part of Washington County, embracing all that later became Bristol, Bloom and Morgan Township of Morgan County.

BRISTOL TOWNSHIP

Judge Gaylord wrote of Bristol as follows:

"Perhaps no people in the pioneer days enjoyed themselves more rationally and actively than did the people of Old Bristol. The Maine Yankees and the Pennsylvania and Virginia 'Corn Crackers,' coming together and commingling at their social gatherings, backwoods fashion, made for themselves lively times."

The township became a Morgan County subdivision July 7, 1819. Well watered by the branches of Meigs Creek and by Horse Run, a branch of Dye's Fork, the township offered to early settlers the kind of farms they sought, with rich and productive soil. The first settler was David Stevens, who entered land in the northeast quarter of section 36 (in 1804) and took possession of it in 1808, in which year he became postmaster. In Bristol, on the Joseph Devereaux farm, located in the western section of the township, occurred the first general muster of the First Regiment of Morgan County militia. Judge Gaylord wrote of it thus:

"The regiment was about five hundred strong and was officered by Col. Alexander McConnel; B. W. Talbot, lieutenant colonel, and Asa Emerson, major. The regiment appeared on the ground fully armed and equipped—some with and many without guns; some with walking-sticks, others with cornstalks and because of the latter being the prevailing arm of 'offense and defense' at these musters they were everywhere called the 'cornstalk militia'."

UNION TOWNSHIP

Before Morgan County existed this subdivision had been a part of Deerfield Township. When organized in 1821 Union was one of the latest of Morgan's townships to be erected. One of Wolf Creek's branches flows through Union. In early days Union was the home (on Sunday Creek) of a gang of horse thieves who held on for years. Their headquarters came to be known as "Horse-thief Valley." In 1811 John Quigley and William Corner entered the township's first quarter-section of land and during the following year they erected Union's first cabin. The township went without a mill until 1828, when William Corner built it on Wolf Creek, section 13. Andrew Vest built the first frame house and Edward Miller the first one of brick.

HOMER TOWNSHIP

Located in the southwest corner of Morgan County, Homer Township appealed to early settlers with its good soil and well-watered surface, Federal and Sunday creeks and their branches furnishing the drainage. Among other riches which newcomers did not take account of were the rich coal seams.

In 1805, when Athens County was organized, Homer Township was a part of Ames Township, that county. Prior to 1840 Homer was formed from Ames, while Marion Township was formed in whole or in part from Homer. Both Marion and Homer were made a part of Morgan County March 11, 1845.

One of Ohio's very early oil wells was sunk in April, 1861, on the Bishop farm, in Homer Township, by Sidney S. Tuller. At sixty-seven feet illuminating oil of good grade was struck. On the same farm twenty-eight other wells produced an average of about forty barrels a day for the first six months.

BLOOM TOWNSHIP

Bloom Township had been organized by July 17, 1819, and court journal entry of that date provided for the township's first election. To a point on the west side of the river near Muskingum County came Bloom's earliest pioneers. There was no blacksmith until James Briggs came in 1818. Doctor Robertson mentions an interesting bit of early farm news:

"In 1822 Ohio produced an excellent crop of wheat. In some sections of Morgan County, however, the crop suffered from a blight known to early settlers as 'sick wheat'. Several farmers in the east portion of the township suffered severely. The berry was full and plump. The flour from it was white, raised well in baking, but when eaten it produced sickness, violent vomiting, so no use could be made of it. No animal could eat it without producing the same effect. The cause of this has never been satisfactorily explained."

One thousand eight hundred and twenty-three was squirrel-invading year. At one point where the rodents crossed the river William and James White killed enough of them to fill two three bushel bags. Traveling east the squirrels crossed the river, blacks and grays in limitless number, and attacked the cornfields. Some of the farmers lost all their crops, others large portions of it.

YORK TOWNSHIP

This subdivision began its existence in 1819. Its early settlers included many Germans and these began improvement and farming operations with a dogged industry and perseverance characteristic of their race. Levi and Reuben Deaver came from Maryland in 1809 and settled where Deavertown now is. In 1815, Levi Deaver laid out the Village of Deavertown.

The Longstreths followed the Deavers to York Township, four of them, coming from Cambria County, Pennsylvania. Settlements were made in the Deavertown neighborhood and the four families totaled fifteen persons. One of the brothers, Bartholomew, a Catholic, built a church near Deavertown. In 1815 Henry Pletcher, Sr., came from Loudoun County, Virginia, and purchased 1,760 acres of land and in 1816 the entire family, numbering twelve, came to swell York's population.

DEAVERTOWN A BUSY PLACE IN THE SIXTIES

Before Crooksville, Roseville, White Cottage or East Fultonham had shown signs of becoming busy industrial centers and long before Philo could see any promise that it would become the seat of one of America's greatest generators of power the village of Deavertown, Morgan County, was going strong industrially and commercially. Between 1860 and 1870 this village of about 325 inhabitants could boast of the following forms of activity:

Two tanneries employing four to five men; two blacksmith shops employing five to six men; two cabinet makers employing three men; one windmill factory; three shoemakers employing five to six men; one coverlet weaver making numerous patterns which are now rare and as antiques are in demand; two carpet weavers; one brick yard; one carriage factory employing three men; one farm wagon maker; one chair factory making strong kitchen chairs; one saw and grist mill; one horse collar factory; one felt hat factory; two plasterers; two carpenters who in addition to house building made plain kitchen furniture, tables, etc.

One wool carding mill making wool rolls ready for spinning. In those days there were many spinning wheels and looms in farm houses making dress goods, blankets and yarn for wool stockings and socks. This carding mill did a thriving business during the late summer and fall each year.

There were five general stores handling dry goods, boots, shoes, notions, queensware, groceries and confections, in fact everything sold in a general store or used in rural districts.

One saddle and harness shop working three men, made fine saddles for women and men; also heavy wagon harness and carriage harness.

One cooper shop making salt and flour barrels, also barrels for cider, pork, etc.; one paint shop; one photograph gallery; one hotel; one dentist; two doctors, Dr. Philip Kennedy and Dr. Iri Hurd; three churches and a graded school.

A STATION ON THE "UNDERGROUND"

One resident of a still earlier Deavertown had become known all over Ohio as a friend of the fugitive slave. This was Thomas L. Gray, who was one of the Ohio's 1,500 Abolitionists that as "agents" of the "underground railroad" sent 40,000 slaves through the state to Canada and freedom.

It is said that during fugitive slave times he hid five hundred of these blacks at Deavertown until he could forward them mostly by way of Zanesville (Putnam rather) over the "underground," whence others sent them north.

MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP

This is Morgan's smallest township. When organized it was of good size, a complete congressional township of thirty-six square miles. But in 1851 the eastern half of Manchester was handed over to the new County of Noble. The west side of Manchester is drained by Brannan's and Dye's Fork of Meigs Creek and on the east is Olive Green Creek. Heavy deposits of four-foot coal exist in Manchester. Charles Harwood was the township's first settler, coming in 1806 from Washington County. He and his fellow-pioneers "carried on" "without law, legal organization, justice or anything else indicating a political existence," to use Dr. Robertson's words, from 1819 until 1822, when the court of common pleas ordered that an election be held for the choosing of two justices of the peace.

CENTER TOWNSHIP

The county commissioners organized Center July 6, 1819. The early elections did not permit the victorious candidates to

serve because there were contests. One election held November 3, 1822, was contested on grounds set forth below. The document should be edited but here it is, as originally penned:

"We, the onder signers beingen cold apond and sworn akorden to law to examin the contested Lection of Joseph C. Lin and Willem Olephan of Senter Township the advertisen onlegal and the lection be in closd befor four a clok & these pints being proving to our Satersfacon."

It was 1818 before Center Township was much more than a wilderness. Clearings made their appearance slowly, so dense was the underbrush, which had to be grubbed out and burned. Schools did not appear until 1823 and as the first itinerant minister, Rev. Archibald McElroy, had a circuit of 800 miles Center Township folk did not often hear him.

CHAPTER CXLVI

THE MUSKINGUM PLAYED A BIG PART IN MORGAN'S SETTLEMENT

INDIAN'S CANOE FIRST TO FLOAT OVER ITS BOSOM—BUT THE WHITE MAN SOON BUILT LARGER CRAFT—FLATBOATS CARRIED BIG CARGOES DOWN STREAM—FIRST STEAMBOAT, RUFUS PUTNAM, ARRIVED 1824—CAPT. ERVEN TRAVIS AN AUTHORITY ON RIVER LORE—TELLS ABOUT THE SALT INDUSTRY—ENGINEERS' OFFICES AT McCONNELSVILLE WHEN RIVER IMPROVEMENT BEGAN—FLATBOAT BUILDING GREW AND FLOUR MILLS MULTIPLIED—ICE BY WATER FROM CLEVELAND—GUNBOAT VS. MORGAN RAIDERS.

From the days of Indian occupation canoes were freely used on this river but the time came when the products of the valley called for craft of far greater capacity and in time flatboats capable of transporting 400 barrels of flour were built on the river and put into commission.

In 1825 Joseph McConnel built at McConnelsville a crude flatboat, loaded it with staves and with John Alexander as pilot and a small crew started down the Muskingum and in due time floated out upon the majestic Ohio. All went well until one day while descending the Mississippi a snag sent McConnel's boat to the bottom. The boat and cargo were lost but McConnel and his men survived. The financial loss was heavy: staves which cost but $5 a thousand in Morgan County then brought $20 a thousand on the Mississippi.

FLATBOATS AND THEIR CARGOES

A little later McConnel and St. Clair turned out at McConnelsville a new and novel flatboat, one equipped with a treadwheel which when trod by horses, furnished navigating power. It was viewed with curious interest on its way south and its cargo (horses and hounds) was traded off with profit.

Jacob Adams made a specialty of buying Morgan County wheat at 30 cents to 40 cents a bushel and pork at $2 a hundred weight and flatboating it to Maysville, Ky., where, for the period,

good milling facilities existed. Here he made an exchange on the basis of six bushels of wheat for a barrel of flour and the flour brought $2.50 to $3 a barrel in New Orleans, while the pork was sold at $9 to $9.25 a hundred pounds. Heavily laden flatboats carried salt from the Morgan County furnaces to Louisville and intermediate points.

FIRST STEAMBOAT FROM MARIETTA

McConnelsville folk were much excited when the *Rufus Putnam* arrived on that memorable trip made in January, 1824, from Marietta to Zanesville and return, an event which is elsewhere described. In the spring of 1827 the *Speedwell* of Pittsburgh, on her way to Zanesville, gave McConnelsville another awakening and carried some of her people, as passengers, to Muskingum's county seat. In 1828, when spring or summer freshets rendered the river navigable, several steamboat trips were made from Pittsburgh to Zanesville and return.

CAPTAIN TRAVIS' MUSKINGUM LORE

Volume fourteen of the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society's publications carries a story written by Capt. Erven Travis entitled "Navigation on the Muskingum" which is so informative and interesting that it would be submitted in full did not its length forbid. The next best thing is to condense it for the space at our disposal.

Capt. Erven Travis was born near Roxbury, Windsor Township, Morgan County, August 17, 1849. His father, John Travis, became a resident of McConnelsville, was a builder of flatboats during the summers and he went with them and their cargoes to New Orleans in other seasons. The son Erven naturally took an interest in the Muskingum and its traffic and at the early age of twenty became a pilot, serving later in that capacity on such fine packets as the *Lizzie Cassel*, *Carrie Brooks*, *General H. F. Devol*, *Oella*, etc. In 1887, he was appointed United States storekeeper at McConnelsville, where he has resided many years.

SHIPPED APPLES IN BIG CANOES

We learn from Captain Travis that when settlers along the Muskingum began to gather from their multiplying orchards

"THE DEVIL'S TEA TABLE"

Located about three miles above McConnelsville, Morgan County, on the east side of the Muskingum River and long an object of striking interest to passengers on the river's packets. It fell July 4, 1906, and burst into fragments. From the ground to the table's top the distance was about twenty feet.

more apples than they could use there was a need for something more than the Indian or the pioneer canoe to transport the fruit to market, whereupon larger canoes were constructed and launched. Large forest trees having a length of seventy-five to ninety feet were used for the purpose and the big canoe was capable of carrying 200 bushels of apples. The paddle of the Indian was rejected and two men propelled the boat with poles.

When in 1817 salt-making became a Muskingum River industry a still larger boat was required and this came in the form of the pirogue. Captain Travis says of this:

BIGGER BOATS FOR SALT

"About one hundred and twenty barrels [of salt] could be stored away in a pirogue in a single floor tier. There being few if any roads along the river such supplies as the valley then afforded were carried by pirogue to the different salt works. Wood was then used as fuel and we find that the first places where the timber was entirely cleared off was in the immediate vicinity of the [salt] furnaces. This furnished employment for woodchoppers and teamsters in addition to those who pumped and boiled the salt water. When the supply of wood was exhausted in the immediate vicinity shoots were built from the crest of the river hill where wood was collected and carried down the shoot to the furnace doors." The flatboat or broadhorn followed the pirogue in 1825. It was not built with reference to prolonged durability, for owners sold the boats at New Orleans on disposing of the cargo, but the flats were large enough to carry three hundred to four hundred barrels of salt. Poles also furnished the propelling power for these boats.

The keelboat appeared on the Muskingum about 1827 and was so much larger than the pirogue that twenty-five men were needed to "pole" the larger sized boats against the current. The keelboat's capacity ranged from sixty to one hundred and fifty tons and to get the larger types up-stream through chutes and ripples ox teams on the banks often were necessary. The keelboat was not common until the early '30s of the last century, when round trips were frequently made between Zanesville and Pittsburgh, which consumed from three to five weeks' time.

One man at McConnelsville did not wait for the state to build a lock or dam there. On February 22, 1830, Robert McConnel

was granted permission by the Legislature to build a lock and dam. The latter was constructed of brush and rubble-stone and the lock of stone masonry, its inner wall becoming the outer foundation of the old McConnel mill. In 1832 or 1833 the work was completed and nearly ten years elapsed before the state's lock and dam at McConnelsville were ready for use.

SLACKWATER NAVIGATION PROPOSED

The Legislature authorized the Muskingum's improvement March 9, 1836, and $400,000 was appropriated for the work. McConnelsville had the honor of becoming headquarters for the men carrying on the work. In August, 1836, prospective bidders were informed that proposals would be opened at Morgan County's courthouse October 20.

Meanwhile the work of surveying had proceeded, the state's engineers having assembled at Zanesville in June and begun the work on the 20th of the month with the lower sill of the Symmes Creek lock as their starting point. They occupied a flatboat fitted out with office, dining room, kitchen and sleeping rooms. One of the rodmen in this corps was a young man who later became a famous Ohio senator and secretary of the treasury, John Sherman.

OFFICES AT M'CONNELSVILLE

The boat was floated down stream from point to point where the engineers were working. It reached McConnelsville in due time, was tied up while the work went on and proceeded toward Marietta which was reached on or near August 1. Returning to McConnelsville the engineers occupied an office there, made their estimates and calculations and located the locks and dams.

The successful bidders and the jobs they secured were:

George W. Manypenny, Zanesville dam; Josiah Spaulding, Zanesville lock; Hosmer, Chipin & Sharp, Taylorsville, McConnelsville and Marietta dams and McConnelsville and Marietta locks; Lyon, Buck & Wolf, Luke Chute and Lowell dams and Taylorsville and Lowell locks; Arthur Taggart, Eagleport, Stockport, and Devol dams and Eagleport, Stockport, Beverly and Devol locks; John McCune, canal and dam at Beverly. The twelve locks and eleven dams cost the state $1,627,018.20. The work was

completed in the fall of 1841, tolls being collected from October 1, that year.

BUILT FLATBOATS AT M'CONNELSVILLE

Traffic in flour, with flatboat transportation, increased steadily on the river for nearly twenty years ending with the coming of the Civil war. Many of these flour boats were built at McConnelsville, on the river front between Main Street and the head of the canal—five or six of them each summer. Here is an informative paragraph from the Captain Travis story:

"In this connection I quote another pioneer boatman, who now resides in our midst, Mr. John Travis, who as a pilot on one of these flour-boats left Marietta in the fall of 1852, making the run to New Orleans in seventeen days and eleven hours, thirteen hours of this time being lost at Islands Nos. 101 and 102 on the Mississippi by rough weather. This being the only landing made in this long run of 1,794 miles gives an average of over five miles per hour.

"In five weeks and two days the crew had returned to start on a second trip. On this particular trip a light load was taken, being 1,200 barrels. The dimensions of the boat being 18x90 feet, the usual size being 18x100 feet, capacity about fourteen hundred barrels. This class of boats continued long trips of this kind until the Civil war interfered, though in the last few years with less vigor."

FLOUR MILLS MULTIPLY

There was a marked increase in Muskingum River steamboat traffic from 1841 forward. That between Zanesville and Pittsburgh was heavy and in the early '50s trips between Zanesville and Parkersburg were sometimes made three times a week. With excellent water power coming from the new dams there was a great increase in flour mills and a consequent gain in steamboat transportation of flour and wheat. The Parkersburg packets carried tobacco, wool and live stock to Parkersburg to be sent east by the Baltimore & Ohio Railway.

In 1840 Morgan County was the heaviest salt-producing county in Ohio, but the industry declined during the years required to furnish the river with locks and dams. The Civil

war, however, revived the industry and in 1865 twenty-three salt works were in operation on the Muskingum between Hooksburg and Zanesville. The price reached $3 a barrel. Here is an interesting bit of Muskingum River propeller history:

ICE CARGOES FROM CLEVELAND

"After the close of the Civil war quite a business was started by one of these propellers, called the *Barnhart*, which towed a canal boat of her own size, called the *Tipton Slasher*, making regular trips between Port Harmar, at the mouth of the Muskingum and Cleveland via the Ohio canal and this river (the Muskingum) carrying cedar logs on her south-bound trips to the large bucket factories, then operating at Port Harmar. On her return trips salt was taken to Cleveland. Transient boats made many trips on this route, bringing iron ore down from the Lake Superior region for points on the Ohio between Marietta and Cincinnati. Lake ice was also taken to Ohio River towns in this manner, there being no ice plants thought of at this time. I have known boats to pass south twice without going north on the Muskingum."

MUSKINGUM HAD A "GUNBOAT"

Oil production in the '60s in Morgan County and the neighborhood furnished traffic for Muskingum River steamers. Oil refineries were built at McConnelsville and Windsor.

A considerable number of soldiers were carried southward on the Muskingum during the Civil war and some of her packets were pressed into the service for use on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers; and the river had at least one "gunboat" when the Morgan Raiders were galloping northward toward the Muskingum. At that time the side-wheeler *Jesse Edington* was the McConnelsville-Malta ferryboat. To equip her for contact with the raiders McConnelsville's 4th of July cannon was placed upon her deck and her crew, including several gunners, took her upstream toward Eagleport where Morgan was expected to cross. He had reached the east side of the river and galloped away when they arrived at Eagleport.

Additional Muskingum River data will be found in the General history printed in volume 1 of this work.

CHAPTER CXLVII

MORGAN COUNTY'S PART IN THE COUNTRY'S WARS

HER SONS WERE WILLING TO WAR AGAINST MEXICO BUT "POLITICS" PREVENTED—COUNTY'S PATRIOTS AROUSED BY THE FALL OF SUMTER—MORGAN'S GUARD THE FIRST COMPANY FORMED, WITH F. B. POND AS CAPTAIN—SECOND COMPANY CAPTAINED BY SUELEM McCASLIN—MORGAN COUNTY BOYS DID THEIR SHARE IN MANY BATTLES—JOHN MORGAN'S RAID STIRRED UP THE COUNTY—HIS FORCE CROSSED THE RIVER AT EAGLEPORT—COUNTY IN THE SPANISH WAR AND WORLD WAR.

THE MEXICAN WAR

A brigade of militia, consisting of two regiments, was formed in 1825 with Col. Alexander McConnel as brigadier-general, while Francis A. Barker was colonel of the first regiment and Erastus Hoskins was colonel of the second. There were eight companies in each regiment and to each regiment a volunteer company was attached. The first muster of these amateur soldiers is referred to in our sketch of Bristol Township history.

A battalion of riflemen was formed from the two regiments, with Amos Conway as lieutenant-colonel and Eli Gorby, major. From the cavalry companies of the regiments a squadron was formed of which Colonel Dawes was lieutenant-colonel and James Hunter, major. And the county's active military spirit did not stop there. An artillery company was organized and was captained by Timothy Gaylord.

MORGAN RIFLEMEN FORMED

A subsidence of the military spirit followed in due time in Morgan County as it did throughout Ohio, but when in 1846 the governor called for volunteers to render service in Mexico General Love ordered an assemblage of the county's militia in McConnelsville. There was praiseworthy response and the boys listened carefully to appeals made by General Love and Hon. J. E. Hanna. The Morgan Riflemen were organized more than one hundred strong.

From these volunteers a company of eighty-three men was organized. General Love, Tartus Lindly and Austin Hawkins became respectively, captain and first and second lieutenants. A little later the company proceeded to Cincinnati and there became attached to the Third Regiment. Doctor Robertson thus describes what happened:

"In the course of a week or ten days all the company except the captain were at home! Why? was the inquiry. A major for the Third Regiment was to be elected and with Captain Love's company in the regiment the election to that place of a young man from Muskingum County who was not a volunteer but a candidate was rather doubtful; but in order to secure it the company of eighty-three men and another of only fifty substituted. This of course produced remonstrance from the captain and other officers but it was of no avail. The company was discharged and furnished with transportation home."

THE CIVIL WAR

The deeds performed on Southern battlefields by Morgan County's valiant sons during the War of the Rebellion would fill this volume if adequately set forth. We must be content instead to chronicle the beginnings, to show the spirit of patriotism which actuated the citizens of Morgan and to summarize their sacrifices and services.

South Carolina's ordinance of secession, passed December 20, 1860, aroused the men and women of the county to the danger that was impending and revealed their determination strongly to support the cause of the Union. Their response to a call for public action was prompt and weighty. Citizens from most of the townships assembled at McConnelsville January 1, 1861, and Hon. J. E. Hanna presided over the gathering while James A. Adair acted as secretary. James M. Gaylord, F. W. Wood, James Moore, George A. Vincent, Enoch Dye and F. B. Pond, the committee on resolutions, reported declarations ringing with sentiments in favor of maintaining the Union and these were adopted.

AROUSED BY THE FALL OF SUMTER

When news reached the county in April, 1861, that Sumter had been fired on and that President Lincoln had called for 75,000

volunteers, the stars and stripes were flung to the breeze from the courthouse and preparations for another public demonstration of support followed.

Meanwhile, the work of raising a company of volunteers went rapidly forward. Morgan's Guard came into existence April 28. Hon. F. B. Pond, who with Hon. J. E. Hanna had been chiefly instrumental in the work of recruiting, became the company's captain, while Amos Whissen and Amos W. Ewing were made its first and second lieutenants respectively.

GUARDS OFF FOR LANCASTER

A memorable scene occurred in front of the courthouse when this company assembled to receive a very handsome flag from a committee of patriotic ladies. Rev. W. M. Grimes made the presentation speech and Hon. J. E. Hanna accepted the emblem in behalf of the Guards. Judge Hanna was elected captain but the realization of his accumulating years moved him to decline. However, he accompanied the Guards to Lancaster May 7, where the company (H), was assigned to the Seventeenth Regiment O. V. I. for three months' service, under J. M. Connell, colonel, and F. B. Pond, lieutenant-colonel. The Morgan County company's captain was W. H. Floyd and its first and second lieutenants were Amos Whissen and A. W. Ewing.

The regiment reached Parkersburg by rail to Bellaire and thence by steamer on the Ohio and was brigaded with the Ninth and Tenth O. V. I. under General Rosecrans. In the mountains of West Virginia Company H operated faithfully against the Confederate guerillas. The Seventeenth Regiment departed for Ohio on August 3 and was mustered out of service on the 15th.

SECOND COMPANY LEAVES

A second company was enrolled late in April and on May 2 was organized with Suelem McCaslin as captain, Charles Bean, first lieutenant and George Newman, second lieutenant. The company went to Columbus in June and was attached to the Twenty-sixth Regiment O. V. I. Friction having developed in the regiment there were official resignations which caused the Morgan County company to disband. Captain McCaslin and part of his company returned to their homes but twenty-five or thirty

of the company stayed in camp and were attached to Captain Seaton's Richland County company, then a part of the Twenty-sixth Regiment. Charles Bean and Luther Timberlake were appointed first and second lieutenants.

IN THE BIG BATTLES

The Morgan County boys, as soldiers in the Twenty-sixth Regiment, saw service at first in the Upper Kanawha Valley and later in the Cumberland Valley campaigns. Later still they took part in the Nashville campaign, the siege of Corinth, the battles of Stone River, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, etc. The fighting Twenty-sixth was reduced to 200 men by January 1, 1864, so heavy were the battle tolls, and most of these gallant survivors reenlisted to serve until they were mustered out October 21, 1865. Other Morgan County companies mustered in during 1861 were: H, of the Twenty-fifth O. V. I.; E, West Virginia Cavalry; F, Eighteenth O. V. I.; B and I, Sixty-second O. V. I.; F, Seventy-seventh O. V. I.; E, Seventy-eighth O. V. I.

THE JOHN MORGAN RAID

When John Morgan's command was defeated at Buffington Island on the Ohio River he retreated northward through Meigs, Athens and Perry counties and entered Morgan July 22, 1863, camping for the night on the Wright farm in Deerfield Township, on Island Run. Reaching Eagleport at 8 o'clock the next morning he succeeded in crossing the Muskingum there.

Much excitement existed at McConnelsville over the possibility that the raider might dash into the town. Citizens crowded the streets, bells pealed their alarms, plans of defense were discussed, groups started for the Malta side to fell trees across the roads and to guard the latter and the fording places. Housewives, meanwhile, hid their jewelry, silverware, money, etc. The town was agitated, confused and fearful.

MORGAN AT EAGLEPORT

There were conflicting reports that day, the 22nd, but before its close the definite news came locating Morgan on Island Run, and indicating that the raider, knowing the crossing at Eagleport to be unprotected, would pass to the Muskingum's east side there.

Doctor Robertson has written as follows of what immediately happened:

"This information was forthwith communicated to Colonel Hill (then at Windsor, nine miles below McConnelsville and seventeen miles below Eagleport) by C. L. Barker and J. E. Thomas and subsequently during the night twice repeated. Yet although he was thus often and personally urged and a full statement of facts presented, he refused not only to come with his command on the boat but also to permit Captain Marsh with his company to come up by land. But about nine o'clock next day, after Morgan had crossed at Eagleport, the boat landed below town and the Colonel with his two field pieces passed through and took the Ridge road to within two miles of where Morgan had passed nearly two hours before."

Judge L. J. Webber's story of the Eagleport crossing will be found in the Muskingum County section of this work.

THE WAR WITH SPAIN

Pearl Savage, of McConnelsville, who served in Company K, Fifth U. S. Regular Infantry, during this conflict, reports knowledge of the service of sixteen other Morgan County boys. Eight of these were members of Battery C, the Zanesville Company, and the remainder were in several different commands. The Fifth Infantry campaigned in the Philippines and four of Morgan's sons served in Cuba. None of the soldiers lost their lives in the service, but six of them have since died.

IN THE WORLD WAR

O. P. Richardson, of McConnelsville, Commander of Malconta Post No. 24, the American Legion of Ohio, reports that about 600 Morgan County men served in the World war. The county was represented in nearly every regiment and division, particularly in the Thirty-seventh and Forty-second Regulars and her men were in most of the French, Italian and Belgium campaigns. We add to his statement the following list of soldiers from Morgan County who lost their lives in the service, with the date of each death, permission for its use having been given by Charles B. Galbreath, author of the *History of Ohio*, in which it was published:

Anderson, Harold A., McConnelsville, February 18, 1919.
Buchanan, Leonard, McConnelsville, November 5, 1918.
Calendine, Leonard E., Stockport, October 17, 1918.
Coler, Jesse J., Malta, October 16, 1918.
Gheen, Johney, Hooksburg, October 10, 1918.
Griest, Vernet R., Stockport, October 8, 1918.
Henry, Clark L., Stockport, October 5, 1918.
Hook, Byron, Stockport, October 17, 1918.
Hughes, Amos W., McConnelsville, September 26, 1918.
Johnson, Harlan W., McConnelsville, November 1, 1918.
Leggett, Leonard G., Malta, October 4, 1918.
MacDonald, Roscoe H., Chesterhill, October 19, 1918.
Maxwell, Ernest E., McConnelsville, October 20, 1918.
Miller, Charles W., McConnelsville, October 3, 1918.
Morris, Ora M., McConnelsville, October 8, 1918.
Parsons, Albert M., Ringold, October 19, 1918.
Patterson, Dewey, McConnelsville, June 24, 1918.
Pennell, Delmer L., McConnelsville, September 28, 1918.
Ray, Lyle D., McConnelsville, October 4, 1918.
Richardson, Chester C., McConnelsville, September 30, 1918.
Rowland, Lyle D., Roxbury, October 8, 1918.
Savage, Roy, McConnelsville, December 10, 1918.
Settle, Delmar A., Malta, August 16, 1918.
Shipley, Harry A., McConnelsville, July 3, 1918.
Strahl, Chalmer E., McConnelsville, October 15, 1918.
Thompson, Albert L., Roxbury, October 8, 1918.
Welch, Ernest, McConnelsville, November 25, 1918.

CHAPTER CXLVIII

MISCELLANEOUS ELEMENTS OF MORGAN COUNTY HISTORY

MANY A FUGITIVE SLAVE WENT TO CANADA AND FREEDOM OVER HER UNDERGROUND RAILROAD—THOMAS GRAY SMUGGLED 500 THROUGH DEAVERTOWN—HISTORY OF THE COUNTY'S EARLY BANKS—COUNTY-SEAT WAR BROKE UP PARTY LINES—COAL EVERYWHERE BUT LITTLE MINED—SALT ONCE A GREAT INDUSTRY—THREE ROADS IN 1819—POPULATION CHANGES IN COUNTY, TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS—TWIN-CITY CHURCHES—COUNTY SCHOOLS—OIL AND GAS—McCONNELSVILLE—MALTA—COUNTY OFFICERS—PUBLIC UTILITIES.

A study of underground railroad history yields interesting evidence of the importance of Morgan County points as stations thereon. Many slaves crossed the Ohio at Parkersburg and Point Pleasant on their way to Canada and were helped by the abolitionists of the Southeastern Ohio border to reach Morgan County.

In the southern portion of Morgan there were two parallel underground lines, one running northward to Roscoe and the other to Chester Hill. The Roscoe line branched at that point, one on the west passing through Morganville and the other following the boundary between Deerfield and Malta townships in its extension northward. These two routes came together at Deavertown and thence to Zanesville there was but one line.

The other line had three courses northward from Chester Hill. These met at Pennsville, whence the line ran northwestwardly to a point just east of Morganville, where it connected with the course followed by the line along the Deerfield-Malta Township boundary. Along the Morgan County underground routes thus referred to there were about twenty stations where friends of the slave were ever ready to help him northward toward freedom.

GRAY FREED 500

At Deavertown lived Thomas L. Gray, who was one of Ohio's most fearless and active foes of slavery. During the period in

which he befriended black fugitives from the South 500 of the latter were forwarded to his co-workers farther north. It is assumed that all of these were cared for in Zanesville and Putnam, probably far the greater portion in Putnam, until it was safe to get them off to stations beyond. The map of Ohio's underground railroads shows that no line ran due north from Zanesville. One extended eastward, however, to New Concord and Cambridge, whence two parallel routes existed to Coshocton.

From Marietta to Deavertown the underground existed in two parallel lines and although a more direct route northward from the mouth of the Muskingum ran through Summerfield to Cambridge, the Putnam operators must have taken care of a great many of the fugitives befriended in Marietta.

SEPARATION THE SPECTRE

During the first decade of the nineteenth century the slaveholder's treatment of his black chattels was such that flight to the North on their part did not assume significant proportions, but when in the next decade the auction block and the brutal overseer multiplied, whole families of slaves as well as individuals began to make their way toward Canada where no fugitive slave law could be invoked to carry them back and where ruthless separation of family members could not take place.

To the auction block and the overseer was often added the death of a master as a reason for flight, since in the division of his property among the heirs the dreaded breaking up of slave families often occurred. It is on record that members of a family of seven fugitives whose northward flight took them through Zanesville gave as a reason for their perilous journey the fact that the old master was about to die and they knew that would mean the breaking up of the family.

The Morgan County friends of such fugitives may be set down as men and women of supreme courage and conscience. Not only were the terms of the fugitive slave law severe, but the attitude of northern friends of the slaveholders was exceedingly hostile towards those who aided fleeing bondsmen to escape. To be taunted and ostracized by these was the lot of such foes of slavery.

These foes might openly have faced the ill-will of their neighbors and have taken extreme risks in evading the law but they could aid the fugitive only by exercising extraordinary caution in

OLD BRIDGE BETWEEN MORGAN COUNTY'S "TWIN CITIES"

Built in 1866, it spanned the Muskingum between McConnelsville and Malta until 1902, when it was replaced by a steel structure. The two towns, the river and the hills which tower above them form a combination picturesque in the extreme.

BARNESVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

conveying the blacks on their way and in hiding them at the underground stations.

F. W. Howard, whose boyhood and young manhood were spent at Roseville, Muskingum County, and who wrote for local newspapers a number of enlightening stories about that village and Zanesville has condensed from Thomas L. Gray's underground railroad reminiscences an account of the conveyance from Deavertown to Zanesville of a group of fugitive slaves. For safety, Gray took the blacks a mile into the country to the home of Mrs. Affadilla Deaver, who said she was going to Zanesville the next day and would take the fugitives along.

In the morning, accompanied by her twelve year old son, Hiram, she started. The blacks were on the bottom of the wagon, covered with straw and on top of the straw rested her marketing. All went well until the foot of Wigton's hill, near Roseville, was reached. There the wheels stuck in mud so deep that the team could not budge the load.

The usual recourse would have been to a lightening of the load, but think what that would have meant to her and the slaves. Fortune favors the brave; soon Farmers Wigton, Diltz, Walker and Erwig came to the rescue and pried the wagon out of the mud without lifting the coverlet which hid all in the wagon and without asking a question.

Among Southeastern Ohio's aggressive "underground men" was Rial Cheadle, who is said to have lived in Windsor Township, Morgan County. He often stopped at Thomas L. Gray's, Deavertown, "on his midnight trips to Zanesville and stations farther on." He was eccentric but a very effective underground operator. He died in 1867.

MORGAN COUNTY BANKS

An informative article on this subject, written by the late H. B. Vincent, veteran McConnelsville jeweler, and published in the *Herald's* excellent Morgan County Souvenir of 1909, states that as early as 1846 Goodlive and McLain were doing a brokerage business,—"shaving notes"—"buying uncurrent money, buying and selling specie, in the basement (in their barroom, in fact) of their tavern at the foot of Center Street," McConnelsville.

Back of the profits of this business there was a demand for

banking accommodations and out of this came the organization of the banking firm of Goodlive, McLain, Bell & Co., with William B. Young, of Malta, as a silent partner. The Partesius block was erected with an annex designed to be the bank's home. A vault whose door had a time lock was built in a corner of the room.

AN EARLY M'CONNELSVILLE BANK

When this bank began operations the business met many difficulties. Numerous bank notes were at a discount and counterfeits prevailed. The Goodlive, McLain, Bell & Co. institution, weathering the dangers, moved up town in the late '50s into the Robert A. Pinkerton building. But Goodlive and McLain retired from the firm and went West. Later, Bell did the same and was succeeded by Grosvenor C. Devol.

"With two years of banking, 1854-5, by Edwin Corner," wrote Mr. Vincent, "we have a brief resume of the banking business of Morgan County up to the time of the Civil war" and he added: "Too much credit cannot be given our people who in the darkest days of '63 undertook the establishment of a national bank in McConnelsville."

By the 28th of April the capital was pledged and a charter secured for the 46th National bank of the United States and at a meeting then held at the old town hall, with representatives of ninety-four stockholders present, directors were named as follows: William P. Sprague, John E. Thomas, Joshua Davis, John B. Stone, F. W. Wood, Moses McDaniel, William Hawkins. The board organized by electing William P. Sprague, president, John E. Thomas, vice president and Grosvenor Devol, cashier.

The bank prospered. At the end of a year the capital stock was increased from $75,000 to $100,000.

BANKS OF THE PRESENT DAY

The existing Malta bank is:

The Malta National, R. K. Brown, president, Charles B. Smith, cashier. Capital, $50,000; surplus and undivided profits, $31,268.

The McConnelsville banks are: The Citizens National—capital, $100,000, surplus, $50,000, undivided profits, $10,158. President T. J. Bailey, cashier J. R. Alderman.

Citizens Savings—capital $50,000, surplus $15,000, undivided profits $4,982.

First National—Capital $100,000, surplus $25,000, undivided profits $10,000. President, J. T. Stanton; cashier, D. A. Finley.

MORGAN COUNTY POLITICS

Local issues rather than those of state or nation had voters in their grip when Morgan County was organized. Out of the county seat contest arose two parties, the "Junto" and the "Brimstones," the former name being applied to the friends of McConnelsville and the latter to those on the east and west sides of the river who were set against the choice of McConnelsville as the county seat.

Doctor Robertson has written that "by these names each party was known and recognized in all the elections, irrespective of the county, state or national issues and each opposed the other with as much if not more vindictive spirit than is now evinced by the partizan politicians of the present day." And the historian adds:

"But this unpleasantness became somewhat ameliorated as times and circumstances changed until the presidential election in 1826, when the local names became less prominent and at the celebration of the 4th of July, 1826, by all parties, including the ladies, after the viands were disposed of and the toasts responded to the requiem of both parties was sung by L. D. Barker in an original song, 'Old Uncle Sam,' with chorus:

'Let Brimstones and Juntos
Unite in good cheer
And spend one day together
In the course of the year.' "

When Andrew Jackson became President most of Morgan County's Juntos attached themselves to the democratic party and this resulted in democratic local victories almost constantly until 1845, when the whig majority in the general assembly placed Athens County's Homer and Marion townships within Morgan's limits and this overthrew democratic rule in the last named county. In 1851 Morgan's democracy was still further weakened by the transfer to Noble County of Morgan County communities, since when the last named subdivision has been republican.

COAL NEARLY EVERYWHERE BUT LITTLE MINED

When Doctor Robertson wrote his history of Morgan County, published in 1886, he expressed the opinion that in the valuation of land in the county ($4,387,181 in 1880) it was not probable that any additional estimate had been made of the underlying coal and he added:

"And the singular fact may be observed—by reference to the geology of the townships, that in the entire course of the river through the county, on either side, there is as yet no coal developed for the distance of from two to five miles from it with the exception of Sherwoods and Hooksburg. Consequently the salt works have been, and the villages on the river are, dependent on what is mined from two to three miles above the county line in Muskingum County, furnished by Mr. Siler per his steamer and Mr. Stone with his barge from Blue Rock."

In this connection the historian added the county's coal production figures as follows: 1873, 174,050 bushels; 1874-5, 143,975 bushels; 1875-6, 135,500 bushels.

SALT IN MORGAN COUNTY

It is said that Zuriel Sherwood "bored the first well and made the first salt in Morgan County, and, including Ayre's, the second on the river, in 1820, on the farm much later owned by James Moore." Salt was later produced for many years. William Selvy and others engaged in the industry and by 1836 salt furnaces lined the Muskingum from a point three miles below McConnelsville to the Muskingum-Morgan boundary and beyond.

Census figures show that in 1840 Morgan produced more salt than any other Ohio county. Cincinnati became Morgan County's chief salt market and the product was carried thither by flatboats, sometimes called "salt flats," which were usually manned by a crew of six. About four hundred to five hundred barrels of salt were carried on flats 80 to 100 feet in length.

THE FIRST THREE ROADS

In 1819 but three roads traversed Morgan County territory; one, connecting Zanesville and Marietta, passed through Center and Bristol townships; another, on the east side of the Muskin-

gum, connected McConnelsville and Zanesville; the third was the Harmar-Lancaster state road.

The county commissioners responded to the growing demand for additional roads between July and October, 1819, by ordering seven new roads to be opened up: Dye's road; Massey's road; Moore's road; Collins' road; Gates' road; Center road and Hoit's road. Robertson is authority for the statement that "the earliest regularly surveyed road in Morgan County was the state road from Zanesville to Marietta." "The distance from Zanesville to the mouth of the Muskingum by this route," he adds, "was fifty-nine miles." This illustrates the crookedness of that stream, which, between Zanesville and Marietta has a length of seventy-five miles.

POPULATION DATA

We have stated that in 1818 the county's population was estimated at 3,000. The census returns for later periods, which follow, indicate gains, then losses: 1820, 5,297; 1830, 11,800; 1840, 20,852; 1860, 22,119; 1870, 20,363; 1880, 20,074; 1900, 17,905; 1910, 16,097; 1920, 14,555. In 1880 the population by townships and villages was as follows:

Bloom, 898; Bristol, 1448; Center, 1164; Deerfield, 1035; Homer, 1693; Malta, including town, 1574; Malta Village, 652; Manchester, 723; Marion, 1989; Meigsville, 1201; Morgan, including McConnelsville, 2005; McConnelsville, 1473; Penn, 1245; Union, 1595; Windsor, including Stockport, 2392; Stockport, 335; York, 1112.

The table which follows shows population changes by townships and towns:

	1920	*1910*	*1900*
Bloom Township	479	576	869
Bristol Township	834	951	1,085
Center Township	788	809	953
Deerfield Township	647	664	839
Homer Township	1,100	1,244	1,426
Malta Township, including Malta Village	1,532	1,703	1,670
Manchester Township	460	486	585

	1920	*1910*	*1900*
Marion Township, including Chester Hill Village	1,366	1,592	1,913
Meigsville Township	707	846	1,078
Morgan Township, including McConnelsville Village	1,938	2,106	2,182
Penn Township	837	938	1,007
Union Township	912	1,048	1,272
Windsor Township, including Stockport Village	1,734	1,919	2,121
York Township, including Deavertown Village	1,221	1,215	905

M'CONNELSVILLE-MALTA CHURCHES

For the following list of these which includes the pastors' names and an approximation of the membership we are indebted to Rev. A. N. Crow, pastor of the McConnelsville Presbyterian Church, which was organized in 1824 and has had fourteen pastors, Reverend Crow being the fourteenth. The list follows:

Denomination	*Membership*	*Pastor*
Presbyterian	180	A. N. Crow
Methodist Episcopal	300	O. J. Moore
Methodist Protestant	150	L. B. Douglas
Church of Christ (Main Street)	200	E. F. Kerdle
Church of Christ (Seventh Street)	150	No pastor
Methodist Episcopal	250	G. D. Clifford
Roman Catholic	——	Francis Menelor

All of these churches are located in McConnelsville except the M. E. of which Reverend Clifford is pastor. It is a Malta church.

SCHOOLS ARE MAKING PROGRESS

We have found in gathering data covering Southeastern Ohio schools that the modernization of the county systems depends somewhat upon the county roads, and that good roads come more slowly in hilly counties than in the level ones.

In spite of Morgan's hills her wideawake boards of education are making progress. In 1914 her one-room schools numbered 124; by 1924 these had been reduced to 102. Her two-room

schools had in the same period grown to six, and her four-room schools to seven. Figures taken from the state school commissioner's report for the biennium ending June 30, 1926, show that in the county there was an enrollment of 1,721 boys and 1,557 girls; the employment of 166 teachers, of whom 93 were women; that receipts including balance amounted to $306,855.16, and expenditures to $291,967.72. State aid for educational equalization was reported as amounting to $72,768.

THE HERALD AND THE DEMOCRAT

There have been many changes in the Morgan County newspaper field, but the two weeklies which have survived all these, the *Herald* and the *Democrat*, occupy so firm a place in the regard of their patrons, subscribers and advertisers alike, that a long and prosperous existence appears to be in store for them.

The *Herald* is printed by the Herald Printing Company and edited by W. D. Matson. Raymond Durban is the *Democrat's* editor and publisher. Both newspapers are modern weeklies, well printed and well edited, and they fully respond in spirit and tone to the high character of the public which they serve, while at the same time contributing their share of well-directed effort.

We desire to acknowledge here our obligations to Messrs. Matson and Durban for assistance rendered in their respective spheres to place us in possession of materials for the Morgan County section of this history. A sketch of their newspaper careers will be found in the biographical section of this work.

OIL AND GAS IN MORGAN COUNTY

By T. J. Bailey, of McConnelsville

The carboniferous rocks are found at the surface of the eastern half of the state, but the important reservoirs of oil and gas are restricted to the areas where the coal measures constitute the surface formations.

The producing strata have a great range stratigraphically, the lowest being the Bereá grit, while the highest lie in the Monongahela formation or upper productive coal measures.

These sands and their relative position have been shown by the territory that has been developed in this county.

Three pools of oil as well as a considerable reservoir of gas have been discovered in this county.

First: The Chesterhill oil field, first Cow Run sand.

Second: The Buck Run oil field, first Cow Run sand.

Third: The Berea oil pool, "Corning grade."

Fourth: The gas field extending from north to south across the entire county and producing gas principally from the Berea sand. However, some fine gas wells have been recently discovered in the second Cow Run sand, or the Massillon sandstone.

The Chesterhill oil pool has been one of the important ones in the state. The oldest part of this field lies near the Village of Joy, in Homer Township, Morgan County.

The land is known as the Dale and Boileau farms and occupies section 2 and the south half of section 3, producing from first Cow Run sand. Starting with the Dale farm and going east, the productive strip passes near Chesterhill and extends on to and through Washington County to the Ohio River, three miles below Marietta, Ohio, where it crosses the Ohio River into West Virginia. Oil was produced in Washington County forty years before the famous Drake well was drilled in Pennsylvania, in 1859. Dr. S. P. Hildreth, the pioneer historian of Washington County, tells us that in 1819 two wells had been sunk on the Little Muskingum River to the depth of more than 400 feet in search of salt water. One of them produced a very fine and pure water, but not in great quantities; the other produced such vast quantities of petroleum and such tremendous explosions of gas that it made little or no salt.

Coming back to Morgan County, we find that within the past years of 1926 and 1927 there have probably been drilled as many as 200 gas wells in the development that extends north and south through the entire west side of the county. Most of these wells are drilled to the Berea sandstone. However, a number of them have encountered a fine flow of gas in the Massillon sand at a depth of from 700 to 800 feet, some showing a flow of 3,000,000 feet daily.

The production of oil and gas in Morgan County in the past quarter of a century has added very materially to the wealth and prosperity of our little county, with a population at the present time of only 14,555.

One notable producer in the first Cow Run sand in this county

was well No. 2 drilled on the Dale or Joy farm about 1862 to a depth of only 104 feet. At first it was thought to be dry and nothing was done with it for two years, when it was cleaned out and a pump installed, when it produced ten barrels a day.

In 1870 this well was shot with one quart of nitroglycerine and the production increased to eighty barrels a day. In 1897 it was estimated that this well had produced oil to the value of $120,000.

The first Cow Run sand is the producing sand that has proven so valuable with long-time producers in this county.

In this brief article it is impossible to give a comprehensive idea of the development of the oil and gas industry in Morgan County during the past sixty-seven years.

M'CONNELSVILLE-MALTA

Nature has done a great deal for the setting in which man has planted Morgan County's "Twin Cities," McConnelsville and Malta. The beautiful Muskingum, and the massive bridge which unites the two towns; the hills which tower above Malta and the wide margin of the stream on the McConnelsville side combine to give a varied charm to the entire spot.

The population of the Twin Cities, now estimated at about 4,000, is of the best American type. Culture, education and refinement are in evidence to every visitor who tarries long enough to measure the spirit and activities of the community. The different denominations are well represented in the churches and the houses of worship are handsome and well attended. The congregations and their pastors are listed elsewhere. The schools are cherished and guided into modern paths with a care that is in keeping with the community's character. These, too, are elsewhere mentioned.

The industries are quite in proportion to the size of the towns and are well conducted and prosperous. From early times mercantile pursuits have been active here and success continues to attend the merchants' efforts. In fact McConnelsville-Malta is a delightful spot as a home and presents opportunities for success not generally met with in the average place of like size.

The leading industry of the county is the Brown-Manly Plow Company, located in Malta. For many years it has manufactured high-grade implements for the farm and has been an upbuilding

force as an employer of labor. Granite and marble, planing mill, flouring mill, creamery, oil, gas and similar interests, together with cigar-making, give the Twin Cities industrial activities of no mean proportions.

FURNISHED FOUR CONGRESSMEN

Since the Twenty-eighth Congress assembled Morgan County has been represented by four of her citizens by reason of their election from districts which the county has from time to time been a part of. The list reads:

Perley B. Johnson	Twenty-eighth Congress
James M. Gaylord	Thirty-second Congress
Cydner B. Tompkins	Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses
William P. Sprague	Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses

COUNTY OFFICERS, 1928-29

Office	*Name*	*Politics*	*Term of Office — Years*	*Term of Office — Expires*
Probate Judge	Alfred H. Mercer	N. P.	4	February 9, 1929
Clerk of Courts	Janie Elmore	R	2	1st Mon. in Aug., 1929
Sheriff	C. B. Henery	R	2	1st Mon. in Jan., 1929
Auditor	Harry Gordon	D	4	2d Mon. in Mar., 1931
County Commissioner	Frank Matheney	R	4	1st Mon. in Jan., 1931
County Commissioner	W. A. Barkhurst	R	4	1st Mon. in Jan., 1929
County Commissioner	R. B. Pierpoint	R	4	1st Mon. in Jan., 1929
Treasurer	A. J. Frash	R	2	1st Mon. in Sept., 1929
Recorder	Louis Hollingsworth	R	2	1st Mon. in Sept., 1929
Surveyor	F. B. Barrett	R	3 yrs. 4 mo.	1st Mon. in Jan., 1929
Prosecuting Attorney	G. O. McGonagle	R	2	1st Mon. in Jan., 1929
Coroner	H. L. Fiscus	R	2	1st Mon. in Jan., 1929

PUBLIC UTILITY VALUATIONS

Morgan County makes a very considerable showing in the following table of public utility properties and their valuations, as reported by the State Tax Commission for the years 1925 and 1926. The number and value of the oil and gas properties are worthy of note:

	1926	*1925*
Electric Light Companies—		
McConnelsville-Malta Electric	$ 64,680	$ 58,800
Ohio Power	10,300	9,600
Total	$ 74,980	$ 68,400

	1926	1925
Express Companies—		
American Railway Express	$ 920	$ 940
Total	$ 920	$ 940
Natural Gas Companies—		
Amesville Gas	$ 380	$ 400
Deavertown Oil and Gas	2,370	2,610
Logan Gas	2,000	
Malta & McConnelsville Gas	201,120	209,740
Ohio Fuel Gas	27,030	25,190
River Gas	36,540	38,440
Total	$ 269,440	$ 276,380
Pipe Line Companies—		
Buckeye Pipe Line	$ 226,120	$ 237,650
Connecting Gas	273,030	287,660
Little Creek Gas	1,120	1,060
Pure Oil Pipe Line	35,380	37,250
Total	$ 535,650	$ 563,620
Steam Railroads—		
Federal Valley	$ 44,690	$ 45,010
Ohio & Little Kanawha	428,220	416,520
Zanesville & Western	28,630	27,990
Total	$ 501,540	$ 489,520
Telephone Companies—		
Ames Telephone	$ 370	$ 390
Bristol Meigs Telephone	3,370	3,540
Deavertown Telephone	1,320	1,200
Layman Farmers Telephone	470	390
Neelyville Telephone Association	6,020	6,250
Ohio Bell Telephone	4,910	5,120
Peoples Telephone (Chester Hill)	20,310	20,780
Perry County Telephone	240	260
Reinersville Telephone	1,760	1,760
Riverside Telephone	32,650	32,940

	1926	*1925*
Triadelphia Sayre Telephone	1,910	1,990
Union Telephone (Glouster)	1,660	1,940
Total	$ 74,990	$ 76,560
Telegraph Companies—		
Western Union Telegraph	$ 2,920	$ 2,680
Total	$ 2,920	$ 2,680
County total	$1,460,440	$1,478,100

MEIGS COUNTY

CHAPTER CXLIX

MEIGS COUNTY'S PREHISTORIC PICTURE MAKERS

ABORIGINES PECKED FACES, FEET AND OTHER IMAGES INTO OHIO RIVER ROCKS NEAR SAXON—OHIO ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY CUT SOME OF THESE PETROGLYPHS OUT OF THE STONE AND THEY ARE IN THE STATE MUSEUM AT COLUMBUS—RACINE MOUNDS AND STONE GRAVES REPORTED—IN THE COUNTY HAVE BEEN REPORTED TWENTY-SEVEN MOUNDS, ONE VILLAGE SITE, TWO STONE GRAVES AND THREE PETROGLYPHS.

Meigs County was the scene of early coal mining on quite a large scale and of a battle which gave a fatal turn to the Morgan raid, but long before these historical events gave her a certain distinction among the galaxy of Buckeye counties some of her prehistoric denizens wrote upon her river bed the state's most remarkable rock pictures.

Fortunately the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society laid plans to preserve what remained of these rare petroglyphs. In 1913 they were located, examined and in due time described by the late Dr. William C. Mills, then curator of the society, in his valuable work, the "Archeological Atlas of Ohio." Some of these pictures were quarried out of the stone and preserved in the society's museum.

A SPOT FAVORED BY THE MOUND BUILDER

On the West Virginia shore, opposite the Town of Saxon, near which most of this Meigs County rock-writing was done, have been found numerous prehistoric works and an extensive village site. These, the petroglyphs and some mounds on the Ohio side near the latter, indicate the importance of the locality as a scene of the Mound Builders' activities. The Meigs County petroglyphs are dealt with in Doctor Mills' Atlas with a fullness of detail

which indicates their marked value from the archeologist's point of view. We quote as follows:

"The fine examples of rock pectographs or petroglyphs, situated near the town of Saxon, are the feature of the archeology of Meigs County. These petroglyphs, of which there are two groups, were located and examined by the Museum staff in August, 1913. The pectographs, or picture writings as they are sometimes termed, are cut, pecked, and ground into the horizontal surface of the sand rock which forms the bed of the river at that point. The level of the surface bearing the pictures is barely above low water mark, so that they are exposed only when the river is at low stage.

WHAT DOES THE WRITING MEAN?

"Picture writing, as practiced by the aboriginal inhabitants of Ohio, had not reached a stage of development sufficiently advanced which at this late date would make it possible to translate its characters into ideas. These characters doubtless had a meaning which was entirely local or personal in its nature and which was intelligible only to those who made them and were familiar with the events to which they referred. Thus, as a source of historical information the value of the petroglyphs is limited.

"The principal group of petroglyphs at Saxon covers an area of upwards of an acre, while a secondary group of less importance is situated a short distance above. The rock pictures represent birds, animals, human beings, the tracks or foot-prints of all these, besides numerous unknown and partly obliterated figures. Among the animals depicted, those which can be readily distinguished are the bear, deer and panther; the turtle, fish and serpent and several kinds of birds.

THEY WERE SAVED IN TIME

"Many of the figures at Saxon already have been wholly or partly obliterated by the action of ice and gravel-floes which grind over them during the times of high water or floods. Only where the rocks into which they were cut happen to be of a ferruginous nature, and thus quite hard, are the pictures well preserved. With the pictures so inaccessible and visible only at infrequent intervals, and with their destruction only a matter of a short time,

the Society feels itself fortunate in having secured some of the best of these petroglyphs, which were cut from their bed in the rock and are now on exhibition at the Museum.

RACINE REMAINS RECORDED

"Adjacent to the petroglyphs there are several mounds, while on the West Virginia side there are numerous works and an extensive prehistoric village site. Other petroglyphs, located just above Racine, formerly were visible, but at the present time have been practically obliterated.

"In the vicinity of Racine there are seven mounds and a number of stone graves. There have been noted in the county a total of twenty-seven mounds, three groups of petroglyphs, one village site and two stone graves."

The remains recorded by townships are: Rutland, mounds 2; Salisbury, mounds 1; Chester, mounds 7; Sutton, mounds 10, village sites 1, stone graves 2, petroglyphs 1; Letart, mounds 5, petroglyphs 2; Lebanon, mounds 2. Totals, mounds 27, village sites 1, stone graves 2, petroglyphs 3.

CHAPTER CL

PIONEERS WAITED FOR PEACE ON THE FRONTIER

AFTER WAYNE'S VICTORY OF 1794 THE HUMAN TIDE BEGAN TO FLOW TOWARD MEIGS—MANY CAME FROM NEW ENGLAND BY WAY OF MARIETTA—COUNTY ERECTED 1819 FROM ATHENS AND GALLIA TERRITORY WITH A POPULATION OF ABOUT 4,000—MIDDLEPORT CHOSEN THE COUNTY SEAT BUT LATER CHESTER WON THE PRIZE AND YIELDED IT IN TURN TO POMEROY, WHERE A COURTHOUSE WAS ERECTED—EARLY COURTS HAD BEEN HELD IN A MEETING HOUSE—COAL LANDS RENTED FROM RUFUS PUTNAM—POMEROY BECAME THE COUNTY SEAT A YEAR AFTER INCORPORATION.

The Indian wars which ended with Wayne's victory at Fallen Timbers (1794) had long kept men of pioneering proclivities at their homes east and south of the Ohio River, and the territory now known as Meigs County, like sections located along the stream on the north and the west, had to wait for settlers until Wayne's success had established confidence that savage hostilities had ceased.

In 1796-97, however, the tide of pioneers began to reach Meigs, the earliest settlements taking place on the Ohio shore at Letart, in Lebanon and Sutton townships, and at the mouth of Leading Creek. In or about 1800 a settlement was made at Tuppers Plains, Orange Township, and in Rutland. Two families reached Salem Township in 1801-03. Columbia's first settlement started in 1804. Settlers came to Bedford, Scipio and Olive townships a little later than 1796-97. By 1820 this nucleus of a county had grown to a total of 4,480 inhabitants. The earliest pioneers were mainly New Englanders who had come by way of Marietta.

GALLIA AND ATHENS DRAWN UPON

The county was organized in June, 1819, pursuant to an act of the Legislature passed January 21 of that year, which provided that her territory should come from parts of Gallia and Athens counties and be bounded as follows:

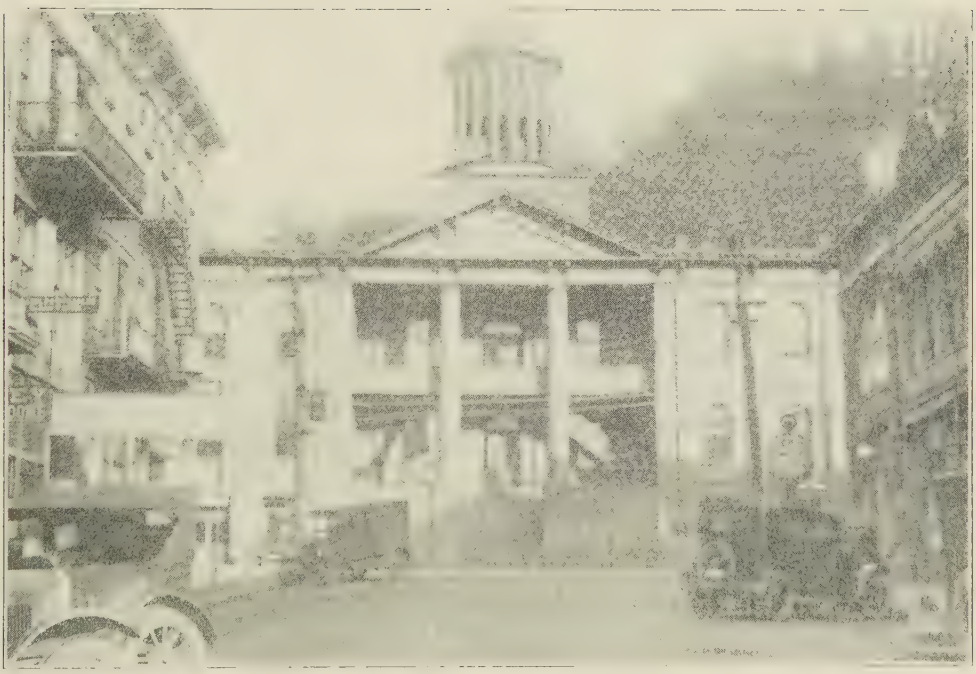
"Beginning at a point on the Ohio River where the line between the fourth and fifth townships in range eleven intersects the same; thence west with the same to the north and south line between the fifteenth and sixteenth ranges; thence south with the same to the northwestern corner of section thirty-five in township number seven in range fifteen, thence directly east to the western line of range thirteen; thence south with the same to the Ohio River; thence up the same with the meanders thereof to the place of beginning; containing 400 square miles." The population was then about 4,000. The county's name was given in honor of Governor Return Jonathan Meigs.

DERIVED FROM A FAMOUS SOURCE

The territory which forms Meigs County has rich and extended historical associations. Known before 1787 as a park of the Northwest Territory, it became a part of the Ohio Company's lands when that association bought its immense Ohio tract from the general government, a transaction which is dealt with in the general history which introduces the first volume of this work. The Meigs County land is a part of what was the Ohio Company's first purchase. The Ordinance of 1787 and the good will of Rufus Putnam and his Marietta associates of the Ohio Company contributed to its settlement and Ohio statehood contributed further to its advancement along lines of civilization.

WHEN WASHINGTON CROSSED THE "NECK"

When George Washington and Captain Crawford descended the Ohio in the fall of 1770 they went as far as the Great Kanawha and then retraced their course up the river. Thus was the great Virginian enabled to appraise with his practiced eyes the long shore line of the territory which forty-nine years later became Meigs County. On the way upstream he and Crawford left their boat, which continued on its course, while he and his friend took a long walk across the base of the Bend, in Meigs territory, and reentered the boat at its upper end. Washington wrote in his journal: "Walked across the neck on foot, with Captain Crawford—the distance, according to our walking, about eight miles."



MEIGS COUNTY COURTHOUSE, POMEROY

Erected in 1841, this quaint old temple of justice has remained in use ever since, with few changes. Note how near it is to the rocky ridge which has caused Pomeroy to grow in length, along the Ohio River, instead of in width.

TOWNSHIPS, HOW DERIVED AND WHEN ORGANIZED

From Gallia County came Letart Township, organized in 1803; Salisbury Township, organized in 1805; Rutland Township, organized 1812; Lebanon Township, organized 1813; Salem Township, organized 1814; Sutton Township, organized 1814.

From Athens County came Orange Township, set off in 1813; Olive Township, set off 1819; Scipio Township, set off 1819; Columbia Township, set off 1820; Bedford, including Chester Township, 1821.

Having on January 21, 1819, passed the act to erect Meigs County, the Legislature proceeded February 18, 1820, to appoint David Mitchell, of Scioto County; Elnathan Schofield, of Fairfield County, and Joseph J. Martin, of Pike County, to locate the county seat, and they selected a 100-acre lot (No. 313) in township 1, range 13, afterwards a part of the Village of Middleport. Benjamin Smith donated twenty acres of land for public buildings and village lots.

This location was unsatisfactory to portions of the inhabitants and the Legislature appointed a new commission January 31, 1822, composed of William Vance, of Ross County; John Barr, of Pickaway County, and William Dunn, of Belmont County, to re-locate the seat of justice. They decided to place it on section 24, township 3, range 12, then in Orange Township, and later Chester.

CHESTER LOST TO POMEROY

Levi Stedman donated thirty acres for village lots and public buildings. But this act of location was no more permanent than was that which had awarded Middleport the prize, for in 1841 the county seat was established at Pomeroy. Here Pomeroy Sons & Co., through their trustees, Messrs. Wright, Howe and Erwin, donated five lots within the village to become the site of a courthouse and other public buildings.

The county failed to place public buildings on the Middleport site, but when Chester became the county seat a 36x38-foot two-story brick courthouse, a 20x20-foot hewed-log jail, a 16x20-foot frame jailer's residence and a small brick building for the county clerk's office were erected in Chester at a cost of about $5,000. Chester retains one distinction: it is one of Ohio's "high spots," with an altitude of 1,292 feet.

EARLIEST OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS

The county's first board of commissioners, Levi Stedman and William Alexander, met soon after the county's organization, and Benjamin Stout was elected sheriff, his bond bearing date of April 30, 1819. Philip Jones, of Salisbury Township, was appointed treasurer, and Robert C. Barton the commissioners' clerk. At their June meeting, 1819, the county commissioners certified the tax duplicate, which amounted to $496.93. In Salisbury Township there were seventy-nine taxpayers; six houses valued at from $160 to $900 each; 106 horses and 206 head of cattle.

CHESTER ONCE A BUSY SPOT

No county courthouse having been as yet erected, the Legislature by a special act passed January 21, 1821, directed that the county courts meet at the house of Levi Stedman, in the third township and twelfth range. On October 14, 1822, the commissioners decided to ask for bids on public buildings. By 1823 the county's tax duplicate had grown to a total of $624.38.

The choice of Chester as the county seat gave the little settlement quite a growth. Accompanying and following erection of the county buildings there was an increase in privately owned structures. The "Meigs County High School and Teachers' Institute" was incorporated and a brick building was erected for its use. The county seat's removal to Pomeroy in 1841 resulted in losses to Chester in population and business.

POMEROY IN EARLY DAYS

The Township of Salisbury came into being in 1807 by action of the commissioners of Gallia County. The first settler in the Pomeroy section of the township, says Larkin, the historian, was Samuel Ervin, who built a cabin in 1807 near the site of what is known as the Horton boat yard.

Growth was slow. By 1834 but twelve families resided in the Narrows, near the upper part of Pomeroy. In 1883 James M. Evans, Meigs County historian, said of the next succeeding period:

"Pomeroy was incorporated in 1840 and was so named from respect for Mr. S. W. Pomeroy, Sr., the original proprietor of a

large share of the site of the town, as first laid out, Coalport being at the time a separate town.

"After the removal of the seat of justice to Pomeroy a temporary courthouse was erected on the corner of Linn and Second streets, since enlarged and converted into a church. In a short time the present courthouse, or the older portion of it, was erected, and other necessary buildings.

GAVE POMEROY AN IMPETUS

"The location of the county seat on its present site soon drew after it or in its vicinity, several business firms from other points, and the town in a few years began to assume a brisk and business-like character. Among the earlier mercantile firms were Ralston & Stirns, O. & H. Branch, W. H. Remington and others."

At this period (1883) Pomeroy had two steam sawmills, a grist mill and a shovel factory. In 1840 Salisbury's population numbered but 1,507, including Pomeroy, Coalport, Middleport and Sheffield. By 1870 Pomeroy's population alone had reached 5,824.

THE BEGINNING OF MIDDLEPORT

From Hardesty's Encyclopedia we extract the following:

"That part of the Town of Middleport extending from Mill Street to the present corporation line of Pomeroy was laid out by Philip Jones and incorporated June 7, 1855, by the county commissioners. Several additions were subsequently made and finally December 11, 1874, what has been known for years as Lower Pomeroy was by the authority of the county commissioners incorporated with Middleport, thus enlarging the town to its present limits."

In 1870 Middleport's population was 2,236, and in 1880 it had grown to 3,032. In 1883 Middleport's public schools were housed in three buildings and its churches numbered six for white congregations and three for colored worshippers.

THE EARLY COURTS IN MEIGS COUNTY

The first court of common pleas assembled in April, 1819. Present, Hon. Ezra Osborn, president, and Horatio Strong, Fuller Elliot and James Phelps, associate judges. Robert C. Barton was

appointed clerk pro tem, and Samuel F. Vinton prosecuting attorney.

The court's minutes covering the proceedings of November 22, 1819, emphasized the non-existence of a courthouse by stating that the court was in session "at the meeting house in Salisbury Township." In this connection we reproduce the following interesting paragraph from Stillman Carter Larkin's "Pioneer History of Meigs County," published in 1908:

COURT HELD IN A CHURCH

"By law of Congress, Section 29 in every township six miles square in the Ohio Company's purchase should be reserved for ministerial purposes. The land on which this meeting house stood belonged to Salisbury Township and the courts of common pleas were held in it for two years when, unfortunately, it was burned down.

"Mr. Levi Stedman, of Chester, invited the judges to hold court in his house. When the second set of commissioners met they went where the court was held and decided to locate the county seat, as Mr. Levi Stedman offered to make a good deed of land, enough to lay out a town. The offer was accepted. The county seat was located there, the town laid out and named Chester. The question was asked why the county seat was not located at Middleport?

"Mr. Benjamin Smith and his wife Alma had agreed to donate . . . the land for a town and to secure it by a good title deed. Smith had given a bond for $5,000, with his brother, John Smith, and Samuel Everett as sureties, but it has been stated that upon reconsidering the matter Mrs. Smith refused to acknowledge the deed, which she had a right to do according to the law of Ohio. The commissioners did not bring suit against the sureties, as John Smith lived on his father's farm and Samuel Everett was a young man not owning any real estate." Thus no suit was brought and thus Middleport lost the county seat.

Interesting light was thrown upon Chester and its vicinity at a pioneer gathering in 1885, when Mrs. Dolly Knight read a paper full of local color. One passage follows:

"In 1798 Peter Grow and Levi Stedman built their first cabins in what afterwards became the town of Chester. Many families who came from Vermont and Massachusetts and located on Shade

River, in and about Chester, in the first years of 1800, ought to be included in pioneer history. Thomas L. Halsey (1792) bought land of the Ohio Company's purchase; Jacob and Joel Cowdery in 1807 and 1808, and the Branch, Rice and Walker families and others.

VINTON AND EWING CAME

"Those families from the New England States brought their ideas of education with them and until they could have a common school they would work hard by day and in the evening teach their children. They succeeded in bringing up some intelligent sons and daughters. Their books were few but well chosen and carefully read. After Meigs County was made and organized, with the county seat located at Chester, the principal lawyers to attend the common pleas court at Chester were Samuel F. Vinton and Thomas Ewing."

After 1810 there was a steady inflow of Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York and New England pioneers to Meigs County territory.

SOME OF THE EARLY PIONEERS

One of the earliest settlers was Amos Dunham, who located in the county in 1802. Having purchased sixty acres of land, built a log cabin and acquired a wife to keep him company in it, he went ahead hopefully to pay for his acres and in due time succeeded. Henry Howe says that Nathaniel Clarke was the first pioneer to settle where Pomeroy now is and that he came thither about 1816. He adds that David Bradshaw opened Pomeroy's first coal bank in 1819, that later 1,200 bushels of coal were taken to Louisville and sold for 25 cents a bushel, and that this was Pomeroy's first shipment of coal.

KNIGHT RENTED COAL LINES FROM PUTNAM

At Coalport, however, Hoover & Cashell had made attempts to ship coal as early as 1805 or 1806 and one small load was sent out, but the unprofitable outcome moved the firm to abandon their enterprise. John Knight in about 1820 rented from Rufus Putnam at the rate of $20 a year a large acreage of coal lands and began to operate mines.

Josiah Dill entered 160 acres of Congress lands located in what became the upper part of Pomeroy and on a part of the tract he laid out a few town lots. When this land was entered July 15, 1825, Samuel Grant entered near the same spot eighty acres of land. Nial Nye became postmaster of Nyesville, the post office name for Pomeroy. The town was incorporated in 1840 and became the county seat the following year.

CHAPTER CLI

SOME OF THE EARLIEST SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES

SALISBURY TOWNSHIP'S FIRST SCHOOL OPENED 1801—SELAH BARRETT TAUGHT IN SCHOOLHOUSE THAT HE AND HIS NEW WIFE LIVED IN—SQUARES IN THE LOGS MADE INTO WINDOWS BY THE USE OF GREASED PAPER—CHURCHES CAME INTO EXISTENCE SLOWLY BUT ZEAL WAS NOT LACKING—FORTY YEARS AFTER IT BECAME THE COUNTY SEAT, POMEROY SUPPORTED TWELVE CHURCHES AND MIDDLEPORT SEVEN—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES OF 1928.

Salisbury Township's first school was taught by Samuel Denny, from Massachusetts, who had helped to build the schoolhouse. Of the nine pupils, four were from the mouth of Leading Creek and five were Judge Higley's children. This was in 1801-2.

An old record speaks of an early schoolhouse that was a small log cabin, built about 1809, on the ground occupied (in 1908) by the lower graveyard in Middleport. Its first teacher (1810) was Jared Gaston, and the second was Sally Higley. Another schoolhouse is spoken of as a hewed-log building which stood a short distance above Leading Creek, on the ministerial section, and it was in this little building that Meigs County's common pleas court held its first sessions in 1819.

SCHOOLHOUSE WAS A HOME TOO

Stillman Carter Larkin, the Meigs County historian, is authority for an enlightening story of a log schoolhouse built in 1816 on land 100 feet north of the southeast corner of Section No. 8. He says of it:

"The first teacher in this house was David Lindsey, who taught in the winter of 1816-17. He then settled on the east branch of Thomas Fork, near the Rutland and Chester road. His successor as a teacher was Selah Barrett, who came from Vermont, bringing a young wife with him. They moved into the schoolhouse and taught the winter school. His habit was to rise early, cut wood, make a fire, eat breakfast and then move the

household goods into the loft each morning, before school hours. This was in November, 1817, and the winter of 1818."

It is so choice a story of human grit that the reader will enjoy a description of this building which was at once a home and schoolhouse. The logs which formed its walls were dressed on the inside and the stone chimney was on the outside. The spaces between the logs were "chinked" and mud-daubed on the outside. The squares cut into the logs for windows were covered with greased paper. The benches were very rude and writing tables consisted of boards laid on pins sunk into the logs under the windows.

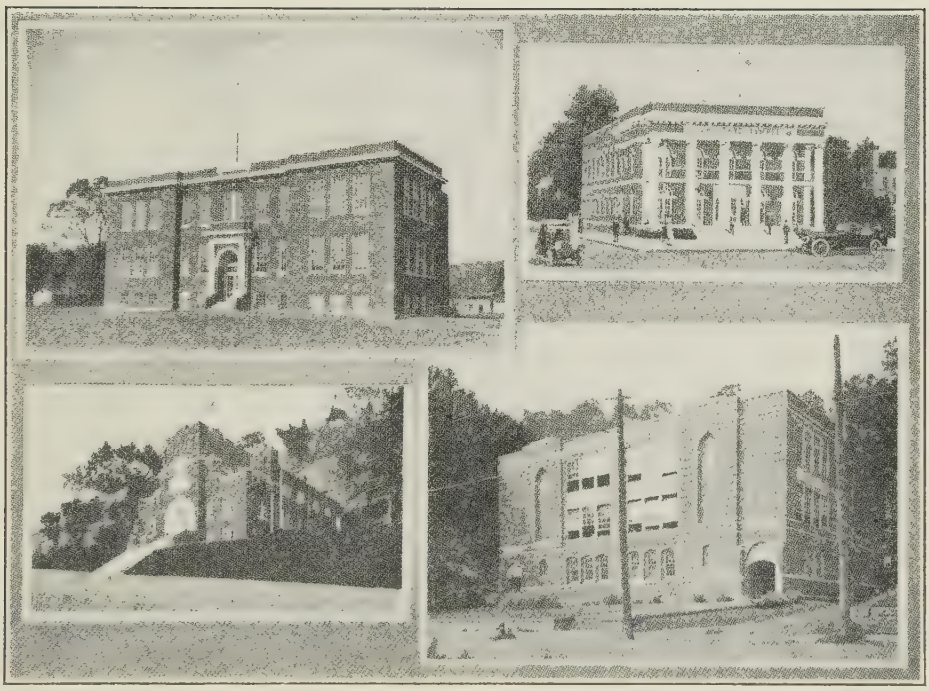
POMEROY'S MANY CHURCHES

The county's earliest churches were very primitive, matching in that particular the early houses of worship established all around them in the Ohio country. The congregations were small but their zeal was lasting. They sprang up gradually in different parts of the county, worshipping at first in log houses and as best they could building for themselves frame meeting houses and in some instances brick.

It is on record that in 1883 Pomeroy supported a church of each of the denominations named: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Catholic, German Methodist, Lutheran, Evangelical Protestant, Welsh Baptist, First German Lutheran, Welsh Calvinistic Methodist, Welsh Congregational, and United Brethren in Christ. These congregations are said to have possessed comfortable houses of worship, the most costly of which was the Episcopal. This had been erected at a cost of $20,000.

SOME MIDDLEPORT CHURCHES

In the same year at Middleport there were Presbyterian, Free Will Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Christian, New Church, Wesleyan Methodist and Universalist congregations. In 1866 and 1867 the Middleport Board of Education had taken an advanced step in public school matters, erecting a commodious three-story brick schoolhouse containing ten rooms and a large hall for exhibitions and examinations. The building and site cost $40,000. There were two other smaller schoolhouses. A Meigs County map printed in 1883 indicates the existence in the county of about 50 churches and 114 schoolhouses.



HIGH SCHOOL, MIDDLEPORT

MASONIC TEMPLE, MIDDLEPORT

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS HALL, POMEROY

HIGH SCHOOL, POMEROY

SCHOOLS OF THE PRESENT DAY

Recently a woman died in Meigs County who had taught public school for $1.50 a week and "boarded around." Many marked changes have taken place since then.

In quite early days academies were established at Rutland, Chester, Pomeroy and Tuppers Plains. With the coming of the high schools at Pomeroy and Middleport the academies passed. For a number of years the graduates from these schools were comparatively few. But with the change of curriculum introducing electives whereby the graduates were enabled to enter business and mechanical pursuits as well as the higher institutions of learning, not only did the number of graduates from the two established high schools increase but other high schools began to spring up over the county. There are now fifteen high schools in the county, with an enrollment of nearly 1,000, employing about sixty teachers and turning out yearly about 125 graduates.

TWO EXEMPTED DISTRICTS

Most of the graduates are giving good accounts of themselves. Some go directly into business or mechanical pursuits, although most of them go through higher institutions into business and the professions.

Meigs being a rural county, there is comparatively little home demand for graduate service, so the great majority of the graduates must seek employment abroad. In this they are eminently successful. Columbus seems to have a first call on them, but they may be found in nearly every city of the state as well as in most of the cities of the country at large and in a number of foreign countries.

Meigs County has no city schools, but she has two exempted village districts, Pomeroy, with Wayne Lutz as superintendent, now in his sixth year, and Middleport, which has been under the superintendence of A. W. McKay for perhaps twenty years. The rest of the county is in its sixth year of the superintendency of C. N. Wagner.

MEIGS COUNTY CHURCHES AND THEIR PASTORS

POMEROY—Episcopalian, O. L. Forqueran; St. Paul's Lutheran, J. C. Pilch; Trinity Lutheran, Thomas Wilson; M. E.,

F. O. Weed; Presbyterian, C. W. Jones; Free Methodist (Laurel Cliff), W. E. Crane; German Methodist, G. L. Tennell; Peace Evangelical, W. L. Moenkhaus; Church of Christ, A. R. Herman; Baptist, vacant; U. B. (Enterprise and Syracuse), W. H. Long; U. B. (Mount Harmon and Nease Settlement), J. A. Storer. (Those in parentheses are out-of-town charges but the pastors' addresses are Pomeroy.)

MIDDLEPORT—M. E., C. H. Eichinger; Baptist, W. G. James; Presbyterian, A. C. V. Skinner; Church of Christ, vacant; (African) M. E., Samuel Adkins; Mount Moriah Baptist (colored), J. S. Richards; Nazarene, P. R. Rood.

RUTLAND—M. E., L. O. Lineberger; Baptist, H. F. Bolton; Church of Christ, Reverend Kendall.

HARRISONVILLE—Presbyterian, F. F. Brown; M. E., Reverend Eichinger, of Middleport.

LETART FALLS—Bert O'Conner, M. E.

CHESTER—Jasper Strickland, M. E.

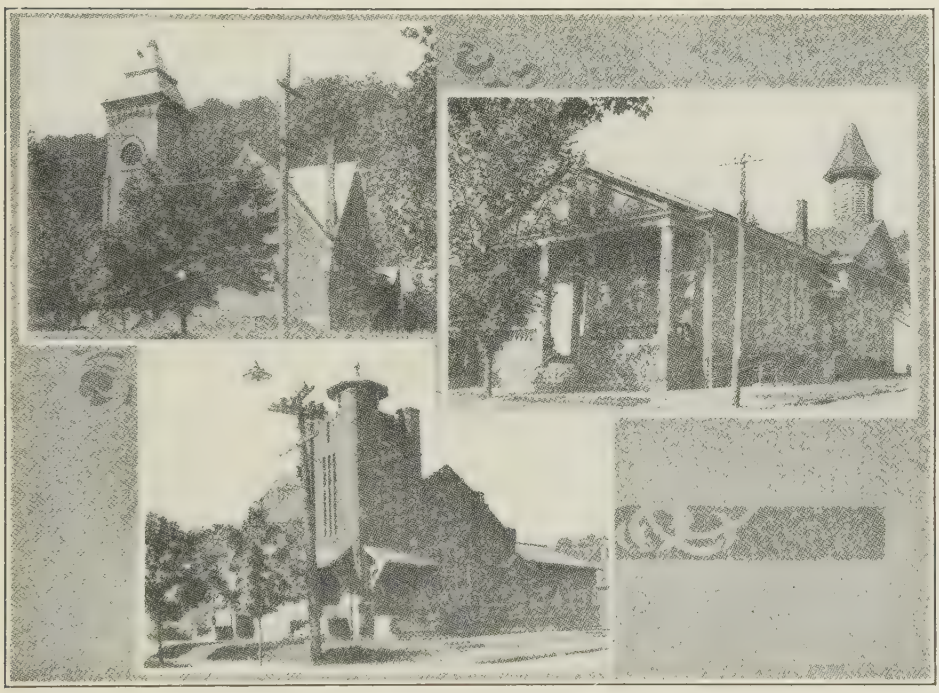
PORTLAND—E. L. Miller, M. E.

REEDSVILLE—Grover C. Nutter, M. E.

RACINE—M. E., M. C. Cochran; U. B., W. E. Campbell; Baptist, vacant.

LONG BOTTOM AND REEDSVILLE—C. of C., served by D. D. Watkins, high school principal, of Tuppers Plains.

The foregoing list was made up in March, 1928.



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, POMEROY

METHODIST CHURCH, MIDDLEPORT

BAPTIST CHURCH, MIDDLEPORT

CHAPTER CLII

GREAT MINERAL WEALTH IN MEIGS COUNTY

THE POMEROYS MINED AND SHIPPED COAL DOWN THE OHIO ON A LARGE SCALE—BUILT BOATS, EMPLOYED 200 MEN—BUILDING OF RAILROADS INTO THE COUNTY GAVE THE MINING INDUSTRY A MARKED GROWTH—THIRD SOUTHEASTERN OHIO COUNTY IN POINT OF PRODUCTION IN 1878—MORE THAN 1,500,000 TONS MINED IN 1920—SALT-MAKING BEGAN IN THE MIDDLE FORTIES AND POMEROY BECAME ONE OF THE INDUSTRY'S CHIEF CENTERS—THE BRINE WAS STRONG AND COAL WAS NEAR—OIL AND GAS POOLS REVEALED BY SALT WELLS—INSTRUCTIVE STORY OF EARLY DEVELOPMENT.

Samuel W. Pomeroy, a Boston, Massachusetts, merchant, purchased from Elbridge Gerry 262 acres, a part of the site of Pomeroy. Pomeroy laid ambitious plans to ship a large quantity of coal to Boston by way of New Orleans and the sea. Boxing 1,000 bushels of the black diamonds, he loaded the shipment on a flatboat, but the latter foundered at Coalport.

Nothing daunted, Pomeroy conceived even larger coal-mining enterprises and formed a company to carry them out, Pomeroy Sons & Company, whose members, besides himself, were two sons, Samuel W., Jr., and C. R., and his sons-in-law, V. B. Horton and C. W. Dabney. They mined on a large scale, installed a steam sawmill and erected houses for themselves and their men. By 1834 there were twelve families in the town. A year later the company built the *Condor*, a steam towboat capable of towing downstream from four to six loaded barges and upstream eight to twelve "empties."

A BUSY PORT ON THE OHIO

As the undertaking developed, the company employed about twenty-five barges, some of which carried 11,000 bushels of coal, and there were at times 200 men on the company's pay roll. Five steamboats were built in Pomeroy by the company. Most of the mining was done at Coalport, which the company laid out. The

Town of Middleport, located below Coalport, was laid out by Philip Jones. In 1846 Henry Howe wrote that "in all probability the time is not far distant when the towns of Pomeroy, Coalport, Middleport and Sheffield will be one continuous village."

THE POMEROY COAL IN MEIGS COUNTY

J. A. Bownocker, Ohio state geologist, is on record to the effect that the Pomeroy seam of coal, which he designates as No. 8a, "is at its best in Meigs County," and he adds that "it is found above the drainage wherever due and in the southern part becomes one of the important coal fields of the state."

Professor Bownocker declares that Salisbury Township was in 1908 the largest producer of the Pomeroy or 8a coal of any Ohio township. It was being mined for railroad shipment on the township's western side, where the coal is high in the hills. On the eastern side the coal is "under cover except on the Ohio River and two or three tributary streams." From Pomeroy the Pomeroy or No. 8a coal may be traced with scarcely a break into Bedford Township.

When railroads were built into the county many new mines were opened and much coal was shipped to the Lakes. Before that the Ohio River furnished the needed transportation. The Ohio Geological Survey, Bulletin Nine, states that Salisbury Township has been an important source of fuel from almost the time of settlement of the territory. Salt-making was then an active industry and coal was used quite largely as fuel.

STEADY GROWTH IN COAL PRODUCTION

As early as 1878 Meigs County mines gave evidence of being energetically worked. In May of that year Ohio assessors made coal-production returns covering the twelve preceding months, and those in Meigs revealed that her position was third among Southeastern Ohio coal counties, with an output of 7,332,880 bushels, Perry and Athens only reaching higher records. The following table of bi-decennial production shows how Meigs added to her output up to 1920. There was a marked recession in 1925, when over-production in the bituminous field was curtailing the activities of Southeastern Ohio mines. The table deals with the county's

PRODUCTION IN SHORT TONS

1885	234,756	1900	242,275	1915	943,889
1890	255,365	1905	349,191	1920	1,509,837
1895	184,076	1910	599,492	1925	664,345

When coal mining recovers from over-production and the strike inaugurated in April, 1927, the Meigs County operators and miners will have an outlook equal to that of any of their classes in Southeastern Ohio. Not only is the county's coal of the choice Pittsburgh No. 8 grade, but it belongs to those deposits in what is known as the Pomeroy Bend field, which are said to amount to 75,000 "unmined acres" and to be among the few immediately available for Ohio River transportation.

MEIGS COUNTY LONG A SALT PRODUCER

Prior to 1847 salt-making began on Leading Creek, a little below Middleport. Production was light, kettles being used to evaporate with. The industry began at Pomeroy in about 1850, with the use of evaporating pans. The industry grew because the brine was comparatively strong, coal was at hand and the Ohio furnished inexpensive transportation. Pomeroy became a salt center. By 1886 production had reached 3,600 barrels of salt a day.

At or near the close of the Civil war the number of salt furnaces on the Ohio side of the river had reached the peak. From that time forward production diminished, with the industry's vast expansion in New York and Michigan and later in Northeastern Ohio. By 1906 every Southeastern Ohio furnace but one at Durant, in Morgan County, and five at and near Pomeroy was closed.

SALT DROPPED FROM $2.50 TO 40 CENTS

The reduction in salt prices is one of the sensational features of America's industrial activities. Prof. J. A. Bownocker, now state geologist, has reported it thus:

"About the close of the Civil war this salt sold for $2.50 per barrel. In July, 1897, it sold for 47 cents, and has been marketable in small lots for 40 cents. This price included a barrel, the manufacture of which cost about 25 cents. In other words, 280

pounds of salt have sold for 15 cents. In July, 1903, the price was 65 cents, and in September, 1905, 70 cents."

Salt's price took an upward turn in 1899, when the United Salt Company closed one or two plants and arranged to absorb the production of others. The company was called a "salt trust," and the name seemed to fit when in the last months of 1900 the price mounted to $1.10 a barrel. The company fell into the hands of a receiver early in 1901 and prices went into a decline. By May, 1902, salt had dropped to 58 cents a barrel.

NEARBY MINES KEPT PRICES DOWN

For about twenty-five years most of the Pomeroy producers sold their output to J. B. Speed & Company, who shipped it in barges to Louisville, Kentucky, where it was repacked and marketed. The nearness and consequent cheapness of coal was in part responsible for Pomeroy's salt-making prosperity. Some manufacturers bought their supplies from owners of nearby mines; others mined their own coal. In those days manufacturers reported that a bushel of coal served to evaporate brine enough to produce a bushel and a quarter of salt.

The wells at first had a depth of about 300 feet. Extensions were later made in search of more brine; some to a depth of more than 1,500 feet.

"When drilling first began in this (Pomeroy) territory," reports Bownocker, "the water is said to have risen nearly to the well-heads and in some cases actually overflowed. As pumping progressed the reservoirs of brine were lowered and at the same time the tubing was extended deeper into wells." Here follows a highly instructive opinion as to the Pomeroy supplies of salt water:

BRINE FROM OLD OCEAN AT POMEROY

"The quantity of brine that has been taken from these rocks is enormous, much more than the rocks could at any one time contain. This great excess has doubtless been derived from surrounding territory. The brine-bearing strata dip toward Pomeroy from the northwest. As the brine has been pumped from the wells the supply has been removed from the rocks lying at a higher level.

"Doubtless the brine was once a part of the ocean. As the

sand or gravel now composing the salt-bearing rocks was deposited on the ocean floor sea water filled the spaces between the grains and pebbles and has since remained in that position. It must be borne in mind, however, that the Pomeroy brines were from near the shore, perhaps from a land-locked sea and hence might vary considerably from those of the open ocean. This fact explains the presence of the relatively large amounts of iodides and bromides, since these substances are contained in certain marine plants. Probably conditions were very favorable for these plants in the early sea in the vicinity of Pomeroy."

FOUND OIL AND GAS IN A SALT WELL

The reader who follows up the mineral records of this work will find several sections whose captions could properly be a repetition of the one here used. Southeastern Ohio, with its deer licks and buffalo licks, prompted the earliest pioneers to hope that here they would be enabled to secure by their own labor salt that otherwise would cost them $8 a bushel in money.

Gas and oil by the salt-well route came in Meigs as it did in Noble and other counties. At some time in the '30s this was the process and the place was near the mouth of Leading Creek, in Rutland Township; but it was not until 1852 that the county's first oil well produced in a commercial way. It was drilled in at Pomeroy, near the line between it and Middleport. The prospector's object was salt, but when the drill was at a depth beyond 200 feet oil welled up, followed a ravine to the river and at length was kept out of the latter by a dam built across the former. Nearly 100 barrels were filled with oil and shipment was made to St. Louis, where the oil was sold as a liniment.

WELL ABANDONED WHEN OPERATORS QUARREL

In one of the years of the decade ending in 1865 a well was sunk at a point about a mile northwest of Rutland, Rutland Township, which at a depth of 830 feet yielded oil sparingly. In the early or middle '80s another well was drilled on the Rightmire farm, a few yards from the well last named, whose production was about the same at the same depth. The drill was sent down to a depth of 1,971 feet but no valuable deposits were found. Farmers drilled the next well nearby and this was a gusher which

sprinkled the top of the derrick with oil and water but which was abandoned because the operators quarreled.

The next well met the same fate when its operators fell short of funds. It was drilled about 1890 a little southwest of the wells just referred to—on the Savage farm, near the Salem Township border. Oil was found in it also. A well was drilled for salt water at a point near Minersville. The oil overflowed and ran into the river, but as the operators wanted salt, the oil and gas were cased out.

FAILURES AND PARTIAL FAILURES

Another field was explored in the early '60s on Thomas Fork, about a mile and a half back of Pomeroy. Some fifteen or twenty shallow wells were drilled, some to a depth of 300 feet, but the greater number of drills were stopped at 150 feet. Several hundred barrels of oil were shipped from the Highland well to Marietta.

On the Carr farm in the eastern part of Salisbury Township a well was drilled in 1894 which at a depth of 1,780 feet yielded a little gas and oil. During the same year a well drilled 2,500 feet deep on the Devlin farm, Olive Township, came in with both oil and gas but the well was abandoned. No history of Meigs County oil and gas development following that of the '80s and '90s is available but present conditions are referred to in a later chapter.

CHAPTER CLIII

MEIGS IN THE CIVIL, SPANISH AND WORLD WARS

MANY OF HER SONS WENT TO THE FRONT IN THE SIXTIES AND STAY-AT-HOMES FAITHFULLY GUARDED THE COUNTY—MORGAN'S DEFEAT AT BUFFINGTON ISLAND WAS DISASTROUS TO HIS PLANS—GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION BY H. P. SKINNER OF THE FIGURE EIGHT HIS COLUMN CUT—RAIDERS WRIGGLED OUT OF TIGHT PLACES AND GALLOPED AWAY—EDITOR C. A. HARTLEY, WHO SERVED IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN, TELLS ABOUT THE COUNTY'S PART IN IT—TWENTY-ONE OF HER SONS LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE WORLD WAR.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION

The young men of Meigs County patriotically joined the Union troops that were wrestling with rebellion in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia, but those who remained at home felt called upon to be prepared for defense of the county itself, owing to its comparative nearness to secessionist communities and the opportunities this gave for raids by way of the Ohio River. Historian Evans said on this score:

"In the first two or three years of the war, border alarms in Meigs County were quite frequent and the militia and all good citizens held themselves in readiness to guard the river by night or to move to any threatened point. The rebel Colonel Jenkins made several raids across the river at points above Pomeroy, doing but little mischief further than plundering a store now and then and causing by his threatening attitude a more strict and vigilant watch on the Ohio side of the river."

FLEEING SLAVES AT MIDDLEPORT

Meigs County did its full share in helping to restore the Union: its men by volunteering, fighting on the battlefields and giving up their lives (all too many of them); or by supporting their government in many ways at home; the women, by making garments or gathering delicacies to be forwarded to the boys at the front. A patriotic population is that within the borders of

Meigs and the county did its duty during the Civil war as it has done in the country's wars since. We quote from a history of Meigs County published in 1883 a striking story of the influx of many of the blacks of the Charleston, Virginia, section of the country who sought refuge north of the Ohio and entered Meigs County:

"Colonel Lightburn's retreat from Charleston before the advancing army of the rebel General Loring, in 1862, was attended with some apprehensions of danger yet with no great alarm. The retreat was more remarkable for the general exodus of the colored population of the Kanawha Valley than any other result; for as soon as it became known that the Free State troops were to be withdrawn from the valley the slaves resolved, like the children of Israel, to flee from the house of bondage. Accordingly they gathered together their household goods, improvised any kind of conveyance possible and started out with the retreating troops."

A MOTLEY HOST OF BLACKS

The column crossed the Ohio near Buffington Island and proceeded toward Gallipolis. At Middleport many of the blacks tarried, "where," says the narrator, "they were as happy as the Israelites of old when they had reached the promised land;" and he adds that the sight of those children of nature will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. To quote further:

"All ages and sexes, some riding but most on foot; the aged and white-haired veterans of both sexes, supporting their trembling steps with staff or rod; the middle-aged and young men and women on foot talking, joking, full of antics and fun as kittens, and the little woolly-pated pickaninnies grinning from ear to ear, as active and spry as monkies, dodging here and there, sometimes riding in wagons, sometimes on the shoulders of their elders and again on foot."

MORGAN'S RAID THROUGH MEIGS

By H. P. Skinner

Of all the counties touched by Morgan's raid, Meigs played by far the largest part. Not only was the principal engagement fought on her soil, but while other counties got the "once over"

(Courtesy C. A. Hartley, Pomeroy)

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT AT POMEROY

The names of five hundred and four Federal soldiers from Meigs County who fell in battle or died in hospitals are chiseled on this noble memorial. The picture was taken after a heavy snowstorm.

he crossed Meigs twice, first from west to east and then from north to south. Recorded history has very little to say about this latter crossing, most accounts leaving the impression that he went almost directly from northeastern Meigs to his place of capture in Columbiana County. But there are scores of persons still living each of whom can tell a portion of the story of his trip from Heiney Ridge, near Tuppers Plains (where he took a Sunday rest till evening, after his trying experiences earlier in the day at Portland and Reedsville), around through the southern edge of Athens County to Vanderhoof, thence to near Alfred, in Meigs, and then west through Burlingham to Harrisonville, thence south, giving Rutland a second service and passing into Gallia County on the old Athens and Gallipolis state road, on his way to Cheshire, where he vainly hoped to cross the Ohio, but instead lost by surrender the greater part of his dwindling command; and then, hurrying on down to Addison and there leaving the river and swinging up the Campain Valley and through Vinton and Athens counties to Nelsonville, where, crossing the Hocking, he pushed on to Eagleport, on the Muskingum, from which point there seems to be no discrepancy as to his route. It will be seen that Morgan, mainly in Meigs but reaching into the three adjoining counties, cut a figure eight with Rutland as the center.

The raiders came into Meigs County from the west, scattering out over various roads and across country in search of horses and food and incidentally throwing a great scare into most of the populace, though it turned out that those who remained coolest generally fared best. The worst-used man in this section was Rickerby Knight, an aged bachelor who kept a little grocery and grog shop on Maloons Run. Pretty much his whole stock including his whisky was taken or destroyed. The old man never recovered from his loss and ended his days in the poorhouse.

At Langsville Morgan met with his first resistance in the county. The home guard had blockaded the road by felling trees on the steep hillside above and putting ropes on them and dragging them down by man power. They also burnt the bridge across Leading Creek. This delayed the main force, including the artillery, from Friday evening till toward noon Saturday. The raiders with the help of some local men whom they pressed into service chopped and rolled the logs from the road into the creek,

making a solid bridge over which they hauled their wagons and cannons.

Langsville has a story of Morgan's consideration for women and children. A Mrs. McKnight, wife of a Union soldier in the field, had twin babies two weeks old. It is said that Morgan kept a guard at each outer door of the house during his stay at the village.

Just below Langsville a raider was shot by a bushwhacker. His remains still repose in Warren Stansbury's barnyard, close to the sugar tree nearest the road.

At Rutland the Paine and Rathburn stores were looted, though Mr. Rathburn had secreted two wagon loads of his goods. Years afterward a drummer named Ahern, traveling out of Cincinnati, stood in front of the Rathburn store and pointing over to the site of the Paine store stated that at the time of the Morgan raid he (then a wild and reckless sixteen-year-old boy) was in that store and got a bolt of muslin and, tying one end around his waist, mounted his horse and loped him up and down the street.

From Rutland the raiders made for Middleport, but halting at the point where the public road now crosses the N. Y. C. R. R., the advance scouts returned bearing a wounded comrade and reporting the river hills covered with "Yanks." Their course was accordingly changed for Chester.

But before leaving a most regrettable tragedy was enacted. Some stragglers who had come down Leading Creek in search of horses and were coming across the hill to join the main body, passed the home of Holliday Hysell. Mr. Hysell, a Union soldier in uniform and reported to have been in an intoxicated condition, fell to cursing the raiders. Doctor Hudson, a neighbor, was running through a corn field toward Mr. Hysell to try to quiet him. Being hard of hearing, he failed to heed the command to halt. Both men were fatally shot, Hysell dying instantly and Hudson in a few days.

At Chester the raiders burned the bridge across Shade River to impede their pursuers, and the mill which stood at the end went with it. This was all to no purpose, as there was a good rock ford just below. The stores of Chester shared the common fate of looting.

Morgan's command arrived at Portland that evening and laid them down to sleep. Next morning came the beginning of the

end. Probably the best estimate is that 120 were killed. About 700 were captured. An unknown number escaped across the river, among whom was the boy Ahern who paraded with the bolt of muslin at Rutland. By hiding days and riding nights he eventually reached his home near Lexington, Kentucky.

Morgan, with the remainder, estimated at 1,200, escaped up the river to Reedsville, where about 300 got across. The work was then interrupted by the gunboats. A little later Morgan, with his remnant, came to rest on Heiney, near the Athens County line and about three miles east of Tuppers Plains. On the authority of a man still living, who was twenty years of age at that time, and at whose home Morgan made his headquarters, Morgan expected to surrender at this place. But, evening coming on and no demand being made, he proceeded on the route described in the early part of this article.

Meigs has had numerous echoes of the raid in addition to the Ahern incident. Capt. Tom Jones, when in World war camp at Montgomery, Alabama, met a dignified but courteous retired cotton broker who as a first lieutenant in the Morgan command was wounded at Portland, captured, cared for at Tuppers Plains and then spent some time in the Pomeroy jail. Banker W. F. Reed, when living in Kansas, met two prominent men who told interesting stories of their ride through Meigs County with Morgan. Many stories are told by Portland residents of strangers who had come there, presumably from the South, to look for treasure supposed to have been secreted by the raiders.

MEIGS COUNTY IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN

By Charles A. Hartley

"Meigs County proudly did her share in the war with Spain in 1898 and in the Boxer insurrection and in the Philippine insurrection which followed. A full company was sent from the county in a body, except twelve recruits from McArthur, Vinton County, a unit known as Company L, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. At the time of the breaking out of this war a military organization existed at Middleport under the name of the Bishop Guards, which was attached to the Seventh Ohio State troops. This company was hastily recruited to a membership of sixty-five and sent to Chillicothe, the headquarters of the regiment, with Colonel

Hamilton in command. From there the regiment was ordered to Camp Bushnell, at Columbus, where it was mustered into the United States service on May 13, 1898, and immediately was entrained for the training camp at Camp Alger, Virginia. In June following the company was recruited at Middleport to its full capacity of 105 men and officers. The regiment never reached the battle front and was mustered out on November 6, 1898, at Columbus, having spent the entire summer in the training camps at Bushnell, Columbus, Ohio; at Alger, Virginia, known as Falls Church, and at Camp Meade, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. There was much sickness in camp, but no deaths occurred.

"Scattering enlistments in other organizations from the county raised the county enlistment to far above a full company strength. Many volunteers from Meigs County engaged in the campaigns in Cuba and in the Philippines. Two surgeons from Meigs went through the island campaign, Dr. J. H. Hysell and Dr. D. B. Hartinger.

"L Company was commanded by Louis N. Gerber, who was at the head of the organization at the time it was mustered into the United States service and continued in command until the company was discharged. Frederick S. Russell was the first lieutenant, and Raymond H. Bell second lieutenant, both going into the service with the company and remaining with it until mustered out.

"At this date, thirty years after the war, nearly one-half of the company has been mustered out of earthly service, including the captain."

MEIGS COUNTY'S DEAD IN THE WORLD WAR

The following list of the boys who gave up their lives in that conflict gives evidence of the county's active participation. The list appears in Charles B. Galbreath's "History of Ohio" and is printed here with his permission.

Alkire, Frank, Harrisonville, October 19, 1918.
Baumgardner, Charles V., Pomeroy, October 20, 1918.
Bennett, John, Middleport, November 1, 1918.
Clouse, William, Pomeroy, October 19, 1918.
Dorst, Albert R., Long Bottom, November 26, 1918.
Feeney, Cornelius, Middleport, November 9, 1918.

Harper, Albert, Pomeroy, October 25, 1918.
Hecox, Orla T., Sumner, October 11, 1918.
Hetxer, John A., Reedsville, October 7, 1918.
Howell, Curtis V., Pomeroy, October 17, 1918.
Hysell, Ira R., Middleport, October 20, 1918.
Karr, William, Racine, October 12, 1918.
Mathews, Samuel J., Carpenter, February 11, 1918.
Price, Clive, Portland, February 28, 1918.
Reed, Norman M., Long Bottom, October 11, 1918.
Searls, Cideon A., Rutland, October 3, 1918.
Snedden, Eddie, Alfred, November 20, 1918.
Suthers, Luther D., Dexter, October 11, 1918.
Townsend, Allen, Carpenter, October 6, 1918.
Webster, Drew S., Pomeroy, July 6, 1918.
Whaley, Jasper, Rutland, June 26, 1919.

CHAPTER CLIV

MISCELLANEOUS PAST AND PRESENT ITEMS

FIRST NEWSPAPER, THE TELEGRAPH, BEGAN EXISTENCE IN 1842 AND IS STILL PRINTING THE NEWS—COUNTY HAD NO DEMOCRATIC PAPER FOR YEARS, BUT JUDGE J. E. CARLETON NOW PUBLISHES THE DEMOCRAT—C. A. HARTLEY, HIS SON OLIVER AND GRANDSON MALCOLM ARE ALL ON THE DAILY TRIBUNE—WEAVERS' REEDS MADE ON A LARGE SCALE—TWO SONS OF MEIGS IN CONGRESS, HORTON AND PLANTS—A HUGE SYCAMORE TREE—INDIANS RESORTED TO "DEVIL'S HOLE"—POPULATION STATISTICS—COUNTY OFFICERS.

MEIGS COUNTY NEWSPAPERS

By Charles A. Hartley

"Meigs County has been blessed with high-grade newspapers almost from its organization. In 1842 the first newspaper was published in the county by R. T. Van Horn and O. B. Chapman. This paper has been published continuously ever since and has promise of still long years of life and prosperity. In all the years of its existence it has carried in the head the word *Telegraph*, and the weekly edition is still identified by that name.

"For many years Messrs. Thrall and Chapman owned and published this paper, following the retirement of Mr. Van Horn. Then came the late Editor Thompson, followed by Judge T. A. Plantz, and still later by Plantz & Son. By 1861 the name of the paper became fixed as the *Meigs County Telegraph*. Mr. Chapman came back as the editor of the paper, which was owned by a joint-stock company, soon after the close of the Civil war, and held that position until January 1, 1874. He was one of the renowned editors of the state. He set his own editorials from the case without copy and was a typical country editor in every other respect. His ability was recognized by the fraternity far and wide.

"He was so well regarded by Meigs Countians that he was

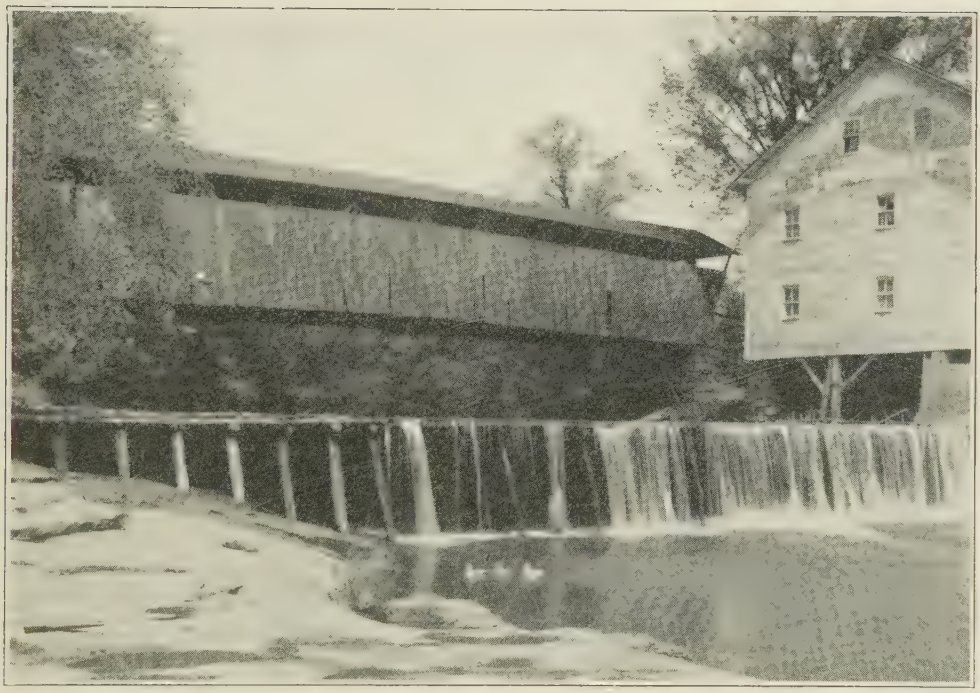
elected to the Ohio Legislature and at the beginning of 1874 went to Columbus to take up his duties in the halls of the lawmakers.

"His place as editor was taken by a young man, Elmer S. Trussell, who had the advantage of several years in the business on other newspapers. He took charge of the paper on January 1, 1874, and made it so popular that in a few years it had more than doubled its subscriptions and ranked in importance with the *Marietta Register* and the *Ironton Register*, the three being considered the ranking weekly country papers in the state. This paper was the only republican paper published at the county seat for many years, had full sway, was of much political importance and the promulgator of civic pride and achievements.

"Mr. Trussell soon realized the value of the plant and its growing popularity and set about to acquire the property. The stock in the concern was still owned in various parts of the county and Mr. Trussell set about acquiring it in small blocks. When he had acquired the controlling interest he had no trouble in getting all the stock. He became the sole owner early in the '80s and continued the ownership until the plant was destroyed by fire in the early '90s.

"On September 2, 1884, he was joined in the publication of the paper by the writer of this sketch as a local newswriter up to November 5, 1890, when Mr. Hartley left the paper and joined Will H. Huntley in the purchase of the *Racine Tribune*, which had been established there on April 13, 1887, by W. G. Sibley. The paper was moved to Pomeroy and became a competitor of the old established *Telegraph* and continued as a republican organ until the two papers were merged under the control of the Union Printing Company, when the combination was joined by the *Republican* and the *Herald*, of Middleport, and all placed under one management, reducing the number of papers in Middleport to one and the same in Pomeroy, except one democratic paper in Pomeroy, *The Democrat*, which still exists under the management of Judge J. E. Carleton, and at the beginning of the year 1928, to which time this sketch covers, was the only democratic paper in the county.

"With the merging of the papers Mr. Trussell dropped out of the field. The late Austin W. Vorhes finally acquired the controlling stock in the Union Printing Company and he and C. A. Hartley, the latter a minor stockholder, operated the paper for



HISTORIC BRIDGE AND MILL, CHESTER, MEIGS COUNTY

The bridge, erected in 1863 to span the Shade River, was removed in 1926 to give place to the cement bridge now on the scenic Ohio through highway No. 7. The predecessor of the covered bridge was burned by the Morgan Raiders, as was the flour mill shown on the right. Rebuilt after the fire, the mill is still in use.

many years. At the death of Mr. Vorhes the stock in the paper went into his estate and was sold to the Ebersbach interests and Oliver Hartley, they still being the owners of the expanded property and the publishers of one of the leading weeklies of the state under the title of the *Tribune-Telegraph*, and the *Daily Tribune*, which was launched on September 13, 1926, and which had gained a remarkable circulation with 5,000 paid-in-advance subscribers by March 1, 1928. This paper absorbed the *Daily News*, established twenty years earlier.

"C. A. Hartley is still on the editorial staff of the paper, having been in the harness longer than any other man engaged in like work in the county—more than forty-four years. His son Oliver Hartley, who began work in a printing office as a devil boy when the paper was moved from Racine to Pomeroy (in 1890) and has been in the game ever since, is the managing editor of the daily and weekly; and his son Malcolm Hartley likewise works in the office as a sub-editor, making the rather odd combination of three generations of the Hartley family working in the editorial department of the same papers at the same time. Another old-timer on the paper is S. Emory Wolfe, the business manager, who has a credit of nearly forty years in various positions on the sheet.

"Other Pomeroy papers which have come and gone were: The *Leader*, which was established as a republican paper in the late '90s. It was a fine paper, flourished for twenty years and then went the way of most newspapers. It was bought and merged with the *Tribune-Telegraph*, as was the *Middleport Republican*. The *Independent* was established and flourished for a few years and became the *Daily News*, published for many years by Ralston Russell.

"From early in the history of the county there had been spasmodic efforts to establish a democratic organ in the county but none ever lasted long until Judge C. E. Peoples took over the *Pomeroy Democrat* on February 1, 1889, and successfully operated it until he sold out to Judge J. E. Carleton a few years ago. A few months before the disastrous fire of August 20, 1926, when a whole block of Pomeroy was destroyed, the *Democrat* office being among the many other buildings burned, Oliver Hartley bought a half-interest in the paper. After the fire Mr. Hartley retired to devote his entire time and talents to the build-

ing up of the *Daily Tribune* and its parent sheet, the latter once having the third largest circulation of a country weekly in the United States, the number of paid subscribers being over 5,500.

"Mr. Carleton, as the sole owner of the *Democrat*, has rebuilt his office and re-equipped it and is again starting off on a renewed lease of life.

"Pomeroy, Middleport and Racine once had newspapers. Now there are but two plants in the county and they are located at the county seat, Pomeroy."

HORACE HOLT'S WEAVERS' REEDS

The manufacture of weavers' reeds is worthy of more than passing nctice in the process of culling salient records of the past from Meigs County annals. Horace Holt established this industry in Rutland Township in 1823 and carried it on until his death occurred in 1885. In his youth he had gone to the Wabash country, Indiana, and fallen sick. While on the road to recovery he came across an old weaver's reed.

Curiosity prompted him to unravel it and the process yielded knowledge of the canes which entered into the reed's construction. On returning to Rutland he began manufacture of the reeds, sending cane-cutters to Mississippi and bringing the raw material by boat to Leading Creek. He invented a split-cutting machine and patented it.

A WORTHY MAN

He began the reeds' manufacture in 1831 on a large scale and his machine enabled him to control the industry to such an extent that he is said to have been at one time the country's sole producer of reeds. In due time he had manufactured 300,000 reeds. Larkin says of him:

"Mr. Holt paid good wages and treated his employes fairly and his business was a great advantage to the community. Mr. Holt was of commanding figure and had a giant's strength. Before the Civil war he was an abolitionist and his place was a station on the underground railroad. A member of the Universalist Church, he was exemplary in speech and honorable in business habits . . . and in his last years he was a prohibitionist. He sold his manufacturing business to his son, John B. Holt."

TWO EARLY-DAY CONGRESSMEN

A pair of the sons of Meigs represented the district of which the county was a part, many years ago, in the National House of Representatives. V. B. Horton, the first, was a member of that body in the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, and Tobias Plants followed in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses.

SYCAMORE TREE OF VAST GIRTH

Henry Howe, the historian, tells this remarkable true story:

"About the year 1791 or 1792 Capt. Hamilton Carr, a noted spy in the service of the United States, in his excursions through these parts discovered an enormous sycamore tree below the mouth of Carr's Run . . . which was subsequently occupied as a dwelling house. Captain Whitlock, of Coalport, informs me that he himself measured that tree and found the hollow to be eighteen feet in diameter."

INDIANS IN THE "DEVIL'S HOLE"

The Indians made much use of the Shade River, which flows into the Ohio in the northern part of the county at a point where the "Devil's Hole," a rough dark spot, became the savages' stopping place after they had recrossed the Ohio at the close of forays into Western Virginia. Thence up the valley of the Shade they took captives and plunder on their way to the Scioto.

THE COUNTY'S POPULATION

When the census was taken in 1820, one year after Meigs was formed, the population was quite limited, but the seeds of growth existed and were duly cultivated by men of vision and energy. The following table will enable the reader to measure the stages of such increase as went on during the 100 years which succeeded county organization:

1820	4,480	1860	26,534	1900	28,620
1830	6,158	1870	31,465	1910	25,474
1840	11,452	1880	32,325	1920	26,147
1850	17,971	1890	29,813		

CHANGES BY TOWNSHIPS

There is food for thought in the next table, which presents the county's population changes by townships as revealed in the last three census reports:

Townships	*1920*	*1910*	*1900*
Bedford	1,047	1,179	1,523
Chester	1,247	1,347	1,597
Columbia	748	789	1,016
Lebanon	1,314	1,449	1,798
Letart	1,084	1,176	1,216
Olive	1,450	1,658	2,086
Orange	820	935	990
Rutland, Inc. Rutland Village	2,271	2,158	2,303
Salem	1,037	1,250	1,506
Salisbury, Inc. Pomeroy and Middleport	11,028	9,432	9,659
Scipio	975	1,128	1,382
Sutton, Inc. Racine	3,168	3,093	3,544
Totals	26,189	25,594	28,620

DETAILS FROM THE CENSUS TABLES

It is well worth while to know how the urban and rural inhabitants of the county have been differentiated in the figures of the census takers since the present century began. This little table tells the story:

	1920	*1910*	*1900*
Urban	8,066	7,217	7,438
Rural	18,123	18,377	21,182

Going a little further into details, it may be stated that the county's population per square mile is 63.0, and that it is desirable in kind. For instance, 24,180 of the 26,189 inhabitants enumerated in 1920 were native whites. But 420 of those over ten years of age were illiterates, or 2.1 per cent, while 4,800 of the whole number were owners of their homes.

MEIGS COUNTY OFFICERS

Office	Name	Politics	Term of Office — Years	Term of Office — Expires
Probate Judge	Cora B. Roberts	N. P.	4	February 9, 1929
Clerk of Courts	T. W. Bengel	R	2	1st Mon. in Aug., 1929
Sheriff	Harry Rice	R	2	1st Mon. in Jan., 1929
Auditor	H. J. Blackmore	D	4	2d Mon. in Mar., 1931
County Commissioner	W. A. Compton	R	4	1st Mon. in Jan., 1931
County Commissioner	Irving Karr	R	4	1st Mon. in Jan., 1929
County Commissioner	William Smith	R	4	1st Mon. in Jan., 1929
Treasurer	J. S. Hartenbach	R	2	1st Mon. in Sept., 1929
Recorder	Freda N. Radford	R	2	1st Mon. in Sept., 1929
Surveyor	J. E. Hartinger	R	3 yrs. 4 mo.	1st Mon. in Jan., 1929
Prosecuting Attorney	Dana L. Peoples	R	2	1st Mon. in Jan., 1929
Coroner	Ben H. Ewing	R	2	1st Mon. in Jan., 1929

BANKING IN MEIGS COUNTY

By W. F. Reed, President,
The Farmers Bank & Savings Company, Pomeroy

POMEROY

The history of banking in Meigs County did not begin until the year 1851, thirty-two years after the organization of the county and ten years after the removal of the county seat from Chester to Pomeroy. In that year Mr. H. G. Daniel and Mr. W. P. Rathburn, who had been merchants in the Village of Wilkesville, Vinton County, came to Pomeroy and started a private bank in a small frame building on Front Street, in the second square east of Court Street, under the name of "Daniel & Rathburn, Bankers." In 1857 they joined with Darius Reed, the village druggist, in building the three-story brick building on the corner of Court and Second streets, now known as the First City Bank Building.

In 1863, the National Bank Act having become a law, the private bank of Daniel & Rathburn was organized into The First National Bank of Pomeroy, with Mr. H. G. Daniel as president, Mr. W. P. Rathburn as vice president, and Mr. Theodore Montague as cashier. In 1865 Mr. Rathburn, believing that the South, following the Civil war, offered greater opportunities for banking, went to Chattanooga, Tenn., and taking with him Mr. Theodore Montague, organized The First National Bank of Chattanooga, the capital for which was largely furnished by his

Pomeroy associates. Mr. Rathburn had in the meantime become the son-in-law of Mr. Daniel.

Mr. Daniel continued the management and the presidency of The First National Bank of Pomeroy, with Mr. George W. Plantz, another son-in-law, as cashier in the place of Mr. Montague, until the year 1878, when the bank was placed in voluntary liquidation. It was immediately succeeded by The First City Bank, unincorporated, with Mr. George W. Plantz as principal owner and cashier, in which position he served until his death in 1914, when his son, Mr. Wyatt G. Plantz, succeeded him as cashier, thus making the third generation of bankers to own or control this old institution through its various changes and seventy-seven years of existence. In the meantime The First National Bank of Chattanooga, established by Mr. Rathburn, had become one of the largest and most progressive institutions of the South.

In 1864 Mr. H. S. Horton, seeing the need of a second bank in Pomeroy, organized The Bank of Pomeroy, under state laws, with a capital of $50,000, of which he became president, securing Mr. A. D. Brown, of Athens, as its cashier. This bank had its offices on the second floor of what was then known as the Branch Building, now the Whaley Building, on the east side of Court Street. In 1870 Mr. Horton organized The Pomeroy National Bank, capital $100,000, with which The Bank of Pomeroy became merged, and, having bought the Eiselstein Building, on the corner of Court and Front streets, moved its offices to that building, which continued to be its home for thirty-four years (or the year of 1904), when the building it now occupies on the corner of Court and Second streets was erected. Mr. Horton continued as president for twenty-five years.

Mr. J. S. Blackaller was the first cashier of the National Bank. About the year 1895 the capital of this bank was reduced from $100,000 to $50,000 owing to losses. Upon the death of Mr. Horton he was succeeded in the presidency by Mr. George McQuigg, who in turn was succeeded by Mr. Horace M. Horton, the son of the first president, who was later succeeded by Mr. R. E. Hamblin, of Athens, and he by Judge P. B. Stansbury, upon whose death John McQuigg, the son of George McQuigg, a former president, and who had been with the bank all of his business life, upwards of fifty years, came into the presidency. Upon the death of Mr. John McQuigg in 1923, Mr. Hart Stansbury, son of Judge P. B.

Stansbury, also a former president, came into the presidency, and Mr. E. M. Nye, who had been a colleague of Mr. John McQuigg through his long service, became its vice president, and Mr. George Nye, a brother of E. M. Nye, its cashier. Mr. E. M. Nye is at this time probably the oldest banker in point of service of any banker in Meigs County.

In the year 1904 W. F. Reed, son of Darius Reed, the druggist, who had joined Daniel and Rathburn in building the old bank building on the corner of Court and Second streets, and who had assisted in the organization of the old First National Bank in 1863, returned from the West, where for eighteen years he had successfully managed the Bank of Syracuse at Syracuse, a frontier town of Kansas; and in company with Mr. George H. Parker, for many years with the old Syracuse Salt & Coal Company of Syracuse, Ohio, organized The Farmers Bank & Trust Company of Pomeroy, with a capital of $50,000.

They built for their home the brick building now occupied by their successor, The Farmers Bank & Savings Company, with which the trust company was merged in the year 1921. Mr. Reed and Mr. Parker, after twenty-three years of service, are still president and cashier, respectively, of "The Farmers Bank" and going strong. Their bank has become a "Roll of Honor Bank," by which is meant that their surplus and profits exceed their capital, while in the meantime they have paid their stockholders a fair dividend each year.

So much for the history of banking in Pomeroy, the county seat of Meigs County.

MIDDLEPORT

The history of banking in Middleport, the village adjoining Pomeroy on the west and also located upon the Ohio River, began when Mr. R. R. Hudson, a man of much energy and large and many interests, organized The First National Bank of Middleport, with a capital of $50,000. Mr. John B. McElhinny, a member of a prominent family of Meigs County, was made cashier, and Mr. Charles E. Hudson, son of R. R. Hudson, was the assistant cashier. Mr. Hudson's many outside interests requiring an unlimited capital was not conducive to conservative banking and The First National Bank of Middleport ceased to function about the year 1878, with great loss to stockholders and depositors.

Upon the failure of the Hudson bank, Mr. D. H. Lasley, while county treasurer of Meigs County, aided by his brother, Judge W. H. Lasley, both citizens of Pomeroy, organized The Bank of Middleport under the state laws. Dr. William Lasher, who had accumulated a small fortune in the drug business and in the practice of medicine in Middleport, became its president, Mr. D. H. Lasley its vice president, and Mr. George R. Bullard its cashier.

They built for their home the two-story brick building on the corner of Second and Race streets, now occupied by the Calderwood book store. This bank also was short lived, going out of existence about the year 1877, and also with loss to its stockholders and depositors. Following The Bank of Middleport came The Middleport National Bank, organized with a capital of $50,000 by Mr. E. C. Fox of Sidney, Ohio, who came to Middleport for the purpose of going into the banking business.

The offices of The Middleport National Bank were in the three-story brick building on the southwest corner of Second and Coal streets. Following the liquidation of The Middleport National Bank, brought about by the refusal of the comptroller of currency to continue its charter, Mr. Fox continued in the banking business at the same location, as a private banker, under the title of The Middleport Bank, with himself as president and Frederick Radford as cashier. In 1905 Mr. Fox sold out his private bank to Mr. T. S. Armentrout, who, soon realizing the condition of the bank he had purchased, made an assignment for the benefit of the creditors thereof and the affairs were subsequently wound up through bankruptcy.

Following the failure of The Middleport Bank in 1905, Mr. C. E. Rathburn and Mr. J. B. Downing organized The Citizens National Bank of Middleport, with a capital of $25,000, with themselves as president and vice president, respectively, and Mr. Willis Russell as cashier. Until the year 1920 they occupied the brick building on the southwest corner of Second and Race streets known as the Lindsey Building. In 1920 a number of citizens of Middleport and vicinity, thinking a second bank was needed, organized The Mutual National Bank of Middleport, with Mr. A. W. McKay, the superintendent of schools of Middleport, as president, Mr. Bart Rawlings, of Rutland, as vice president, and Mr. A. R. Swartz, late of Coolville, cashier; capital, $50,000.

It having become evident that there was not sufficient business in Middleport for two banks, The Citizens and The Mutual were merged in 1924, The Citizens increasing its capital to $75,000 and taking over the building owned by The Mutual on the opposite corner of Second and Race streets known as the DeMaine Building, where they continue to do a conservative and profitable business under their original organization, thus probably serving the community better than any bank had heretofore done.

RACINE

In the year 1906 Mr. W. P. Carver, of Harrisville, West Virginia, came to Racine, a village of Meigs County on the Ohio River about eight miles east of Pomeroy, and organized The Racine Banking Company, a state bank, with Mr. Wade Cross, a prominent merchant, as president, Mr. Carver as cashier, and Mr. C. B. Crow as assistant cashier. Their office was the small frame building next to or adjoining the large Cross brick store building near the river. Two factions developing in the bank, Mr. Crow, the assistant cashier, organized "The Home Bank" of Racine, also a state bank, with Mr. W. A. Ellis, another prominent merchant, as president, whereupon Mr. Carver and Mr. Cross converted The Racine Banking Company into "The First National Bank" of Racine, with a capital of $25,000, and built a fine new home for themselves on the main street of the village, while The Home Bank built a fine cement block building on the opposite side of the same street for their home. Upon the death of Mr. Cross, Mr. J. C. Hayman, a brother-in-law, succeeded him as president, and upon the death of Mr. Hayman, Mr. C. O. Miles became president. In 1924 Mr. Carver retired as cashier and Mr. H. H. Blackmore became cashier, and upon the election of Mr. Blackmore as county auditor of the county Mr. W. S. Reed, of Long Bottom, became cashier. Upon the death of W. A. Ellis, Mr. C. B. Crow became president of The Home Bank, and Miss Vera Beegle cashier. Both institutions seem to find sufficient business in their locality to justify existence.

RUTLAND

For many years J. N. Rathburn & Sons had been the leading merchants of Rutland, an interior village of Meigs County, and

of a large territory adjoining. There being no bank in Rutland, it became the custom for the patrons of the Rutland store to take *credit* for their surplus funds and trade it out as needed. This custom grew to such an extent that a *bank* in the store was determined upon and established, with the result that "Rathburn's Bank," with a capital of $10,000, is a well-known and prosperous institution of that part of the county, and although Mr. J. N. Rathburn and his son, Mr. N. E. Rathburn, have passed on, Mr. C. E. Rathburn, the remaining son, now a merchant of Middleport and also the president of the Citizens National Bank there, continues to carry on, with the assistance of Mr. N. E. McNaughton as cashier.

CHAPTER CLV

PRESENT DAY FACTS ABOUT MEIGS COUNTY

TWO TRUNK LINE RAILWAYS AND THE MAJESTIC OHIO FURNISH TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES—GOOD OPPORTUNITIES FOR NEW INDUSTRIES—NEARLY 200 MILES OF IMPROVED ROADWAYS—OVER 2,700 FARMS VALUED AT MORE THAN $8,000,000—PRODUCTIVE OIL AND GAS WELLS AND IMPORTANT ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES—COUNTY'S PUBLIC UTILITIES VALUED AT NEARLY $5,000,000 AND THE GRAND DUPLICATE IS OVER $22,000,000 605

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

A county which is traversed by major divisions of two trunk-line railroads and whose eastern border lies upon the shores of the Ohio River, and has ferry boat connection with the B. & O. on the eastern shore, is highly favored in facilities for transportation and Meigs County is in this advantageous position.

The Hocking Valley Division of the Van Sweringen system and the Kanawha & Michigan Division of the New York Central line are the steam roads referred to and the improved Ohio affords water transportation of vast and rapidly growing value.

A condensed history of this majestic waterway forms an important part of the general history included in Volume I of this work. It carries many details relating to the river's canalization—its cost, its completeness, its effects in cheapening freight charges and in bringing new kinds of shipments into the current of river traffic. A Pomeroy writer has spoken eloquently of the part this improvement has played in "affording water transportation the entire 1,000 miles of the river's length and over the Mississippi from the head of navigation to the gulf," and he adds:

UP AND DOWN THE MEIGS SHORE LINE

"This method of transportation is now being used in a large way by merchants and manufacturers of Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville and other cities. Such concerns as the Carnegie Steel Company, Wheeling Steel Corporation, Jones &

Laughlin and the Standard Oil Company own their fleets of barges and power boats, transporting raw material and manufactured products in vast quantities at an immense saving.

"Manufactured products are delivered extensively over the Middle States directly by water and a large territory west of the Mississippi is reached by rail shipment, after partial transportation by water, at an appreciable saving. Freight destined for Pacific Coast points and all foreign countries is transported by river equipment to New Orleans and reshipped from there in ocean-going vessels. This method of transportation is an economic feature of inestimable value and is not subject to any rate or schedule regulation of Federal or state government."

INDUSTRIAL ADVANTAGES EXIST

According to the last census Meigs County could claim the existence of forty industries, with a total annual pay roll of $842,517 and annual products amounting to $2,044,465. Among these is a foundry which is reported to have produced "the major quantity of drilling-rig castings used in the world's oil and gas fields."

"This district offers excellent manufacturing sites," says a Pomeroy authority, "economic and abundant fuel, the hub-center of market and distribution, the greatest known inland water transportation, healthy living conditions, attractive and wholesome amusements, that meet every desire of good citizenship."

MODERN HIGHWAYS

The growth of Meigs County's improved roads continues and the future is full of promise for important additions. A late report made by the county surveyor records the fact that Meigs now has 25.5 miles of hard-surfaced state highways, 74 miles of traffic-bound state highways, 82 miles of gravel or traffic-bound county roads, and 1 mile of hard-surfaced county roads. A Meigs County writer recently set forth the situation and the prospects in these words:

"The program of the Highway Commissions of both the states of Ohio and West Virginia have provided along the river district within the past few years a large mileage of improved highways, providing long stretches of good motoring throughout the valley, the scenic beauty of which is unsurpassed." When this was writ-

ten it was confidently claimed that a hard-surfaced highway connecting the capital of West Virginia with that of Ohio would soon be completed. In this connection it was stated that "the Pomeroy Bend district was an intermediate point on this highway," while "the Ohio State Route, No. 7—Pittsburgh to Cincinnati—finds its half-way point at the Pomeroy Bend."

The Pomeroy & Middleport Telephone Company has about 1,000 subscribers, and farmers who have telephone service in the districts outside the two centers named number about 2,000.

PRODUCTIVE FARMS THE RULE

In 1925 Meigs County's 2,710 farms were valued, with their buildings, at $8,656,412, and their 1924 crops were worth $1,327,809. Some idea of the character of the county's crops may be gathered from the returns for 1923, when 154,000 bushels of wheat and 756,000 bushels of corn were produced, and when the farms grew 23,000 tons of hay and 93,280 bushels of potatoes. In 1920 247,377 acres of land were under cultivation.

The county's rich river-bottom lands produce grains and vegetables in great abundance and her hillsides are dotted with orchards whose fruits are known far and wide for their unsurpassed flavor. On this score a Pomeroy authority has said:

"Poultry and dairy products, every variety of vegetables, melons and fruits, are produced in quantities greatly exceeding home consumption, with a large surplus being shipped to less favored districts. The production can be increased to meet demands of many times present population."

In 1926 the county contained 266,805 acres of land in its rural districts and the real and personal property value in those sections amounted to $14,286,100.

OIL AND GAS WELLS OF TODAY

In the last seven or eight years an oil and gas field of about 175 wells has been developed northeast of Pomeroy, in Salisbury, Sutton and Chester townships. There are also a few wells in Bedford and Lebanon townships. The principal companies and individuals interested are the Ohio Fuel Gas, Pure Oil, Preston, Daily Oil & Gas, H. P. Goddard, and R. G. Gillispie.

On the Nease Settlement pike is situated a compressor with four engines having a combined capacity of 1,200 h. p., which

sends the gas, 5,000,000 feet a day, through an eighteen-inch pipe, seventy-five miles to Sugar Grove, Fairfield County, whence it is distributed, with the product of other fields, to Columbus and other Central Ohio cities.

Part of the gas is specially adapted to the manufacture of high-grade gasoline. In connection with the compressor the Preston Oil Company has a plant producing 1,200 to 1,500 gallons of gasoline a day. This is shipped in tank cars to Massachusetts, Tennessee and the West, in fact wherever the highest grade gasoline is in demand.

The Buckeye Pipe Line takes the bulk of the oil, assembling it at its pumping station on Bowman's Run and pumping it, ten to twenty barrels a day from each well, to Marietta.

The same field extends into Cheshire and Addison townships of Gallia County, where development is most active at present.

VALUATION OF MEIGS COUNTY'S PUBLIC UTILITIES

	1926	*1925*
Electric Light Companies—		
Ohio Power	$ 531,950	$ 241,410
Southern Ohio Electric	164,470	-----
Mutual Electric Light	------	130,620
Pomeroy & Middleport Electric	------	111,620
Total	$ 696,420	$ 483,650
Express Companies—		
American Railway Express	$ 1,750	$ 1,840
Total	$ 1,750	$ 1,840
Natural Gas Companies—		
Ohio Fuel Gas	$ 628,180	$ 564,300
Ohio & Kanawha Fuel & Light	1,610	1,690
United Fuel Gas	------	160
Total	$ 629,790	$ 566,150
Pipe Line Companies—		
Buckeye Pipe Line	$ 18,240	$ 10,870
Total	$ 18,240	$ 10,870

	1926	1925
Steam Railroads—		
Hocking Valley (Pomeroy Belt)	$ 243,980	------
Hocking Valley (River Div.)	368,960	613,020
Kanawha & Michigan (M. & N. Ry.)	23,470	------
Kanawha & Michigan (Main Line)	2,247,730	2,218,630
Total	$2,884,140	$2,831,650
Street Suburban and Interurban Railroads—		
Ohio River Railway & Power	$ 149,330	$ 152,000
Total	$ 149,330	$ 152,000
Telephone Companies—		
Citizens Telephone (Rutland)	$ 44,460	$ 40,870
Citizens Telephone (Tuppers Plains)	1,110	1,110
Ewington Telephone Exchange	290	290
Ohio Bell Telephone	6,790	7,070
Ohio Telephone & Telegraph	45,110	47,180
Pomeroy & Middleport Telephone	66,810	66,090
Total	$ 164,570	$ 162,610
Telegraph Companies—		
Western Union Telegraph	$ 17,890	$ 16,450
Total	$ 17,890	$ 16,450
Waterworks Companies—		
Meigs Water Company	$ 77,580	$ 77,580
Total	$ 77,580	$ 77,580
County total	$4,639,710	$4,302,800

Adding other kinds of property values to the foregoing gave Meigs County a grand duplicate in 1926 of $22,021,920. The importance of the county's steam railroad interests can be measured in part by a glance at the foregoing table, and it should be noted that her Pomeroy-Middleport interurban line continues to operate in spite of motor cars and trucks.

SPANNING THE OHIO AT THE BEND

Pomeroy and Middleport are naturally expecting striking and lasting benefits from the bridge which is being constructed across the Ohio River, with an approach on the Ohio side from each of these towns. No one was found at the Pomeroy Bend when data for this history was being gathered who knew what individuals or corporations are constructing the bridge. The contracting organization is the Dravo Construction Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and much progress had been made up to March 1, 1928.

The chief evidence of this was to be found on the hillside fronting the river just below Pomeroy, where trees had been felled and other preparations made for the approaches referred to. This work had already cost about $70,000, and the bridge itself, it is estimated, will cost $1,000,000. Among the rumors heard at the Bend was one to the effect that the United States Steel Corporation was back of the enterprise and planning to build a second Gary on the high bottoms at the bridge's West Virginia end, the bridge being needed to connect their proposed great plants on that side with the New York Central and Hocking Valley railroads on the Ohio shore.

H. P. Skinner, Meigs County historian, in an article published March 2, 1928, in the *Pomeroy Daily Tribune*, wrote with some enthusiasm of the benefits to be expected from the proposed bridge, laying especial stress upon the effect it would have in causing to pass through the Pomeroy Bend section a great many tourists, with the further improvement of its highways. He made the point that the Bend was on a direct line running from Columbus, O., to Charleston, W. Va.

POMEROY AND MIDDLEPORT INDUSTRIES

When the mines are active the mining and shipping of coal is on a large scale. Other industries which have given or still give a productive touch to the community are worthy of mention: Salt, planing mills, flouring mills, lumber, machinery, cement work, oil and gas, rigs and reels, bottling, etc.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS IS GREAT

By H. P. Skinner

Many of the hills of Meigs are now being cultivated by the fourth generation and great have been the changes from the first

to the fourth. In the earlier day little or no thought was given to the maintenance of soil fertility and much of the land became depleted in productive power by both exhaustion and erosion. But with the introduction of scientific agriculture through press and college a better day dawned. The present and the previous generations have given much attention to the maintenance and improvement of the soil. Barnyard manure is now carefully husbanded, acid phosphate and lime are liberally used, nitrogen and humus are restored by the use of legumes, and thus in the last quarter of a century the productivity of the soil generally has been notably increased. Another contributing cause to the upbuilding of the soil is the partial change from grain and hay to dairying, poultry, and fruit. While the corn acreage is much smaller than formerly, the acre production is much larger, some of the hill farmers getting into the hundred-bushel class.

The Letart Bottoms are the garden of the county, and with the good roads development their product is shipped by truck 100 miles or more north, while her hilltops produce thousands of bushels of high-grade Rome Beauty and other apples.

During the past few years the agricultural advancement of the county has been both intensified and broadened by the efficient work of the county extension agent, G. W. Kreitler.

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